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THE TIMES

Prudence Glynn on fashion from Paris, page 13

Mr Foot gives apology to Commons over voting delay

r Foot, Leader of the Commons, apologized MPs yesterday for the "improper" delay in e division lobbies during Wednesday night's otland Bill voting. The Government's deputy ief whip and two junior ministers are expected be named today as being among those causing delay.

Whips' role may be made known today

red Emery
ical Editor

e full Cabinet decided yesay that a rare apology t be made to the House of mons because three minihad taken part in what peaker called "an attempt pede the democratic pro-s."

was referring to the obtion that nearly succeeded g Wednesday night's Scot-Bill proceedings. It was d by the ministers with Scottish National Party sitting and talking in the lobby with no apparent tion of leaving until time ut.

y were caught in the act e Serjeant at Arms, who been sent by the Deputy man; whereupon the were taken rapidly to the nment's great embarrass-

emasculated Scotland will now need to be cally revised at the report in two to three weeks' with no great assurance cess for the Government.

House yesterday ap- more interested in the incident than in future ulations required to re- the Scotland Bill. The r will name the members ed in today's Hansard.

two SNP MPs confessed; are Mr Hamish Watt shire) and Mr Douglas rson (Aberdeenshire, who both sought to mini- e affair.

three ministers are exto be named as Mr Harrison, Government Chief Whip and a Privy lor who carries the title er of the Household; other whips who rank or ministers: Mr John (MP for Easington), Albert Stallard (Camt Pancras North).

'rime Minister does not tly intend to dismiss or nd them and there was of any impending resig- last night.

igh there were shouts them" from the Tory yesterday, the opposiers confined themselves g questions. Privately w was put about that n chief whip would al- ave resigned in such ances, along with the e whips involved.

Government's apology, exceptionally forthy its own standards, not to mention that were involved. Only are by the Conservat Bench brought Mr der of the House, to t to members.

t's statement was that I such a thing would n again. Under pres- the Conservatives, he "every step" would to prevent a recur- he did not specify

Mr Foot insisted as a full and frank is explanation that discussion was "imprologued" is to be with the solemn lad by Mr George e Speaker.

ked members who nd declared: "It is buse of our parliaproceedings for any ay in the lobby in such a way that a further vote on business controlled by a timetable could be prevented."

The Serjeant at Arms' report to the Speaker of his lobby investigation is to be published in Hansard. But according to accounts of the incident widely accepted at Westminster at least five MPs were involved and they were bent on preventing a vote on the pending amendment being moved by Mr Grimond, the former Liberal leader to permit Orkney and Shetland to decide whether they wish to be part of Scotland after devolution.

As a result of the intervention by Sir Myer Galpern, Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means, who was in the chair for the committee of the whole House, the amendment was put just before the guillotine fell, thus limiting debate.

In the vote, held after angry altercations, the amendment was carried by an astonishingly large majority, 204-118, as members expressed their fury at the attempted obstruction.

The other main amendment, successfully moved by Mr George Cunningham, Labour MP for Islington, South, will require repeal of the devolution legislation if less than two fifths of the Scottish electorate votes "Yes" in the proposed devolution referendum.

The Government will try to reverse that, although the Conservatives believe the parliamentary arithmetic will foil them. The 33 Labour MPs who supported Mr Cunningham on Wednesday night are hardly likely to recant at the report stage.

Mr Douglas Henderson, SNP spokesman on employment, yesterday gave his version of the incident.

He said he was discussing with Mr Hamish Watt and other government whips the pattern of voting. "The Government had lost one division, and it was clearly losing the second, and it was pretty sure we should lose the next one on the Shetlands.

"Our argument was that since the clause had been emasculated, the government whips should get Labour members to vote against the clause standing part, in other words removing it from the Bill."

It appears that that discussion was still going strong when Colonel Peter Thorne, the Serjeant at Arms, on the Chairman's orders, intervened to say that he had been sent to find out what was going on. The MPs explained that they were having a discussion, and Colonel Thorne walked away. They then went hurriedly through the lobby.

Mr Henderson said: "The total time taken for that division was 19 minutes. I do not think that is unprecedented. The normal time is 16 or 17 minutes. We are merely talking about a difference of two minutes. I think it is a storm in a teacup."

The Opposition whips say that the division took 19½ minutes and only 310 out of a possible 628 MPs had to be counted. A normal division with a full attendance takes about 13 minutes, according to the Conservatives.

Other devolution news, page 2
Parliamentary report, page 11
Scottish referendum, page 14

Russians try to form independent trade union

Moscow, Jan 26.—A group of Soviet workers, disgruntled with official trade unions and alleged injustices at work, announced today that they are organizing an independent trade union and will seek international support.

The self-proclaimed Trade Union for the Defence of Workers, which is expected to receive no recognition from the Soviet Government or other employers here, is reminiscent of workers' rights groups formed recently in Poland and other East European countries.

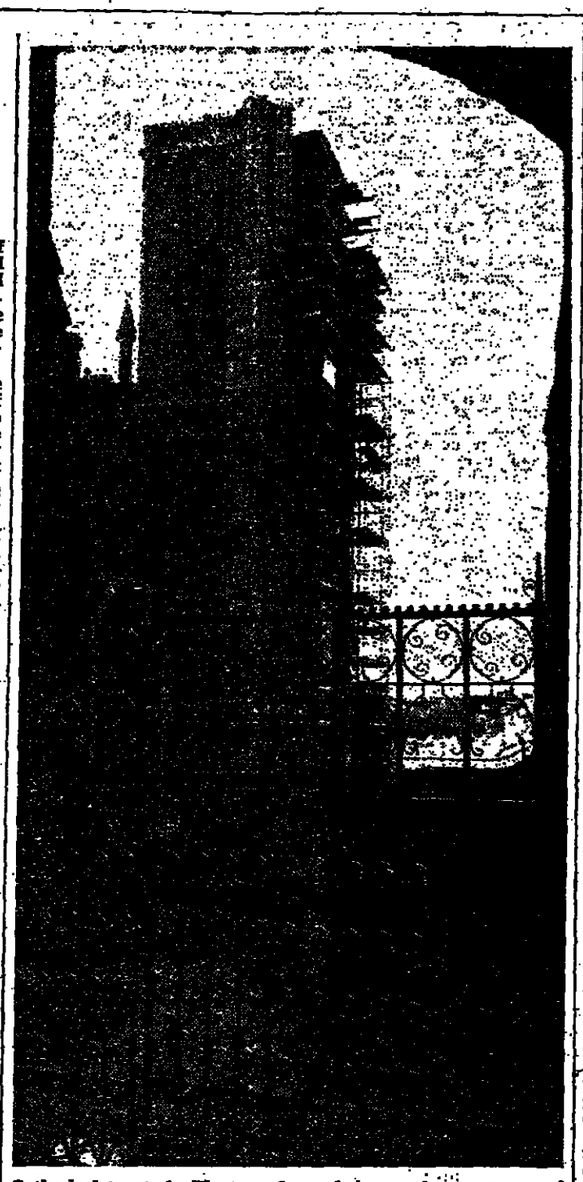
A former coal miner, M Vladimir Klebanov, a spokesman for five workers who announced the union's formation today at a meeting with foreign journalists, claimed that 200 people had to pay, agreed to join. He said the union would appeal within two months to the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations body based in Geneva, for recognition and support.

Organizers of the union said they feared the Soviet authorities could try to break up the group by accusing it of anti-Soviet activities. Mr Klebanov declared: "We can't do anything about (injustices) individually. We have to work together."

Mr Klebanov said he had met well-known Soviet dissidents, many of whom are highly educated, but he felt they were not close enough to the cause of ordinary workers.

Soviet officials insist that the official trade unions are constantly on the look out for abuses and protect workers' rights adequately. In addition, the Soviet press publishes workers' complaints almost daily. President Brezhnev said last year that about 10,000 administrators were dismissed annually because of citizens' complaints.

But organizers of the new union insisted that the official unions are in the Government's pocket and that newspapers publicize only "exceptional" complaints to give a false image of concern about workers.—AP.



Cathedral treated: The east face of the north-west tower of Wells Cathedral after cleaning, repair and conservation, which cost £95,000. Scaffolding stands ready for further work on the rower, on which £250,000 has been spent. The sculpture around the west front is regarded as the finest of its kind in England, comparable only with Amiens, Rheims and Chartres. Preservation has been essential to prevent some of it from disintegrating.

Government to make early repayment of $1,000m IMF loan

By Caroline Atkinson

Britain is to repay $1,000m of its debts to the International Monetary Fund in the next few months—well ahead of schedule.

This will not release the Government from its commitments on public borrowing and credit control since the standby credit from the fund which has the conditions attached remains in force.

Of the $1,000m total, $850m will go to pay off Britain's first IMF credit tranche drawn in May, 1976. Allocation of the remaining $150m is yet to be decided.

The money will come out of Britain's official reserves which stood at $20,557m at the end of last month, after rising nearly fivefold during 1977. It will be welcomed by the IMF because most of the repayment will directly boost the cash available to the fund for lending.

The IMF has recently complained that its lack of liquid resources is a potential constraint on its ability to lend to countries in need.

This country's currency reserves have been boosted to a record level by the huge inflow of funds into Britain last year as foreign confidence in the pound increased. However, the great weight of outstanding foreign debts, contracted when Britain's payments were in deficit, means that the net reserve position is much weaker.

There is a "hump" of about $20,000m repayments due between 1979 and 1984. The Government is embarked on a programme of smoothing out this peak which involves both early repayment and refinancing of some debts.

The $1,000m repayment announced yesterday would fall due in the peak years. Earlier this month it was announced that the Electricity Council would pay back $500m overseas debt which is not due until 1982. Other prepayments amounting to $260m have already been made.

The refinancing part of the programme has also begun, with about $400m of new foreign loans to the public sector arranged since October.

There will undoubtedly be complaints that the Government has decided to push on with a plan of repaying debt before the discussion of how to use North Sea oil revenues has been fully aired.

Large-scale debt repayment is one of the options for use of the oil money outlined in the draft document on North Sea which has been discussed by the liaison committee.

The Government's long-awaited Green Paper on the North Sea has now turned into a White Paper drafted under the Prime Minister's close supervision. It is expected to go to the Cabinet soon.

However, Mr Healey yesterday rejected the suggestion that the $1,000m repayment to the IMF is preempting North Sea revenue. The reserves boost last year was only indirectly a result of North Sea production, in so far as the existence of the oil increased foreigners' confidence in the pound and encouraged them to deposit their money in London.

Early repayment of the $850m first credit tranche had been widely expected. It is possible that the Government will later decide to pay back early some of the remaining $3,890m it owes to the fund.

This includes $1,210m from the so-called oil facility and $1,980m drawn on the standby credit arranged in December, 1976. The cash will not go back to the IMF however but directly to the original lender countries.

It is quite likely that a total of between $3,000m and $4,000m of Britain's overseas debt will be paid back out of the reserves this year. A further $950m is due to be repaid in 1978 on top of the $1,000m announced yesterday and the $500m electricity loan. Other expensive public sector debt, contracted under the Exchange Cover Scheme early in the decade, is also being considered for repayment. Some new loans will be taken out.

Sutherland felt at the mercy of his sitter

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A confidential letter written by Graham Sutherland to Lord Beaverbrook in 1961 about his Churchill portrait provides a new insight into why the artist portrayed him as he did. The letter was consigned to Sotheby's for sale two days ago.

Mr Sutherland explains that he is "at the mercy" of his sitter. "What he feels or shows at the time. I try to record." The face that Churchill consistently showed to the painter was that of the "bull dog". Sutherland explains how upset Churchill was at the time at the course Conservative party intrigues were taking.

Repeatedly Sutherland was told by Churchill: "They want me out". "They" referred to his colleagues in the Government. "But", Churchill continued: "I'm a rock", Sutherland continues: "And at that the face would set in furious lines and the hands clutch the arms of the chair".

Sutherland's comments help to explain why Churchill and Lady Spencer-Churchill disliked the portrait so much "The "bull dog" who beat the Germans is one thing; the "bull dog" resisting his colleagues' effort to oust him is another.

The portrait was commissioned to honour his eightieth birthday in 1954. It was in 1955, after a stroke, that he resigned the premiership.

The letter is among a group of about twenty or thirty from Sutherland to Beaverbrook which have been consigned to Sotheby's for sale and will be included in an auction next July. Sotheby's are not revealing the name of the owner, but it is not the first group of Beaverbrook letters they have had for sale.

When the Beaverbrook library was closed in 1975 the bulk of his archive of personal papers was transferred to the House of Lords Records Office.

Continued on page 4, col 6

Tunisian riots lead to state of emergency

Tunis, Jan 26.—The Tunisian Government declared a state of emergency today after a general strike turned into riots. It was the first serious challenge to President Habib Bourguiba in his 22 years in power.

At least one person was killed and a number of others were injured. The Government imposed a 6 pm to 5 am curfew.

Violent demonstrations also were reported in Sousse, Gabes, Kasserine and the Muslim holy city of Kairouan. But the second largest Tunisian city, Sfax, was reported calm.

The clashes appeared to be a show of political force by the General Union of Tunisian Workers and its leader, Mr Habib Achour, who is 65. The union, Tunisia's largest, has sponsored anti-government agitation since the autumn in a campaign that began in protest at curbs on wages and expanded into a challenge to the Government.

Armed soldiers and police took over the streets of Tunis. The Government radio broadcast appeals for blood donations for the victims.

Gunfire was still heard in some areas as darkness fell but the security forces appeared to have regained control of most of the city.

The disorders grew from a 24-hour general strike called against the economic policies of Mr Hedi Nouira, the Prime Minister, and, by extension against President Bourguiba.

Mr Achour's unions signed a "social pact" with the Government in January, 1977, that was to block salaries for five years. But by March they were complaining of rising prices and the complaints grew into demonstrations and strikes.

The Government accused Mr Achour of sympathies for the radical regime in Libya.—AP.

Photograph, page 7

Government wins EEC guillotine vote by 177

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

A somewhat unenthusiastic alliance of Conservative and Labour supporters of the European Community gave the Government a majority of 177 last night in the Commons for its guillotine on the European Assembly Elections Bill. The voting was 314 to 137.

A motley crew in disarray trooped into the division lobby to vote for a timetable giving only three more days to debate this controversial legislation providing for direct elections some time next year to the European Assembly.

All the old anti-EEC battle lines were drawn up, but at the end of the debate it was still unexplained why in January the Government should need a guillotine to ensure the passage of a Bill in which only eight clauses and two schedules effectively remain to be considered.

There are dark hints from ministers that all sorts of splendid socialist administration lies waiting on the production line and only the European Bill is impeding its progress. But when repeatedly challenged to name those measures there has been precious little enlightenment either from Mr Foot, Leader of the House, or from Mr Rees, who is steering the assembly elections Bill through the Commons.

EEC Parliament's powers, page 4
Parliamentary report, page 11

Bank chief reappointed for new term

Mr Gordon Richardson, aged 62, Governor of the Bank of England, has been reappointed for a second five-year term. He succeeded Lord O'Brien in 1973 and was immediately faced with a succession of financial and economic problems including rising interest rates, a balance of payments crisis and the secondary banking collapse. Mr Richardson was formerly chairman of Schroder's, a London merchant banking group

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5p a lb rise for butter cleared

The Government has given permission for the price of butter to rise by up to 5p a pound and has renounced its right to fix cheese prices. Danish Lurpak butter may rise by 5p a pound and all other brands by 3p a pound from mid-February

Page 4

White exodus from Rhodesia

Final emigration figures for 1977 show that last year saw the biggest exodus of whites ever from Rhodesia. The net outflow was almost 11,000. A last-minute snag has delayed the signing of an internal settlement agreement between Mr Smith's Government and three African nationalist groups

Page 7

In 'The Times' tomorrow

Sir John Gielgud writes on three eminent actors in the Saturday Review tomorrow, which also includes an extract from one of the most promising first novels of the year, Bruce Arnold's *A Singer at the Wedding*. Saturday's *Times* also has a page of reviews of the first records of the year and Bevis Hillier on the innocence of Scrope Davies and the Byron papers. There will be a report on the plight of London's commuters, and in Business News a survey of where young people save and why.

Productivity vote in S Wales pits

South Wales miners voted by two to one to participate in pit-based incentives. That means that the entire British coal industry has accepted such productivity schemes with the approval of the TUC. The vote was against a recommendation by local National Union of Mineworkers officials

Page 4

Baron's family in ransom talks

The French police are satisfied that Baron Edouard-Jean Empain was kidnapped by criminals for ransom money and not by political extremists. The baron's family have been in touch with the kidnappers and one member has left for a neighbouring country to negotiate

Page 5

Eurocommunism line hardening

In an interview published by the four Europa newspapers Aleksandr Grlickov, secretary of the executive of the Yugoslav Communist League, discusses the hardening Moscow line towards other communist parties 7

Parental-choice policy changes

Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, has disclosed what amounts to an important change in the Government's stated policy of normally allowing a child to be admitted to the school of his parents' choice. She now wants the parents' wishes to be considered as only one factor among several

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Reply to Dr Coggan: Cardinal Hume is expected to respond publicly next week to the Archbishop of Canterbury's plea for immediate intercommunion 3

Official blamed: The Ombudsman has upheld a complaint against a government official who removed documents without permission 3

Bill setback: The Government had three minor defeats in committee on the Civil Aviation Bill 5

The Work Ethic: An eight-page Special Report to mark the diamond jubilee of the Industrial Society.

Two more senior men resign from Leyland

By Maurice Corina

Heavy losses sustained by British Leyland's cars division are indicated in preliminary internal forecasts of trading performance in 1977.

Two of the group's most important executives yesterday resigned from the cars division, where a task force led by Mr Pat Lowry, director of personnel, has been reviewing urgently its continuing difficulties.

They are Mr Geoffrey Whalen, who was the division's director of personnel and the master mind of new pay determination arrangements, and Mr Keith Hopkins, director of sales and marketing. Other departures from key executive jobs in the organization can be expected.

The latest resignations follow those of Mr Derek Whittaker, head of the cars division, which produces Rover-Triumph-Austin-Morris vehicles, and Mr Alex Park, British Leyland's chief executive.

They are believed to result from dissatisfaction with the draft plans of Mr Michael Edwardes, the chairman and chief executive, for carving up the car division in an attempt to tighten financial discipline.

The bleak trading situation gives Mr Edwardes a powerful weapon in winning external support for drastic reforms, though he is experiencing much internal management opposition.

There was a flow of the customary tributes to the two departing top executives yesterday but little by way of explanation.

Leyland's car division lost nearly £16m in the first six months of 1977, since which time there has been a crop of labour troubles, a big increase in expensive stocks, and a slump in market share from the pre-Ryder plan's 35 per cent to about 22 per cent. Prices have just been raised substantially in the hope of clearing stocks in showrooms. International operations have probably suffered from the appreciation of sterling.

Continued on page 17, column 4

ncil plans to discriminate against whites

Ferriman

council, one of Brist local authorities, a "positive discrimpolicy, favouring plicants for jobs. advertise in such as *West Indian* all advertisements the words: "An unity employer. ions will be consi- on the basis of ability for the of the post."

Evans, chairman of staff and manage- committee, who policy, said yestwo people of but of different for a job, we will coloured person ured people are so esented at the y made up only a y of the council's es, he said.

nterviewing staff d to bring out the of any coloured there will be an dure for anyone e has not had a

The council, which gets 850 job applications a month, wants particularly to recruit coloured people as social workers, housing liaison officers, interviewers, estate managers, environmental health officers, librarians and inquiry staff, because it feels that it is in those areas that they could offer special knowledge and experience.

A policy statement adopted by the council at its last meeting says that some applicants from minority groups might suffer from language difficulties, low aspirations and a poor education background. Induction training schemes would have to be improved and more in-service training provided to overcome such difficulties.

To monitor the new policy, a record is to be kept of the ethnic origins of all employees; any employee leaving is to be interviewed about his reasons for going and the situation is to be reviewed regularly.

The statement says: "The council now recognizes that a passive policy of non-discrimination in itself will not be sufficient to break the cycle of deprivation and so guarantee equal opportunities for members of ethnic minority groups."

Mr Evans said that if the policy did not greatly increase the number of coloured employees further steps would have to be taken to accomplish that end.

The council is to make use of both the Race Relations Act, 1976, and the Sex Discrimination Act, 1975, which allow employers to discriminate in favour of coloured people and women for training.

To improve the prospects for female employees, it is also to introduce a maternity scheme of 40 weeks' leave, 16 at full pay and 24 at half pay.

Interpretation disputed: It was suggested yesterday that the concept that section 71 of the Race Relations Act 1976, encourages positive discrimination is, at the least, confused and, at the worst, an incitement to discrimination (John Groser writes).

A leading race relations lawyer explained that the words of section 71 had been loosely rendered in the council's statement and that its interpretation overlooked the crucial opening words of section 71 of the Act: "Without prejudice to their obligation to comply with any other provision of this Act . . ." Section 71 nowhere "permits or encourages local authorities to discriminate positively."

Another such crucial provision is section 4, which deals specifically with discrimination by employers, it is suggested that if Camden were to implement its policy, it would be in direct contravention of the Act and liable to prosecution.

The Commission for Racial Equality took the view that "positive discrimination" was an unfortunate phrase and conceded that unless it was carefully handled there might be resentment.

Mr Geoffrey Negus, the commission's senior information officer, said, however: "In certain circumstances the CRE would consider a policy of positive discrimination desirable. I think it is justified in such an area as Camden, because of the high unemployment among blacks and the risk of disenchantment and violence resulting from it."

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Leading articles: The Scotland Bill; Discrimination in employment; The industrial society
Features, pages 13 and 14
Charles Hargrove on the coming French elections; Geoffrey Smith on the pros and antis of a Scottish referendum
Arts, page 8
David Robinson on the new films; John Percival at the Royal Ballet; Michael Church on some recent television plays; William Mann at *Carmen* (Coliseum)

Sport, pages 9 and 10
Rugby Union: Gravell back in Welsh team; Football: Docherty joins chase for McQueen; Cricket: John Woodcock in Australia for India's final Test
Business News, pages 17-24
Equities fell back leaving the FT index at its lowest level of the session, down 7.4 at 475.8
Financial Editor: Midland joins the banking sector; Reed International selling in South Africa; Inchcape: an income advantage
Business features: Roger Vielvoye on Britain's new atomic energy programme; Kenneth Owen on new possibilities for coal
Business Diary: Mr Benn finds critics of energy policy

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Why Industry Matters

A new booklet to mark the Diamond Jubilee of The Industrial Society and to coincide with today's special report 'The Work Ethic', on The Industrial Society. The booklet gives examples of the action industry and commerce can take so that its contribution to society is more widely understood among employees, in education and in the community.

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HOME NEWS

MPs back launching of 'yes for Scotland' referendum campaign

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

A "Yes for Scotland" referendum campaign led by Lord Kilbrandon, who was *chairman* of the Royal Commission on the Constitution, was *launched* in Edinburgh yesterday in the week of the Government defeats on devolution.

Lord Kilbrandon told a press conference that the activities in Parliament had made it more urgent that a large number should vote "Yes". He added: "The fact is that indifference is the equivalent of a 'No' and that makes the task we are undertaking all the more important."

The amendment passed on Wednesday decreed that the Scottish assembly should be set up only if two-fifths of those entitled to vote in the referendum next autumn did so in favour of the Government's Bill. The feeling among pro-devolutionists at the meeting was that a "Yes" result was still attainable despite the large barrier set up by the amendment.

The arithmetic was that two fifths of the electorate equalled 1,470,000 Scots. Because that number diminished by about one per cent per month as people left the electoral roll, two fifths of those eligible to vote equalled 1,297,000. That meant the "Yes" campaign had to win about 173,000 votes on top of the basic number to have the Bill enacted.

Mr James Sillars, MP for Ayrshire, South, and leader of the breakaway Scottish Labour Party, said the defeats were the work of a well orchestrated gang. If the devolution referendum achieved the same turnout as that for the EEC vote the "Yes" campaigners would have to win over two thirds of those voting in order to have the Bill enacted.

Lord Kilbrandon insisted that the campaign was non-political. With him were Dr David Steel, former Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and father of the Liberal leader, Professor Donald MacKay, head of the department of economics at Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, and Mr Ludovic Kennedy, the broadcaster and author.

In the sidelines at the press conference were Mr Sillars, Mrs Margo MacDonald, senior vice-chairman of the Scottish National Party, and Mr John Mackintosh, Labour MP for Berwick and East Lothian. Support has also come from Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Tory MP for Angus North and Mearns.

The Scotland is British campaign said yesterday that even with a 100 per cent turnout the Scottish people were unlikely to endorse the devolution Bill. According to an opinion poll *commissioned by the campaign* and published yesterday there was continuing trend away from devolution and any desire to break up the United Kingdom.

Mr Stephen Maxwell, a vice-chairman of the SNP, said last night that the two-fifths amendment was a piece of English impudence.

Mrs Helen Liddell, secretary of the Scottish Council of the *Labour Party, was confident* the amendment could still be defeated in the parliamentary process. She said a delegation from Scotland would meet the Prime Minister in London next Monday. She thought the amendment vote would strengthen their hands to press for a second question in the referendum on independence.

Mr Edward Taylor, Conservative MP for Glasgow, Cathcart, and *spokesman on Scottish* affairs, said the most interesting results of the government defeats was the apparent rage of the nationalists about the 40 *per cent amendment*.

"After assuring us that the vast majority of Scotland supported the Government's assembly plan they now claim that a 40 per cent minimum is a wrecking amendment. It seems that in their hearts they are aware that support for the assembly plan is waning in Scotland."

Man in the news: Scots referendum vote rebel

Wreckage sifted after fateful vote

By Michael Hatfield

About 20 years ago a young George Cunningham was erratically flying light aircraft over the Wiltshire Downs with the ambition of making good use of his National Service by becoming a trained pilot in the Army.

It was not to be. After one too many near mishaps he was summoned by his colonel and told that his flying days were over. "But I have not crashed a plane", the enthusiastic Gunner Cunningham protested. "No", his senior officer replied, "but you are about to".

Ministers were harbouring the same querulous thought last night as they examined the wreckage of the proposed referendum on the Scotland devolution Bill, which the same *Mr Cunningham, Labour MP* for Islington, South and Finsbury, nosed-dived on to the floor of the Commons. At the same time government business *managers* were searching around for the black box to find out why they miscalculated the figures before the fateful votes.

George Cunningham, born in Dunfermline, where the remains of Robert the Bruce lie, is a *parliamentary maverick. Among* his Westminster colleagues he has few close friends; he has earned the soubriquet "Constitutional Cunningham" because of his defence of the rights of backbenchers and his habit of challenging ministers on selected issues.

One government whip described Mr Cunningham in this way. He is a party loyalist but has the belief that backbenchers *should be allowed to* exercise their free vote if they feel inclined. He is tremendously active over what he takes on board and, sometimes he *wins*.

His triumphs include defeating the Government over the earnings rule where it affected *pensioners who are still at* work, the Crown Agents affair (he used to be a civil servant with the Ministry of Overseas Development) and now the *revolt on the referendum*.

Mr Cunningham is fastidious *to a degree: on his office wall* at the Commons he has two sheets of paper headed "fast-burners" and "slow-burners", which list issues that he feels *demand immediate attention or* careful scrutiny for future development.

It is that meticulousness that alienates some of his colleagues, not because they resent his work-rate but because of the dour and almost humourless way in which he approaches his job. In the words of one senior Labour politician: "He is opinionated and self-righteous, but he is also dedicated, *assiduous, independent* and more often than not right."

Mr Cunningham, however, does not oppose an independent Scotland, if that is what the people want. His objection is that the present Bill could lead to the decline of Parliament. "Scottish MPs would be able to vote on English affairs, but we should not be able to vote *on their affairs*", he *complains*.

He has a dry wit. "There is a lot to laugh about but nothing to smile about in Parliament", he says. The laughter is a large hoot, an escape of emotion, reflecting sheer enjoyment or outraged contempt at what he sees to be incompetence or calculated obscurantism on the part of *ministers and officialdom*.

Although he started his career in the Civil Service, it was almost inevitable that he *should find himself at the* House of Commons, having studied history at Manchester University under Sir Lewis Namier, particularly parliamentary affairs in the nineteenth century.

His greatest condemnation of anything he finds intolerable is that "it is bloody daft"; beyond that point the moderation disappears, the colour in his face changes and the selfdiscipline evaporates.

For several years, before entering the Commons in 1970, he was responsible for Commonwealth affairs at Labour Party *headquarters. When Rhodesia* declared UDI he sent Mr Harold Wilson a confidential paper advising the use of troops to quell the rebellion. Mr Cunningham was told to burn it.

Today he finds himself the head of a backbench rebellion and the Government's managers know there is little prospect of curbing his activities. The failed pilot feels he has his feet on the ground in the cause of parliamentary rights and justice.



Mr Cunningham: Head of a backbench rebellion.



Ulster return: Mrs Anne Maguire with her husband, Jack, who emigrated to New Zealand after three of their children were killed by a car carrying IRA terrorists in 1970, being greeted at Heathrow airport yesterday by her sister, Miss Mairead Corrigan (right), one of the founders of the Northern Ireland Peace Movement. The couple were en route to Belfast with their son Mark, aged seven, and daughter Joanne, s *months, who was born in New Zealand. Th* had been unable to settle abroad and we homesick. Miss Corrigan said she was ce tain her sister would help the peace mov ment. The deaths of the Maguire childr led Miss Corrigan and Mrs Betty Williar to set up their peace group, which has w *international acclaim.*

Shetlanders jubilant over 'victory'

By Craig Seton

A small group of Shetland *islanders leave London for* home today after overcoming the first big hurdle in their campaign to win for the islanders the right to decide *whether to* be included in the Government's plans for Scottish devolution.

The group, Mr John Jamieson, vice convener of Shetland Islands Council, and two councillors, were in the public gallery of the Commons on Wednesday night when an amendment to the Scotland Bill, *allowing Orkney and Shetland* to remain outside the devolution proposals if the islanders should choose to do so in the proposed referendum, was carried by 36 votes.

The group had lobbied MPs for three weeks but feared that the move would be defeated or cut off by the guillotine on the Bill. In the event the amendment was moved *only two minutes* before the guillotine fell.

Mr Jamieson said yesterday: "It was such a surprise. We did not expect this victory. The guillotine was so close, but we are absolutely delighted."

He said the islanders realized that the Government would attempt to restore the Bill to its original form and again include Shetland, but then the campaign would be taken to the Lords. The disarray of the Scotland Bill after the government defeats gave greater encouragement to Shetlanders.

Mr Jamieson said the Scotland Bill contained no safeguards for the island's present system of local government. Islanders feared that social deprivation in Scotland's urban areas would mean that isolated communitees such as Shetland would receive diminishing attention from a Scottish assembly.

They also feared that future actions by the assembly might lead to controversy with the British Government over oil installations on the island and that Sherland would be trapped in the middle and threatened.

*The council intends to exam*ine the results of a study by the Nevis Institute into what might happen to the island under the various forms of *government that could* evolve.

Labour MPs against

The following Labour MPs voted on Wednesday night against the Government and for Mr Cunningham's amendment requiring a minimum "Yes" *vote by two fifths of the Scottish* electorate in the devolution referendum for the Scotland Bill to be enacted.

Mr Abse, Pontypool; Mr Bidwell, Ealing, Southall; Miss Boothroyd, West Bromwich, West; Mr Carter-Jones, Eccles; Mrs Colquhoun, Northampton, North; Mr G. Cunningham, Islington, South and Finsbury; Mr Dalyell, West Lothian; Mr Dean, Leeds, West; Mr Dolg, Dundee, West; Mr Douglas-Mann, Merton, Mitcham and Morden; Mr Evans, Aberdare; Mr Flannery, Sheffield Hillsborough; Mr Fletcher, Darlington; Mr Garrett, Wallsend; Mrs Hagman, Welwyn and Hatfield; Mr Heffer, Liverpool, Walton; Mr Hughes, Aberdeen, North; Mr Leon, York; Miss Maynard, Sheffield Brightside; Mr Mendelson, Penistone; Mr Mooman, Basildon; Mr Newens, Harlow; Mr Ogden, Liverpool, West Derby; Mr Palmer, Bristol, North-east; Mr Parker, Barking; Dagenham; Miss Richardson, Barking; Mr Robinson, Coventry, North-west; Mr Rodgers, Chorley; Mrs Short, Wolverhampton, North-east; Mr Skinner, Bolsover; Mr Spriggs, St Helens; Mr Thomas, Bristol, North-west; and Mrs Wise, Coventry, South-west.

Fireworks thrown by anti-NF demonstrators

From John Chartres
Hyde

Fireworks and smoke bombs were thrown and a crowd of several hundred demonstrators tried to break through a police cordon in the centre of Hyde, Greater Manchester, last night when National Front supporters arrived in coaches with a police escort for a meeting in the town hall.

The demonstrators, part of an assembly called by Mr Colin Barnett, secretary of the north-west council of the TUC, to protest against the National Front's second assembly in the *town in three months, were* held back by a line of police three deep. When they tried to cross the main road through the town centre the police quickly called forward reinforcements.

Several thousand policemen were on call, but Mr James Anderton, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, had held most of them out of sight until the arrival of the National Front coaches.

During the evening nine people were arrested. One was charged with assault on a policeman, one with carrying an offensive weapon and the rest *with breaches of the peace.*

Mr Anderton paid tribute to the organizers of the socialist counter-demonstration for persuading their supporters to leave later that the National Front coaches had arrived.

Police chief explains: Mr Anderton, who startled television viewers by declaring on the *Tonight programme on* BBC television on Wednesday that he thought the time might come when the whole nation would have to be fingerprinted, expanded his theme yesterday.

At the end of a briefing ses*sion about his plans for the* National Front meeting and socialist counter-demonstration Mr Anderton said his remarks about fingerprinting and the reintroduction of national identity cards had probably sounded dramatic, but that they had been extracted from a great many other words he had recorded on the subject of crime and society.

He said that he was visualizing *what might be necessary in* five, ten, or 15 years' time. When anyone called for reasonable steps to be taken to restrain wrongdoers there were always howls of anguish.

When community discipline slipped to an alarming or dangerous degree and the authority of the state was challenged or *denied overtly or subversively* ("and there is a lot of subversion about") it was the duty of authority to intervene.

If the nation did not have enough prisons to confine people who had committed serious, violent offences, or serious political subversion, it would have to devise means of keeping them out of circulation.

"I believe we have practically reached the stage in this country where peace and tranquillity are regarded by too many people as evidence of suppression and a denial of human right", he said. "That *is an extremely dangerous state* of mind.

Trap set 'to track drug ring'

Dectives tracking down worldwide drug netwo marked laboratory equipm before it left the maker part of an undercover ope tion, it was stated at Brie Crown Court yesterday.

Mr Ricsard Lee, a forr chief inspector, said he visi a company near Huddersfie West Yorkshire, and made almost invisible cross on *piece of equipment. He* wrote his initials R.L. green ballpoint ink on pack ing.

Mr Lee, now retired fr the Thames Valley Force, le raid on a Victorian ho alleged to have been an I factory.

The defendants are Ma Annable, aged 29, a teacher Radnor Gardens, Twickenh London, and David Todd, a 23, of Cumberland Str Edinburgh.

Mr Lee told Mr Ian K nedy, QC, for the prosecut that he later went to a fore laboratory and examined packaging of the labora equipment he had marked wi had been recovered from a On a piece of packing he fo *his initials.*

The prosecution alleges the packaging with the ini was found by the police i tip in Kingston upon Tha *The police, it is further all* followed a man called M from the alleged LSD fac at Seymour Road, Ham Wick.

The court has been told Mr Annable and Mr were members of a ring supplied 95 per cent of rain's illegal LSD and hali LSD in the free world.

Mr Lee said that two after his first visit to the dersfield company he retu and saw a man, namec court as a main conspir load equipment into his

Mr Kennedy spoke of *police raids and said tha* Seymour Road officers ent through the rear french dows. The man Mr Lee seen in Huddersfield trie *bolt through the front* c

Today the jury will be t to see a series of exhibit laboratory equipment.

Earlier yesterday two wo accused of conspiring others to supply LSD cha their pleas to guilty.

They were Mrs Janine S celey, aged 28, of Glynri Fach, Pencader, Dyfed, Miss Monica Kenyon, aget an office worker, of Georg Street, Camden, London, will be dealt with later.

The trial continues today

Woman officers may appeal over police reforms

By Peter Evans

Reforms to be introduced in Avon and Somerset to protect policewomen from dangers faced as the result of the Sex Discrimination Act might enable woman officers to bring cases of unlawful discrimination, the Equal Opportunities Commission said last night.

An official said that if women felt they were being treated less favourably than men and that their opportunities for promotion were reduced they could get an industrial tribunal to decide.

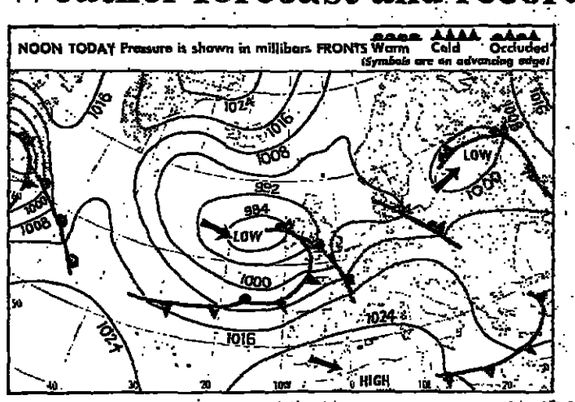
There are mised feelings in the police service about the effects of the Act, which are being brought to a head by changes to be introduced by Mr Kenneth Steele, Avon and Somerset's chief constable.

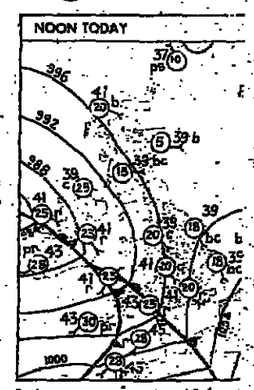
He told a local police authority meeting in Bristol yesterday that policewomen on night patrol in rought areas had needed policemen with them for protection. The women were often unwilling to go into dangerous areas alone.

When woman officers were included in the provisions of the Act more than two years ago, he said, it meant the abolition of the women's police department. The women were placed on the same 24-hour operational basis as the men.

Mr Steel said he was proposing to set up new pecialist units for policewomen. They would operare on a 24-hour basis and handle much of the work of the former women's police department to do mainly with women and children.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 7.47 am Sun sets: 4.41 pm

Moon sets: 3.49 am Moon rises: 8.29 pm

Last quarter: January 31

Lighting up: 5.11 pm to 7.15 am.

High water: London Bridge, 3.32 am, 7.1m (23.4ft); 3.53 pm, 7.2m (23.6ft). Avonmouth, 8.54 am, 13.1m (42.9ft); 9.18 pm, 13.0m (42.8ft). Dover, 12.34 am, 6.7m (22.0ft); 12.49 pm, 6.5m (21.3ft). Hull, 8.4 am, 7.0m (22.8ft); 8.2 pm, 7.2m (23.7ft). Liverpool, 12.49 am, 8.9m (29.2ft); 12.59 pm, 9.2m (30.1ft).

A deep low is moving over Britain from the W.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE England, East Anglia, E Midlands: Bright at first, rain spreading from SW, sleet or snow chiefly on hills, hill fog; *wind SW, fresh, strong or* gale in exposed places; max temp 6°C (43°F).

*General S, SW England, W Mid*lands, Channel Islands, S Wales: Rain, preceded by sleet or snow in places, snow on hills, hill fog, clearing later; wind SW, strong to gale at times; max temp 7°C (45°F).

East, NW, NE, Central N England, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, N Ireland: Mainly dry at first, snow spreading from SW, turning to rain in places, *moderate snowfalls on* hills, with drifting; wind SE, fresh or strong; max temp 3°C (37°F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, NW Scotland: Mainly dry, bright intervals, snow spreading from S, moderate falls, drifting in places; wind SE, fresh or strong later; max temp 3°C (37°F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals, scattered wintry showers; wind variable, becoming E, moderate or fresh; max temp 3°C (37°F).

Outlook for the weekend: Unsettled and windy; colder with night frost.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

	C	F		C	F		C	F		C	F				
Ajaccio	c	14	57	Cardiff	s	9	48	Lucerne	s	5	41	Oslo	sn	−5	23
Algiers	c	17	63	Colonne	f	3	37	London	f	9	48	Paris	c	7	45
Amsterdm	c	4	39	Cologne	sn	1	34	Luxmbrg	sn	0	32	Reykjavik	c	−6	21
Athens	s	15	59	Dublin	f	4	39	Madrid	s	11	52	Rome	f	15	59
Barcelona	s	15	59	Edinburgh	sn	0	32	Majorca	s	15	59	Stockholm	c	1	34
Belfast	c	7	45	Funchal	f	19	67	Malaga	f	17	63	Strasbourg	sn	−2	28
Berlin	c	4	39	Geneva	r	4	39	Malta	s	16	61	Tel Aviv	c	19	66
Biarritz	r	9	48	Guernsey	f	7	45	Manchstr	c	5	41	Venice	s	9	48
Birmnghm	s	6	43	Innsbruck	c	1	34	Moscow	c	−5	23	Vienna	c	1	34
Bristol	s	9	48	Jersey	s	6	43	Munich	f	1	34	Warsaw	sn	−1	30
Brussels	c	3	37	L. Palmas	f	19	66	Naples	f	10	50	Zurich	c	2	36
Budapest	f	6	43	Lisbon	f	15	59	Nice	c	13	55				

b—blue sky; bc—hail, clouded; c—overcast; f—fog; d—hail, m—mist; r—rain; s—thunderstorm; sh—showers; periodical rain with snow.

Sea passages: S North Strait of Dover, English Ch (E): Wind S, veering SW, st increasing gale; sea very rou

St George's Channel: Wind gale; sea high.

Irish Sea: Wind SE, strong very rough.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 6 6 pm, 8°C (46°F); min, 6 6 am, 3°C (37°F). Humid am, 60 per cent. Rain, 24 6 pm, 0.19in. Sun: 24 hr to 4.2 hr. Bar, mean sea level 1010.1 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Overseas selling prices

Austria, Sch 16; Belgium, Bf Canaries, Ptas 90; Denmark, Dkr Finland, Mk 1.20; France, Fr Iraq, Dr 350; Ireland, 20p Italy, L1,000; Lebanon, £Leb Greece, Dr 35; Holland, Dfl Hongkong, HK$ 6.80; Iran, Rls Luxembourg, Lf Malta, 25p Morocco, Dh 3.50; Mauritius Portugal, Esc 20; Spain, Pts Sweden, Skr 1.50; Switzerland Tunisia, 1,000m; USA, Canada, $1.00; Yugo Libya 25.

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HOME NEWS

Ombudsman blames official who took papers

By Penny Symon

An accountant's complaint about an official from the Department of Customs and Excise has been upheld by the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (the Ombudsman). The official, who was concerned with value-added tax, arrived without warning and removed papers that he had no right to take, maintaining that he had not got the time to examine them on the spot, it is stated.

In his report on investigations completed between August and October last year, published yesterday, Sir Idwal Pugh said he could not accept that the removal of documents to which the customs had no legal right against the wishes of the person holding them, could be justified on the ground that there was not time to carry out a proper examination.

"The investigating officer felt that the accountants were preventing him from carrying out his instructions. His reaction, born no doubt of an increasing sense of frustration, seems to have been reflected in an attitude which Mr A (the complainant) categorized as arrogant and high-handed". Sir Idwal said.

"I do not minimize his difficulties, but I criticize his attitude and his dismissal, without apparent consideration, of Mr A's request that he should discuss the matter with the firm's solicitor. Such a discussion might well have resolved the difficulties."

Sir Idwal, after investigating a complaint from a prisoner who took part in the riot at Hull prison in August, 1976, said the man was subject to an abnormal regime characterized by extreme restrictions after being transferred to Durham prison, and the facts illustrated and justified the concern that had been expressed about conditions in some local prisons.

The man complained that even months after his transfer to Durham he was still being kept locked in his cell for 23 hours each day, and that certain privileges were being denied him.

"The facilities available at local prisons for education, work and recreation are very limited compared with those available at a training prison, such as Hull, which is intended to hold men serving long sentences", the report said. The Home Office have told him that at Durham, because of overcrowding, staffing constraints and shortage of physical facilities, it is normally possible for only 90 inmates to enjoy the privilege of evening association."

The report said that after a complaint by the M 42 Action Committee that it had suffered injustice because the Department of the Environment had refused to pay any part of the costs incurred at a public inquiry the department changed their mind and was now willing to open negotiations for a settlement of the claim.

Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration, First Report for Session 1977-78. (House of Commons Paper 126, Stationery Office, £4.35.)

Race commission wins case for white woman

By Annabel Ferriman

The Commission for Racial Equality has won its first industrial tribunal case, the tenth it has fought since it came into existence last June.

The tribunal in Birmingham found that the T. B. Steelwork Company, a Birmingham engineering concern, had discriminated on racial grounds in not taking on a white applicant because her husband was coloured. The company was ordered to pay £75 compensation under the Race Relations Act, 1976.

The applicant, Mrs Veronica Wilson, of Balsall Heath, Birmingham, told the tribunal that she was interviewed for a job as a clerk/typist in July by Mr Thomas Butler, the company chairman.

He told her that the only other applicant had sounded West Indian on the telephone and he had no intention of employing her because he "did not have much time for coloured folk". He had said that one coloured man had owed him £3,000, almost causing him to go out of business, while coloured people moving into his area had decreased the value of his home.

Mrs Wilson then said: "You have been very frank with me, and I should like to be frank with you. I am married to a West Indian, but because you had trouble with one person you cannot judge everyone as being the same." She said Mr Butler replied: "I could cut my tongue out at what I have said."

Later that day she was told that she had not got the job.

Mr Butler said in evidence that he had discussed his views on coloured people with Mrs Wilson and had learnt that her husband was Jamaican, but, according to the tribunal judgment, "he was evasive on the question of the number of applicants there were for the job".

The judgment said: "Mr Butler claimed that colour had nothing to do with the applicant's failure to get the job. She was 'unsuitable' and 'too pushing'. We do not believe that. We believe that, having virtually offered her the job, Mr Butler had second thoughts because of the colour of her husband's skin.

"It must follow that this application is well founded. The fact that the discrimination arose from her husband's colour and not her own is neither here nor there."

The award included an amount for injury to feelings. The applicant, whose version of events the tribunal accepted, had said that she broke down on hearing she had not got the job. "I broke down because I felt that I had to go through life keeping a deceit from the world that I was married to a coloured man."

Mrs Wilson was represented by Mr Kuttan Menon, legal officer of the CRE.

Legal education

Judith Judd reports on the state of education for the law in *The Times Higher Education Supplement* today. Gertrud Lenzer writes on Comte's view of society, and Laurie Taylor on the folklore of academic politics.

Authors of 'Myth' book urged to resign

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

In a document analysing and attacking *The Myth of God Incarnate*, the Church of England Evangelical Council has called upon the authors of the book holding positions of responsibility in the church, to resign. The council states that it respects academic freedom, but says an ordained churchman has responsibilities to teach the church's doctrine.

The book, published last year, included among its authors the Rev Maurice Wiles, Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford. It questions the doctrine of the divinity of Jesus Christ and holds that the traditional incarnational expression of it is best understood as "religious myth".

The council says of the clerical authors:

They place themselves voluntarily under the authority of their church, promising to teach its doctrines and accept its discipline. If, then, a time comes when a clergyman can no longer conscientiously teach something central to his church's doctrine . . . which he has solemnly undertaken to teach, we urge that the only honourable course open to him is to resign any post the occupies as an accredited teacher of his church.

The council does not recommend that individuals should start legal action against such a clergyman who refused to resign. But it says bishops should in certain circumstances seriously consider whether a clergyman's denial of a central doctrine justifies suspending his licence or permission to teach in the church.

Cardinal Hume expected to answer Dr Coggan's communion plea

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Archbishop of Canterbury's impassioned appeal on Wednesday for full communion between the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church is expected to be answered in public next week by Cardinal Hume, who, at Dr Coggan's invitation, is to address the General Synod of the Church of England.

But as one Roman Catholic theologian remarked yesterday: "Cardinal Hume will have to find a polite way of saying 'No'." There was a feeling in some quarters that Dr Coggan's direct approach might prove self-defeating, as ecumenical theologians have a taste for operating with maximum care and discretion.

Dr Coggan, speaking in Westminster Cathedral, had called for immediate action to cement the present relationship between the Roman Catholic Church and the Church of England, with full communion immediately.

The 1972 Vatican directive on intercommunion laid down that only in special individual circumstances could Anglicans be admitted to Holy Communion in Roman Catholic churches. That did not allow Roman Catholics to receive Communion in Anglican churches.

Neither the Church of England nor the Roman doctrinal authorities have fully endorsed the Anglican-Roman Catholic international commission's agreed statements on the ministry and on the Eucharist. Even if they did so, there remains what one Roman Catholic expert called "the most embarrassing difficulty" of Rome's refusal in 1896 to recognize the validity of Anglican holy orders.

The most positive Roman Catholic response, from an eminent authority not wishing to be quoted directly, was that the Roman Catholic Church ought to look again at the Anglican case for full communion as a means to greater unity, rather than, as has traditionally been insisted upon, the goal and reward of full unity.

The question was whether, as two churches moved closer together, there came a point at which issues of validity and outstanding doctrinal differences fell away as barriers to full intercommunion.

The substance of Dr Coggan's remarks will be brought to the attention of the Pope. In fact the two leaders are understood to be engaged already in a private correspondence.

Courage praised: The Bishop of Southwark, Dr Stockwood, praised Dr Coggan's "wonderful and courageous lead" yesterday and said he endorsed every word.

Dr Stockwood, who was addressing the diocesan synod, said sermons, discussions and courteous calls were not sufficient.

Bishops call for war to be outlawed

Nations in dispute should settle their differences in the same way as others settle their civil disputes, by going to court rather than to war, the Roman Catholic bishops of England and Wales say in their first joint pastoral letter.

The letter will be read in all Catholic churches in the two countries on Sunday, Peace Sunday. It comes after the publication of Pope Paul's new year message, entitled: "No, to violence; yes, to peace."

The bishops say it is the church's duty to seek to have all wars outlawed by international agreement, an aim that can be achieved only by wholesale disarmament.

By not pressing for disarmament, Christians may bear some moral responsibility for allowing the "most terrible and overwhelming violence" of nuclear war to become possible, they say.

The bishops look ahead to the United Nations special conference on disarmament in May, and call on people to make known their views before then, with the message: "Politicians depend upon public opinion and public attitudes."

They say they want to encourage organizations working for peace, and to seek constructive support for more research into some of the difficulties in maintaining peace. "Above all, we want to replace people's apathy and despair with creative hope and to encourage that will to peace."

Pay policy 'likely to continue'

By Our Parliamentary Correspondent

Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made clear in the Commons yesterday that there is certain to be some form of phase four pay policy after July. He implied that there could be no return to a state of complete freedom in collective bargaining.

However, in reply to questioning from the Conservative benches, Mr Healey told the House that there would "certainly not be a statutory pay policy in the next round". He contended that there was no contradiction between his talk of another phase of pay policy and the Prime Minister's view that the country should now be returning to more freedom in collective bargaining.

Mr Callaghan and he were in continuous contact on those matters, Mr Healey said, adding that he would wish to see future arrangements going further towards correcting the distortions and inconveniences that had been developing over the past three years.

Parliamentary report, page 11

Roman traces found

The remains of a Roman settlement of the first century AD has been uncovered at Elton, nr Peterborough, by earth-moving machines working on a flood-protection scheme.

Woman 105 today

Mrs Martha Sharwood celebrates her 105th birthday today at a nursing home in Northampton.

Joint efforts to help under-fives

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Firmer steps are being taken by the Government to ensure that public spending cuts do not stop all developments in education and day care for children under five.

That was made clear yesterday in a joint circular from the Department of Education and Science and the Department of Health and Social Security urging local authorities to co-ordinate services to make fullest use of resources.

A firm brake has been applied to expansion of services for under-fives by restraints on public spending, and the circular held out little hope of improvement for the next few years. National resources would continue to be concentrated on areas of social and educational disadvantage, it said, and on children with social, mental or physical handicaps.

However, the circular pointed to many examples of coordination between the education, social and health services that have resulted in better provision in some areas. The circular urged councils to take up money available to some through the urban and inner-city programmes.

The departments are to begin annual consultations with local authority associations and with voluntary bodies, which they see as having a permanent role in providing facilities for the under-fives.

Ministers from the departments are to meet regularly to review progress on coordination at national level.

The circular reported growing cooperation between education and social services, traditionally suspicious of each other.

But it rejected the recommendation by the two main local authority associations that joint committees for the under-fives should be given executive powers. The Secretaries of State believed that a joint advisory committee offered a better way forward.

Lecturer admits criminal damage

Thomas Foster Earle, fellow and librarian of Linacre College and a pro vice chancellor of Oxford University, was given a conditional discharge by Oxford magistrates yesterday after admitting criminal damage.

He was said to have gone to a house to protest about party noise and to have knocked over hi-fi equipment. He was ordered to pay £45 compensation.

Rantzen daughter

Esther Rantzen, the BBC television producer, gave birth to a girl weighing 7lb 4oz on Wednesday night at St Mary's Hospital, Paddington.

aesthetist's slowness orried colleagues'

oman who died after a an operation was anaes- by a doctor whose slow- orried some of his col- it was stated at an at Walthamstow, east yesterday. The coroner that shortly afterwards esthetist, Dr Bashir Tal- d 46, was found to be from an acute mental nd was now in a psy hospital after a ner- akdown.

nergency arose, it was when Mrs Shirley Cor- d 29, vomited and in- omach acid into her r Talpur, aged 46, had insert a gastric tube to nhalation of vomit. He turn to the anesthetic get a smaller tube.

orbett, of Elm Road, ow, Romford, died in en Hospital, Romford, mber of a blood clot after pneumonia, after a second operation to repair burst stitches. Her child, a boy, was delivered safely.

Dr Peter McComish, consultant anaesthetist, said: "I think some of the surgeons and obstetricians had been a little worried because Dr Talpur was rather slow. But personally I had not really felt he was slow."

He said a delay in getting a tube of the right size might have caused difficulty.

Dr Peter Bodley, a senior consultant anaesthetist, said: "I had every confidence in him. I think he was rather slow, but he was conscientious."

Dr Gerald Goldberg, a consultant psychiatrist, said: "My opinion would be he was not suffering from mental illness at the time of the operation."

A verdict of misadventure was recorded.

ots beaches reatened rubbish

ıland's beaches are threat- not only by erosion but ubbish dumping and carry- way of sand, a report from ountryside Commission for nd says.

report, published yester- provides comprehensive nation on the beaches of nd's Highlands and Islands s the result of a seven- survey by staff of the, aphy department at Aber- University. Research was beaches.

report says sandy beaches up less than 5 per cent of ainland coastline of the nds, but a fifth of them isfigured by widespread g of refuse and rubble rge-scale sand extraction. are littered with aband- vehicles and derelict igs.

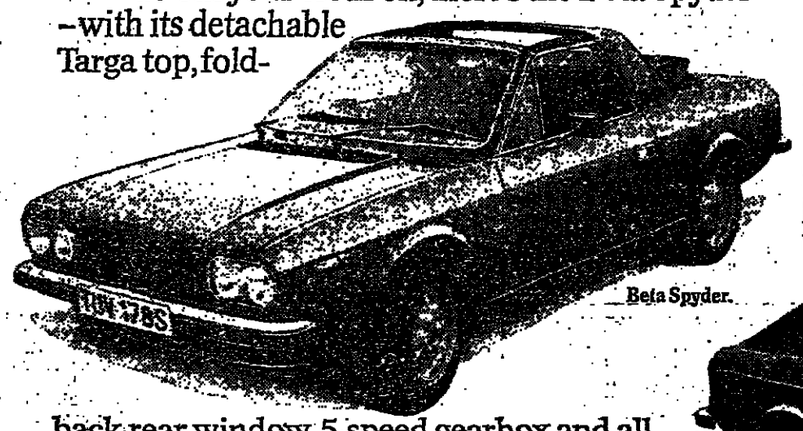
ontrolled caravanning and g have led to severe e to adjoining dunes and station. A quarter of the s are being eroded signi- . Natural causes such as nd storms are an import- tor.

rapid expansion in tour- l recreation over the past s has led to much dam- nd disfigurement, and omen's related to North l can also pose grave ns in remote and scenic locations", the report

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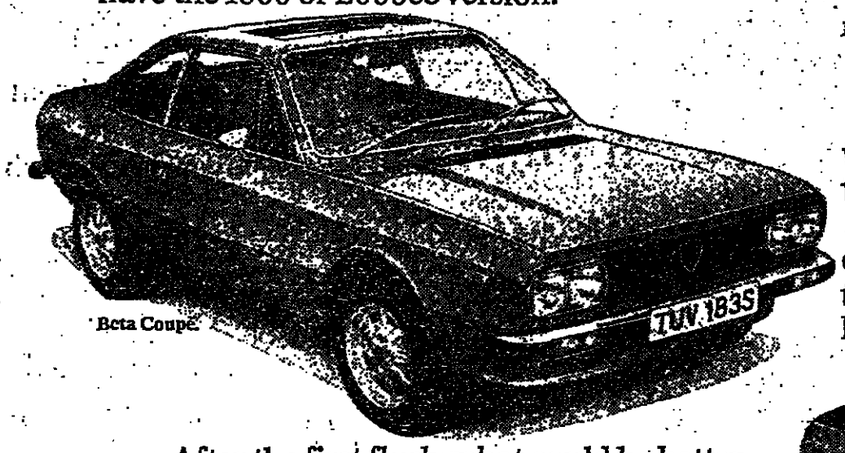
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To cut your teeth on, there's the Beta Spyder –with its detachable Targa top, fold-back rear window, 5-speed gearbox and all.



Beta Spyder.

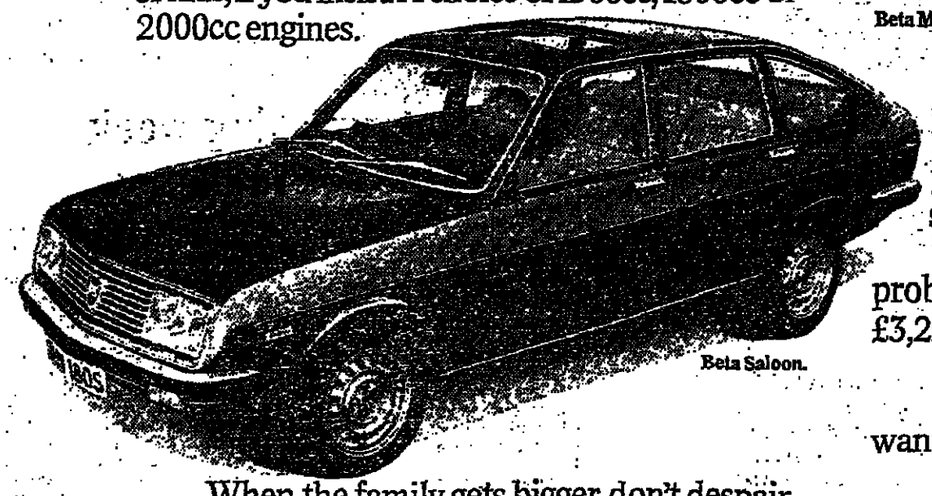
It'll make you lots of lovely friends (there's even room for two in the back), whether you have the 1600 or 2000cc version.



Beta Coupé.

After the first flush, what could be better than the Beta Coupé?

It's just as Italian, just as dashing, just as quick. Also with 2 seats in the back for a couple of kids, if you insist. A choice of 1300cc, 1600cc or 2000cc engines.

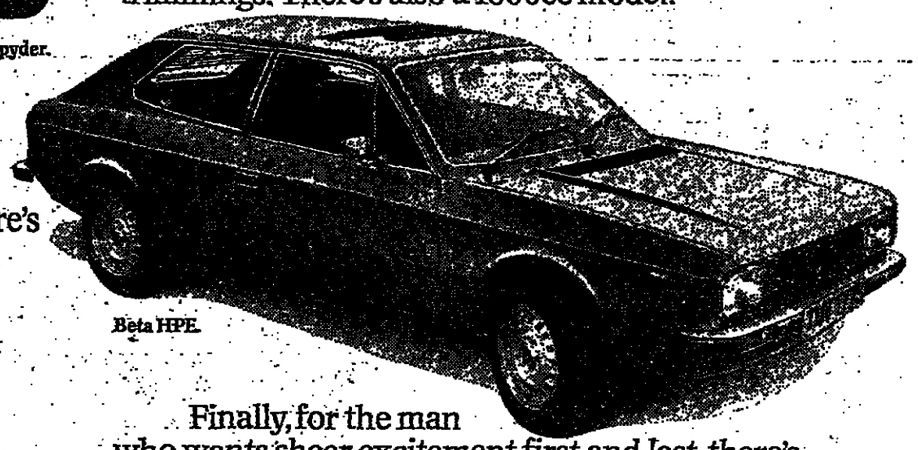


Beta Saloon.

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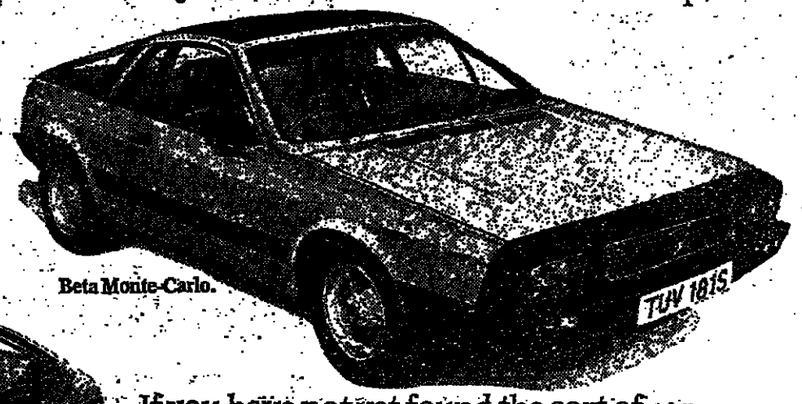
It has three doors and up to 42 cubic feet of load space. Plus, in the 2000cc model, 115mph performance, built-in sun roof as well as all the trimmings. There's also a 1600cc model.



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HOME NEWS

Minister backtracks on principle of a choice for parents

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

An important shift in government policy on the right of parents to choose their children's schools was disclosed by Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, at the annual meeting of the Society of Education Officers in London yesterday.

The widely used phrase "parental choice" of school was misleading and should be replaced with "recognition of parental wishes", she suggested. The preference expressed by parents for one school or another was just one of the factors that should be taken into account when local authorities allocated children to schools.

Local authorities would also need to make sure that their admission systems did not interfere with the efficient operation of the schools; that it allowed authorities to se a "planned operating capacity" for each school which might be below its physical capacity; and, not least, that it guaranteed the comprehensive principle.

In the Government's consultative document on admissions to schools, sent out last October, it was stated that the Secretary of Sate believed it should be "a statutory requirement that a child be admitted to the school of his choice", unless the school was full to its planned operating capacity, or unless it would harm the efficient provision of education or conflict with the comprehensive principle, or unless the school was unsuited to the child.

The new shift in emphasis, away from a belief in the predominant right of the parent to choose the school for his child to a position where that right is simply one of many factors that need to be considered, marks a subtle but important change in government policy.

That change has doubtless been influenced by the strong opposition of the education and science subcommittee of the Labour Party's executive to any "parental choice" legislation. Its opposition is laid out in a report to be submitted to the party executive's home policy committee, of which Mrs Williams is a member, on Monday week.

The subcommittee says that it might agree to legislation allowing a degree of parental preference, as opposed to choice, if the same legislation protected the rights of parents who preferred their neighbourhood school by placing a duty on authorities to give priority to those living nearest the school and ensuring that they "maintain parity between all schools in all admission matters".

Without those factors being included on a par with the parental preference factor in any legislation "it would not be possible to be sure that admission systems would forward the development of schooling fair to working-class children as well as middle class; be able to avoid polarization between favoured and unfavoured schools, already a danger; or be able to resist the misuse of the parental preference requirement for the reintroduction, or maintenance, of selection by ability".

Mrs Williams suggested yesterday that one system, used by some authorities, which would allow recognition of parental wishes while preserving the comprehensive principle, was to offer parents a secondary school where they live and then to allow parents to object to that allocation with a proper appeal system.



Open University: Lady Lee of Asheridge, one of the principal creators of the Open University, with two of its 5,800 newest graduates, Mrs Pamela Edwards (left) aged 38, of Didcot, Oxfordshire, and Miss Anne Fragniere, aged 32, of Epsom, Surrey, at a press conference in London yesterday.

Mrs Edwards, a barmaid, who has had to look after her five children aged between 4½ and 15 on her own since she separated from her husband, said she had succeeded in her arts-oriented course "mainly by sticking to a pretty strict timetable", sometimes studying for 40 hours a week. She has been offered a college place to take a teaching diploma course.

Miss Fragniere, who started her Open University course five years ago, believes that it has helped her gain promotion at work. She became secretary to the chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, last month.

Lady Lee said that she was "concerned" at the rising cost of taking an Open University course, which might be as high as £1,500 over six years. She criticized the Government for doing nothing to oppose the introduction of a means test for students who needed financial help. Many people did not try to enrol because they did not want to submit to such a test, she said. Nevertheless the number of students applying for financial assistance had risen from 870 in 1976 to 2,663 last year.

Other figures released by the Open University yesterday showed that of its 5,800 new graduates, only 1,364 had begun with qualifications normally required by conventional British universities. About 45,000 students completed courses last year, a success rate of 68.6 per cent compared with 70.2 per cent in 1976, 70.7 in 1975, 73.7 in 1974 and 73.5 in 1973. The university said there had been four successive drops in success rate as more people with fewer academic qualifications enrolled.

The proportion of woman graduates rose last year to 41 per cent, compared with 37 and 34 in the two preceding years. The total number of Open University graduates is 26,800. Just over 52 per cent of students who joined in the first year, 1971, have graduated. Sir Walter Perry, vice-chancellor, said yesterday that those figures were "a remarkable tribute to the staying power of our students".

Government allows 5p a lb butter rise

By Hugh Clayton

Ministers allowed a rise of up to 5p a pound on butter yesterday amid trade protests that the move came too little and too late. The last rise was in May and wholesale prices of many butters have risen by much more than 5p since then.

Butter is one of the most tightly controlled foods and is sold in one of the most confusing food markets. Any sale at more than the maximum retail price fixed by the Government constitutes a criminal offence. The market is fiercely contested, with home-produced butter competing with imports from six countries.

Mr Maclennan, Under-Secretary of State, Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, laid an order yesterday allowing a rise of 5p a pound on Danish Lurpak butter and 3p on all other types.

The maximum legal price of Lurpak will rise to 66p a pound. The smallest maximum will be on Anchor butter, from New Zealand, which will have a limit of 60p. The rises will operate from mid-February, but will not take account of the impact of the devaluation of the "green pound" which the Government wants at the beginning of the month.

Ministers are reluctant to allow a large rise in butter prices because stocks of all dairy produce are high. The Government's view of EEC food policy is that prices of abundant products should not be raised without pressing reasons.

Britain has only a small share of the EEC butter "mountain" but it is a growing one, more than 6,000 tonnes now, compared with little more than 2,000 tonnes a year ago.

The United Kingdom Provision Trade Federation said yesterday that the butter increase was too late. The Retail Consortium said it wanted a review of butter prices in less than three months because of likely changes in the green pound.

Mr Maclennan also renounced ministers' rights to fix cheese prices. That means that butter, bread and flour are the only foods for which they authorize price limits.

Churchill's face 'would set in furious lines'

Continued from page 1

Beaverbrook had, however, worked over the papers extensively. He had gone through the letters and selected the most interesting, which he had passed into autograph albums. All the letters selected in that way have been transcribed. The archive therefore owned many letters in duplicate or triplicate.

After the library had been closed, some time in 1976, the Beaverbrook Foundation Trust negotiated the sale of the autograph albums en bloc to a single, unnamed, purchaser. The House of Lords retains transcripts of the letters but not the original documents.

The anonymous purchaser of the autograph albums started to disperse the series at Sotheby's last year. The Sutherland letters to Beaverbrook have presumably come from that source.

At the time he received the commission for the Churchill portrait, Sutherland was a friend of Beaverbrook; he had painted his portrait in 1951.

The group of letters consigned to Sotheby's contains another, dated August 19, 1954, in which Sutherland tells Beaverbrook: "You will have heard that I am to paint Churchill at the request of the all-party presentation committee.

"I remember, when I was painting you, that you mentioned that I ought to do it. Now I'm going to have a try; at least, and I know you will keep your fingers crossed!! It won't be an easy thing at all especially in the very short time they are allowing me."

Beaverbrook was clearly interested in the portrait. In 1955 he bought from Sutherland a large group of preparatory sketches for the Churchill portrait. They are now in the Beaverbrook Art Gallery, Fredericton, Canada. About half of them were borrowed for the Sutherland exhibition mounted by the National Portrait Gallery in London last summer.

The group included a full-length oil sketch of Churchill in his Garter robes, which was one of the alternative compositions that Sutherland experimented with. It was the version preferred by the Churchills, but not by the interparliamentary committee. Nine pencil studies for the head and hands were also exhibited.

The letter states:

My dear Max: I note from my *Standard* and *Daily Express* that in your recent television appearance you expressed your belief that Nye Bevan influenced my handling of the form the portrait eventually took.

This is, I suppose fair comment; and I know that you have expressed yourself to me on occasion similarly. I can't emphasize strongly enough that this is not the truth.

During the painting of the portrait I did not see Nye Bevan and the only connection with the Bevans which I had at the time was before (when Jenny Lee was delegated by the parliamentary comittee to sound me as to whether I'd do it, she knowing the personally) and after.

The final form that the portrait took stemmed entirely from Churchill. He asked the first morning: "How will you paint me, as a cherub or the bull dog?" I replied: "It entirely depends what you show me, sir."

Consistently, except for the afternoon in which the foundations of the so called "Hecht portrait" were laid (when he was in a sweet melancholy and reflective mood) he showed me the bull dog!!

For better or for worse, I am the kind of painter who is governed entirely by what he sees. I am at the mercy of my sitter. What he feels or shows at the time I try to record.

At this time there were unfortunate complications of a political nature. Repeatedly I was told: "They (meaning his colleagues in the Government) want me out". "But" (and this is a paraphrase of the actual conversation) "I'm a rock" and at that the face would set in furious lines and the hands clutch the arms of the chair.

No one, I can say categorically, influences me in my renderings. The only danger to me sometimes is the charm of the sitter. Churchill often showed the greatest charm and could not have been kinder. None the less he was self-conscious and ill at ease during the actual time of sitting. I was seduced by his charm at other times and wanted so much to please him. But I draw what I see.; and 90 per cent of the time I was shown precisely what I recorded.

I tell you all this in confidence. It may interest you, as I don't think I've ever told you before.

I would not like to go down into the small history I may create as being a person who deliberated (sic) or unconsciously malformed a face at the dictate of another.

Warmest affection, my dear friend from us both, and greatly looking forward to seeing you again after this long time.—*Graham.*

Watch on powers of European Parliament

By Our Political Editor

The text of the Government's amendments on the powers of the European Parliament for inclusion in the European Assembly Elections Bill was published yesterday.

Dr Owen, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, proposes a new clause stating:

No treaty which provides for any increase in the powers of the assembly shall be ratified by the United Kingdom unless it has been approved by an Act of Parliament. In this section "treaty" includes any international agreement, and any protocol or annex to a treaty or international agreement.

Another amendment would alter the long title of the Bill. At present it reads: "A Bill to make provision for, and in connexion with, the election of representatives of the Assembly of the European Communities".

Now the Government proposes to add "... and to prevent any treaty providing for any increase in the powers of the assembly from being ratified by the United Kingdom unless approved by Act of Parliament".

A promise that that change would be made was given by Mr Callaghan to the Parliamentary Labour Party on Tuesday. He had been pressed for an assurance that the Bill would safeguard the sovereignty and supremacy of the United Kingdom Parliament and make any extension of the powers of the European Assembly subject to approval by the British Parliament.

Move to jail ex-wife dropped

An application by Lieutenant-Colonel James Allason, a former Conservative MP, for an order committing his former wife, Miss Nuala Barrie, an actress, to jail, was not proceeded with in the High Court yesterday.

Mr Crawford Lindsay for Colonel Allason, said the summons alleged contempt of court by Mrs Allason for not complying with a court order to return certain furniture and effects. Some articles had been returned, and Colonel Allason did not think it profitable to pursue the matter further.

Boy supplied drug to others

Stuart Peter Matthews, aged 17, said to have supplied cannabis resin to other pupils a Leighton Park School, Reading was ordered at Southampton Crown Court yesterday to complete 160 hour's community service. He was also ordered to pay up to £300 in costs.

Matthews, of Nestleberry, Eversley, admitted eight offences of supplying cannabis resin to teenagers: two of possessing and allowing his home to be used for smoking cannabis. He asked for 13 other offences to be considered.

Crews ban cold buses

Merseyside Passenger Transport bus services in north Liverpool were disrupted yesterday when drivers at four depots refused to take out vehicles with defective heaters or demisters.

Body was girl of 14

Detectives yesterday identified the body found last Thursday in a water-filled ditch in Aylesbury as Jacqueline Ludlow, aged 14, of Long Crendon who vanished four months ago.

Industry unclear on Benn reactor statement

By Roger Vielvoye
Energy Correspondent

Executives from the nuclear reactor building industry and the electricity boards may soon be seeking further clarification from Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, on the meaning of his statement on Wednesday on the future status of the pressurized water reactor (PWR).

Mr Benn told the Commons that the Government had endorsed the electricity industry's wish to order a PWR subject to the necessary clearances as a valid option to the two more advanced gas-cooled reactor (AGR) stations that are to be ordered.

But at a press conference Mr Benn said there would have to be a ministerial decision before the Central Electricity Generating Board could turn the design work of the next few years into a commercial order.

After reading the statement an executive said it kept everybody happy, as long as no one investigated the real meaning too deeply.

The CEGB went into the discussions on reactor choice wanting a firm commitment to the PWR in addition to the AGR, and according to their interpretation that is what they have. Provided the PWR gets all the necessary consents and the price is right, they expect approval for a commercial order to be no different from seeking final permission to build a coal or oil-fired station.

The only decision the minister will have to take is on the board's capital spending programme for the year in which the PWR is to be ordered. The board certainly does not expect a further government inquest into the principle of building a light-water reactor.

Further clarification will certainly be required before any generating board funds can be earmarked for design work on the PWR. If the board is convinced that there is a firm commitment to building a PWR it seems that it will foot the bill. But if there are any doubts the Department of Energy will certainly be under pressure to make the £40m available through the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

Windscale report: British Nuclear Fuels is pressing the Government for a quick decision on its plans to build a big new fuel reprocessing plant at Windscale, Cumbria (the Press Association reports).

The report on the 100-day Windscale inquiry was handed to Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, yesterday with 1,500 other documents.

The pressure by the state-owned fuel company follows mounting demands by MPs and others for publication and a full debate on the inquiry's findings before a decision is taken.

The company fears that further public debate may be used as a delaying tactic by opponents of the plant, which is intended to reprocess spent fuel from Japan and Europe as well as from Britain's nuclear stations.

It believes that further delay might result in overseas business worth £900m going elsewhere, probably to France.

Mr Coningsby Allday, the company's managing director, said he did not mind whether the report was published before or after a decision. "What I want is a quick decision."

Friends of the Earth, the leading opponents of the development, urged early publication of the report. The organization asked Mr Shore late last year for publication, but he said he saw no reason for not following the usual procedure of publishing the report with the decision.

Parliamentary report, page 11
Industry prepares and
Business Diary, page 19

Productivity vote in S Wales pits

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The last bastion of opposition to pit productivity deals fell yesterday when South Wales miners voted by two to one to defy their local leaders and accept more money for higher output.

The decision, announced after a secret coalfield ballot, means that the entire British coal industry will now participate in such schemes with the approval of the TUC, reducing pit unrest over pay and thereby removing the most serious potential challenge to the Government's income policy.

Voting in the pithead ballot was 6,328 in support of the area executive of the National Union of Mineworkers, which recommended rejection of pit-based incentives, and 13,639 against. That represents an astonishing reversal in one of the most militant coalfields, where 83 per cent of the men rejected productivity deals only three months ago.

But in that time moderate NUM leaders, who command a majority on the union's executive, have swung the men round to acceptance of local incentives. Militant coalfields have one after another fallen into line, and South Wales is the last.

The matter of just how much more money the miners will seek this winter comes up again next Thursday when the National Coal Board responds to the union's official claim for 90 per cent rises that would put face workers on £135 a week.

The board is expected to stick firmly to Cabinet pay restrictions and offer the men wage increases within the 10 per cent guidelines, even though Mr Joseph Gormley, the union president, has said repeatedly that the figure would not satisfy his members' aspirations.

Productivity up: Productivity has risen to the level of a year ago, reversing the downward trend, the coal board said yesterday. Output for the week ended January 14 was 2,334,000 tons, 108,000 tons up on the corresponding week last year.

Dismissal for rating

Leading Seaman Gary Andrews, aged 24, of North End, Portsmouth, said to have smashed £27,000 worth of electronic equipment in the frigate Arethusa, was sentenced at a Portsmouth court martial yesterday to four months' detention disrated to able seaman and dismissed from the Service.

Sanction threat to hauliers over pay breach

By Our Labour Reporter

The Government is trying to apply limited sanctions against about 3,000 companies that have made deals with their lorry drivers outside the 10 per cent guidelines.

Nationalized industries having contracts with members of the West Midlands Road Haulage Association have been warned that their drivers have won increases of about 15 per cent on earnings.

In most cases the drivers have achieved 9.28 per cent, built into basic rates, so that overtime earnings have been increased.

The deals are similar to those that the Transport and General Workers' Union has been seeking for its tanker driver members, which the Secretary of State for Employment ruled on Wednesday were outside government guidelines.

Three-day fishing week urged to save industry

From Ronald Kershaw
Northern Industrial Correspondent

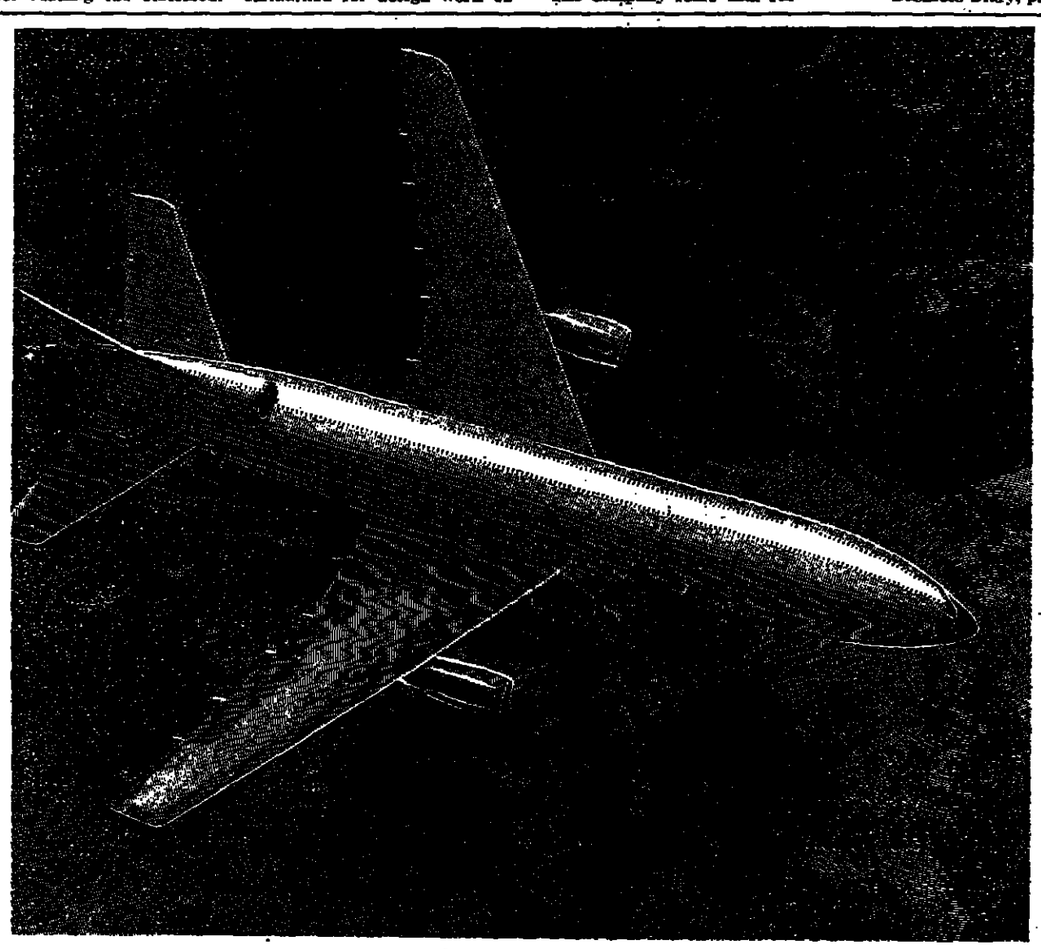
A suggestion for preventing overfishing by EEC partners, thus conserving stock and making policing easier, had been advanced by Mr David Toulson, fishery spokesman for the Confederation of Fried Fish Caterers' Associations. He said last night that fishery protection vessels were unable to enforce allotted quotas and at the present rate of catches a "declaration of disaster" for the industry would come in about five ears.

He suggests that agreement should be reached with all EEC partners to restrict fishing to, say, three days a week.

The cost of unproductive days at sea for trawlers, at between £1,000 and £2,500 a day, should be met from a subsidy eeither from national governments for from the EEC. He believes that with such a scheme the fishing industry would be on the upgrade within a few years.

The British Fishing Federation said yesterday that Mr Toulson's scheme was impracticable. EEC partners would find ways of bending the rules. "The fact that you could fish on only three days offers no solution, because all the abuses that occur now would be carried on in the days fishing was permitted."

Mr Toulson's answer is that the motive of trawlermen is to make profits first and feed the nation second; with subsidies the need to abuse regulations and reach quotas would be removed.



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HOME NEWS

Aviation Bill defeats on security levy

By Our Parliamentary Staff

The Government suffered three minor defeats yesterday during consideration of the Civil Aviation Bill, which is before a Commons standing committee.

Unless the amendments are reversed later, children under three years of age will not be subject to the 80p a head security levy that the Bill introduces.

Nor will passengers travelling on aircraft not operating for hire or reward. In addition the airport operators will be able to retain the levy in respect of 2,000 passengers each month to defray the cost of running the scheme.

Under the Bill the levy will be paid into a central aviation security fund, which will be used to protect aircraft and airports from acts of violence, particularly terrorism. The Bill, an enabling measure, did make provision for a sum to be retained by the operators, but that was to be specified later.

Resisting the amendments, Mr Clinton Davis, Under-Secretary of State for Trade, emphasized the need for flexibility. He wanted to consult the industry over the regulations that would follow passage of the Bill.

For the Opposition, Mr Norman Tebbit said Mr Davis wanted flexibility to do what he liked. If the country had suffered from anything in recent years it was enabling legislation that had removed parliamentary control.

In brief

14.5 pc rate rise recommended

The following rate increases are being recommended for the coming year:

Cheshire County Council: 14.5 per cent, an increase of 10 over the present rate. It is above the Government's guidelines for rate increases of 10 per cent.

Oxfordshire County Council: An increase of 5p from 69p to 74p, up by 7.2 per cent. If district and parish rates stay the same it would mean an average increase of about 8 per cent for domestic ratepayers.

School condemned

The main block of Parkfields Comprehensive School, Wolverhampton, which is 13 years old, is to be demolished after the discovery of a 150ft crack in its structure. The school houses more than 1,300 pupils and a new building costing more than £600,000 will have to be provided.

Humber bridge tolls

The Secretary of State for Transport is to be asked to approve the following maximum tolls for crossing the Humber bridge, due to open in March next year: Motor cycles, 50p; cars and light vans, 80p; commercial vehicles up to £6.50.

Actress seeks divorce

Miss Imogen Hassall, aged 33, the film actress, is seeking divorce from her husband, Mr Kenneth Ives, the actor-producer.

Cut in lighting

It is hoped to save £4,000 on the floodlighting of monuments, gardens and open spaces in the City of London this year.

WEST EUROPE

Family of kidnapped baron receive proof from gang and start to negotiate ransom outside France

From Ian Murray
Paris, Jan 26

Baron Edouard-Jean Empain, the Belgian industrialist, was kidnapped for ransom money and not for political reasons. His family have been in contact with the gang that abducted him in Paris on Monday.

A letter written and signed by the baron since his capture has been sent as proof that the gang holds him prisoner. A member of his family is said to have left for a neighbouring country to continue negotiations.

A statement from the Ministry of the Interior confirming contact between the family and the gang said: "The kidnappers have sent the proof to the baron's households that they are holding him and they have asked a ransom for his freedom."

The letter arrived this morning, but the family have received two telephone calls from someone who police believe was speaking for the gang. The first was made on Monday only two hours after the actual kidnapping. This was before the police had made public what had happened and, as the anonymous caller rang on the baron's new ex-directory number, the police seem convinced the caller was genuine.

The call was made before it had been possible for the police to tap the line, but a monitor was in operation by the time the second call came through on Tuesday night. Both calls were taken by the baron's oldest daughter, 19-year-old Patricia. She says she believes both were made by the same person.

What was said in the second call is not being made public but it seems that proof was asked for, and promised, that the caller was one of those holding the baron. This did not arrive until this morning's post.

Now that the necessary proof has arrived, and with it a demand for an undisclosed, but doubtless huge ransom, the police are almost convinced that there has been no political motive behind the crime. Not only has there been no political demand made but the gang's whole method of operation is more in keeping with a criminal gang than with a group of extremists.

To be dealing with criminals rather than extremists is a relief to the police. It may not make the task of detection easier, but it means that the gang are unlikely to go to the extremes political groups do.

The police have said they are satisfied with the cooperation they have received from the family, in contrast to the kidnapping in Paris last year of Signor Luchino Revelli-Beaumont, Fiat's managing director in France. On that occasion the kidnapped man's son deliberately took police off the scent in his efforts to free his father.

Although the many hoax calls seemed to end with the news that the real kidnappers had established contact, a further call was received by Agence France-Presse, the French news agency, in Paris during the afternoon from someone claiming that the police were lying and offering rival proof that his gang really held the baron.

The caller said the agency should ask the family why the dossier on collaboration between Framatom, the Empain company specializing in nuclear reactor construction, and the French atomic energy authority was in the baron's briefcase.

The caller demanded a ransom of 15m francs (£1.6m) and set a deadline for Monday.

The police in France, and especially in Paris, are continuing to mount an intensive check and search on cars and people. Nothing like it has been seen in Paris since the violent days during the Algerian war.

Checkpoints on the roads leading in and out of the city are manned day and night. Police stand ready in the background, ready to open fire if the need should arise.

Householders are being shown two photographs, one of the baron and the other of an escaped prisoner, M Yves Maupetit, who is wanted for three murders. So intensive is the police activity that they believe that both the gang and the wanted man would not have been able to get out of Paris.

The police are out in such strength that they have forced down the crime rate. The daily average of 16 hold-ups in Paris has dropped to two and a number of crimes have been solved instantly as escaping criminals have run straight into a police road block.

Protests in Austria over atomic power plant

From Sue Masterman
Vienna, Jan 26

Zwentendorf, Austria's only complete atomic power station, is the subject of new political controversy. On the eve of the parliamentary debate on whether the station—as yet not operating—should be brought into use, it has leaked out that almost 500 radioactive elements necessary to start the reactor are being brought in from West Germany.

This has led to a storm of protest not only from objectors to the use of atomic energy, but also from the two main Austrian opposition parties.

The ruling socialist party has retaliated with a personal attack on a leading figure in the opposition People's Party, saying that through him the party makes only token objections to Zwentendorf as he has spoken in favour of a second atomic power station.

The basic issue is what will happen to atomic waste once the power station is started. Dr Bruno Kreisky's Socialist Government has been unable to find any local or provincial authority willing to have the waste dumped in its boundaries. The Chancellor has stated repeatedly that the power station will not be started until the problem of atomic waste is settled.

The Chancellor said this week that the waste would have to be dumped in Austria, implying that negotiations to dump it in Switzerland and Iran have failed.

Minister taunted at Barcelona funeral

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Jan 26

Right-wing demonstrators jostled and insulted Señor Rodolfo Martin Villa, the Minister of the Interior, today at the funeral in Barcelona of a former mayor of the city and his wife, who were murdered by terrorists in their home yesterday.

Of the estimated 4,500 people at the funeral, several hundred took part in the incident, shouting "the Army to power" and calling the minister a "traitor". Uniformed police escorted the minister away from the scene and there were no arrests.

Dr Joaquin Viola Sauret and his wife were killed when a bomb taped to Dr Viola Sauret's chest went off.

The technique was similar to that used last May when a wealthy Barcelona industrialist was killed. In both cases extortion as well as political motives appeared to play a part. Suspects arrested in the first case were set free last year under an amnesty.

A number of anonymous telephone callers have variously claimed responsibility for the murder on behalf of Maoist, Marxist-Leninist and anarchist organizations.

Among those attending the funeral was Señor Josep Tarradellas, president of the Generalitat, the Catalan regional government. Newspapers and statements from political parties all over the country roundly condemned the killing of the prominent Francoist and his wife, the ninth and tenth people to die in political violence this year.

Spanish news agencies have distributed a resumé of documents said to contain orders to members of the Basque separatist organization ETA urging them to "continue the executions". The documents were first published in the Pamplona conservative newspaper, *El Pensamiento Novarro*.

Señor Martin Villa, who has been criticized widely by both right and left for the mounting wave of terrorism in Spain, said on his arrival in Barcelona to attend the funeral of the former mayor, who was his friend: "We are ready to give an adequate response to this terrorist challenge to the state."

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Homeworkers the most exploited, TUC says

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

Homeworkers are probably the most heavily exploited and underprivileged workers in the country, a TUC report says. The pay rate last year appeared to be £10 to £15 for a 30-to-40-hour week.

The report, published yesterday, said that in most cases it was possible to earn a reasonable income only through exceptionally hard work and long hours, or by the assistance of children and others in the family. The work was tedious and repetitive.

Women with family commitments are the main group of homeworkers. Others are disabled people and those retired who want to supplement state benefits, and a third group are immigrants, with substantial homeworking by Asian and Orthodox communities. There is a network of homeworking in the clothing industry in the East End of London.

The report criticizes the exclusion of homeworking from the Employment Protection Act and calls for clarification, perhaps by law, of the employment status of homeworkers. Until then homeworkers cannot benefit from the Act.

A 1968-69 survey estimated that there were 250,000 homeworkers. In addition there are about 130,000 child-minders.

Because employers can make homeworkers "self-employed" the workers have inferior legal protection, the report says. That gives an inducement to homeworkers to evade income tax. As a result social workers, trade unionists and others attempting to help them come across a "fear barrier."

The report concludes that the wages council system, one of the main legal protections for homeworkers, has weaknesses for homeworkers. For a start, there are only 160 inspectors.

It emphasized that the TUC does not want to encourage homeworking. By improving protection of homeworkers, employers' incentives to put out work would be reduced.

Muslim leader behind store fire, counsel says

An immensely rich and powerful Muslim leader in London, whose command had to be obeyed, was named at the Central Criminal Court yesterday as the evil influence behind the £144,000 fire at a furniture store in Green Lanes, Harringay, London.

Mr Justin Lewis, for the defence, said Hussain Varol had a grudge against the store owners over non-payment of a £2,000 commission he claimed was owed, and used his power as a Muslim leader of a Turkish community to compel his nephew, Ahmet Benli, aged 20, to set fire to the store. Mr Varol had escaped scot free.

Mr Benli, of North Circular Road, Palmers Green, London, Mr Paul Russell, aged 24, a painter and tiler, of Broadwater Farm Estate, Tottenham, both admitted arson and were jailed for five years.

Police hopeful that boy may be alive

From Robert Parker
Reading

Policemen who have been searching for Lester Chapman, aged eight, who disappeared from home at Reading 15 days ago, still have no idea where he is but they say they feel more hopeful that he may still be alive.

Det Inspector David Warren said: "We have had sixty policemen working flat out. More than 1,200 members of the public helped in the search last Saturday. If the boy was dead I believe we should have found his body by now."

Yesterday a police helicopter was again searching an area of about four square miles around the boy's home. Frogmen were also out at the Holy Brook, a stream which flows into the Thames near by.

Arts Council committee to study dance in Britain

Our Arts Reporter

The Arts Council has formed a committee to study dance in Britain. It will be directly responsible to the council, with a budget of just over £1m.

There was a growing realization of the importance of dance, "not just ballet any more but contemporary dance", Mr Roy Shaw, secretary-general of the Arts Council, said yesterday.

The chairman of the committee is Mr Peter Williams, one of the prime movers in the expansion of dance and a member of the inquiry into opera and ballet that sat from 1966 to 1969.

A number of its recommendations have already been implemented; one of the most important a pension fund to which companies contribute, which enables them either to draw a pension at 35 or 40 or to take part in retraining schemes.

Jane Nicholas, the council's assistant director for dance, said yesterday that it had taken a year of special meetings of the dance subcommittee to produce a case to the council which was finally agreed.

Mrs Nicholas said the twenty or so smaller groups supported by the council were taking dance into areas that had so far been starved of dance hitherto.

"There has been an enormous groundswell of these groups, whose members keep themselves by taking jobs as waitresses and cleaners and get together and dance because they are determined to do it. They have no security at all."

There were also, she said, a number of mime groups that received assistance which did not exist five years ago. "I am personally worried about the enormous overwork of the companies we assist and I wonder how they will survive with the amount of money we are going to be able to offer them."

Shortage of funds meant that it was the new productions that were cut, which restricted much creative work.

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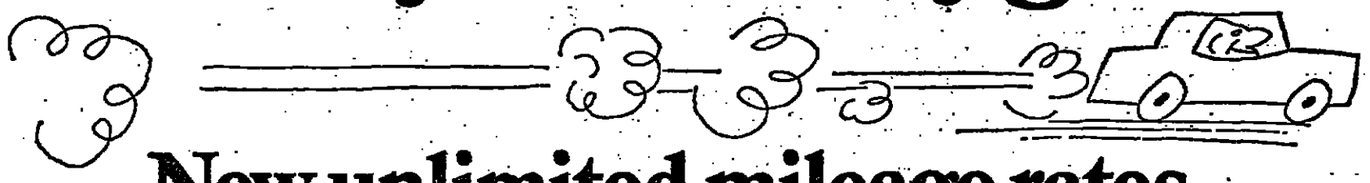
It £3m has been paid in the sale for the Coollartin of about 3,300 acres in Wicklow, Ireland (Our Correspondent writes). The sale was for the executors of Lady Fitzwilliam, and the buyer is Mr M. J. B. , who already owns a and estate south of

Moves to help music-hall

The Arts Council has decided to help aspiring variety artists to make good. Mr Roy Shaw, its secretary-general, has been empowered to hold conversations with the BBC and the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

The aim is to find what can be done to arrest the decline of the music-hall.

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WEST EUROPE AND OVERSEAS

Berlinguer thesis on governing without Christian Democrats

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Jan 26

Addressing an eagerly awaited session of the Communist Party's central committee, Signor Enrico Berlinguer tonight sketched the idea of a new governing coalition in Italy that would include the Communists and exclude the Christian Democrats, hitherto Italy's leading party.

The Communist Party leader said he was not ready to make a definite proposal on these lines: he was putting forward a hypothesis and one that was unsatisfactory to the Communists, whose aim remained to form a government of national emergency including both Christian Democrats and themselves.

He maintained that the recent fall of the minority Christian Democrat Government, which his party had been supporting by abstentions, was inevitable and so not caused by Communist shortcomings. It was not rhetorical to say that the republic was living through one of those moments "in which a nation's supreme interests are at stake".

The Communists did not want to form a government excluding the Christian Democrats because this was against the party's policy of unity, Signor Berlinguer said.

However, "it would seem right to us—in the case of a worsening of the governmental crisis or where deadlock is reached because of prolonged inflexibility on the part of the Christian Democrats—to put forward the idea that the Christian Democrats should not oppose the formation of a government by the parties which have asked for political changes.

"Such a government could have a programme agreed among all the democratic parties and there might also be a system of supervision in addition to that normally exercised by Parliament."

The Christian Democrats would be asked to adopt a responsible attitude towards the country and its institutions similar to that which the Communists had shown towards the last Government, Signor Berlinguer told the central committee meeting, which is expected to last until Saturday.

His reply to American objections to Communist influence was simple: The United States should look at the election results in Italy from 1946 to 1976. The Communists had advanced at every election, increasing from 19 per cent to 34.5 per cent of the vote.

The party would follow its own foreign as well as domestic policies, meaning a line of "loyal recognition of Italy's alliances and of friendship towards the American people as towards the Soviet people and all peoples".

It was a matter of deciding, he went on, whether Italy's debilitating political economic and social conditions should be allowed to continue, or if political and social innovations should be brought into the life of the state and society. This would allow a start to rescue, recovery and renewal to begin, though a courageous, long and far-reaching effort would be needed.

It was essential to understand, Signor Berlinguer said, that a move had to be made before it was too late, "before the situation which is ripe for real change goes bad and decomposes in an irreversible way".

Signor Berlinguer noted that three parties—the Republicans and Socialists as well as the Communists—had put forward demands for an emergency government. The reply of the Christian Democrats was "absurd and unacceptable". They refused to change the existing political relationships that excluded the Communists not only from participation in government but even from being formally part of an explicit majority.

This Christian Democrat stand could, unless adequately modified, lead towards a general election that would damage the country and relations between parties.

The Christian Democrats should recognize, the Communist leader said, that the democratic and constitutional parties had equal dignity and right to participate in government.

This did not mean that all parties would always have to be in government together: "In normal periods, the correct and applicable rule should be that of allowing, whenever it was necessary, all possible changes in majorities and in coalition governments".

But in exceptional times, like the present, equal dignity had to be expressed in a fully representative coalition.

There is no longer a real dialogue with the Soviet Union, Yugoslav leader says

Russian policy towards other communist parties is hardening

The Soviet leaders are hardening their line towards other communist parties and may ever have gone back on the line adopted by the 1976 Berlin Conference of European Communist Parties, which repudiated any claim to hegemony by one party over another and recognized differing "paths to socialism". This is the view of Mr Aleksandr Grlickov, secretary of the executive of the Yugoslav Communist League with responsibility for relations with other communist parties (pictured right).

Mr Grlickov conducted the long negotiations with the Russians that were necessary before the Berlin Conference could be held.

In an exclusive interview with ALDO RIZZO, published today by the four Europa newspapers, The Times, Le Monde, La Stampa *and* Die Welt, *Mr Grlickov also discusses Eurocommunism, Belgrade's new relations with Peking, the human rights controversy, the special character of Yugoslavia's socialist experiment, and what will happen "after Brezhnev" and "after Tito".*



Question: Mr Grlickov, recent articles in the Soviet journal *New Times* give the impression that Moscow's attitude is hardening all the time. Is this true?

Answer: We have this feeling too. We wonder whether it is giving up the Berlin line, whether it has not already given it up. There is no longer a real dialogue as there was before the conference.

When I say "dialogue" I refer mainly to the manner in which discussions take place. Threats of excommunication and anathema are useless; indeed, they are counter-productive.

It is a delusion to think that language of this sort can counteract a real and profound tendency in the workers' movement towards national autonomy and an independent political line whatever this tendency may be called, Eurocommunism or self-managed socialism.

Question: You Yugoslavs have very specific experience of this matter?

Answer: Yes, and that experience has taught us that no misguided polemical campaign or recourse to any other means will halt an historical process. It may be slowed down, not stopped. The aspiration to autonomy of each individual party reflects an historical need. This is being recognized. Even the Chinese have ceased to look on themselves as the only pure militants of socialism.

Question: In the light of the famous attack on Señor Santiago Carrillo the Spanish Communist Party leader last summer and the more recent attack on Señor Manuel Azcarate, another leader of the Spanish party; it seems that *New Times* is aiming mainly at the Spanish communists. Or are there more general objectives behind these attacks?

Answer: I should say that the target is a broader one. The attacks are aimed at all the Euro-communist parties and those parties defined as "revisionist".

Question: Underlying this campaign on the part of the Soviet Union and the orthodox Eastern block regimes, is there the concern to protect themselves on the home front, to defend themselves against "liberal" influence?

Answer: Probably, but when we speak of the internal situation in the orthodox Eastern block regimes and the possibility that they may evolve, we must be clear. Those regimes cannot be asked to accept the Euro-communist or the Yugoslav line, for this, too, would be historically impossible. The problems that would arise as a result would be too overwhelming for the whole of their power structure.

It is within the existing order that a solution must be sought to the questions that have been raised; political questions of democratic structure and guarantees of freedom, and economic questions of the efficiency and operability of the productive system. There is room for all this.

Question: Could it be surmised that the latest Soviet attitudes are a reflection of internal conflict, for example the problem of succession at the top?

Answer: I do not believe that, whatever happens, there will be substantial changes in the Soviet line in the near future. In its domestic policy, there are no signs that the conditions, objective or subjective, exist in which a change could take place.

In its foreign policy, there may be tactical changes and adjustments, but the basic line of détente with the West will remain unaltered. It tallies with interests that are deep-rooted in the Soviet Union.

Question: In the West there are two theories on Moscow's interest in the Euro-communist parties taking a share of power in government. Some people argue that Moscow sees participation as more beneficial than harmful, while others take the opposite view.

Answer: I do not know. What I can say is that, in my own opinion, the gap between the communist parties of the West and the Soviet Union would widen, because once the communist parties started to govern they would be more and more involved in the realities of their own national circumstances. In addition, the success of these parties, as demonstrated by their acquisition of power in government, would accentuate the need for the Soviet leaders to rethink their own model of socialism.

From this viewpoint, it could be added that a political defeat for the Euro-communists would be a victory for the dogmatists in all the East European countries. But I see that the Americans, too, are against the Euro-communists. We might say that neither of the super-powers is in favour of changes in the status quo.

Question: You mentioned China earlier. What are the relations between yourselves and the Chinese?

Answer: In China, there is a breath of pragmatic air. After all that ideology they have come back to politics. Once we were accused of being the most dangerous of revisionists, but now there is a good deal of interest in our self-managed [illegible] style of socialism and the [illegible] works.

A fair-sized delegation of experts has been visiting Yugoslavia over the past few days, studying our agricultural and industrial production methods.

Question: So there is a revival in your brand of socialism. For some time, however, there has been a feeling that you were standing a little apart from the debate in the Left on Socialism, autonomy and democracy, a debate that in many ways was begun by you.

Answer: This may be due to the fact that in Yugoslavia we are implementing principles that other people are still discussing.

Question: In essence, though, which side do you take in the debate between pluralism and monolithism in socialist societies? Do you consider yourselves as pluralists?

Answer: Our experience has taken us beyond this dilemma. Ours is the system of pluralism of self-managed interests, which corresponds neither to the multi-party system nor to the conventional one-party system.

Our pluralism takes the form of specific socio-political organizations (from the Communist League to the Federation of Trade Unions, from the Youth Union to other scientific and cultural organizations) and it also works through the mechanisms of direct rank-and-file democracy which is already embodied in the socio-productive relationship.

Pluralism and democracy should obviously be viewed within the context of a class structure; in our case this means the guiding role of the socialist forces. Majorities and minorities exist, but they are created in each individual case, by each individual problem, depending on the way in which the interests of companies, groups, provinces and republics coincide or conflict.

I should like to add one thing; in general, the West sees Yugoslavia mainly in terms of an epic national resistance, linked with the Balkan tradition, in other words national autonomy without deeper socio-political or ideological content. The truth is quite different. Our struggle for national independence and authonomy within the workers' movement has always been accompanied by a search for a new social and productive relationship, a new democratic alternative.

Question: Does this alternative also include the basic personal freedoms? We have often asked this question in the West.

Answer: "Human rights" constitute the very premise on which our pluralism is founded. In broader terms, we believe that socialist revolutions cannot ignore or cancel out freedoms that have been won by bourgeois revolutions, but must develop them and build on them.

Nevertheless, we also feel that the recent campaign on human rights has been exploited as part of the confrontation between East and West. The issue has been pushed to the point where it places the policy of peaceful co-existence at risk, even though this too is part of the struggle for human rights.

Furthermore, by giving the impression that the aim is to destabilize the socialist regimes of the East, President Carter's campaign might play into the hands of the dogmatic communists if it were kept up too stridently.

Question: Finally, is the Yugoslav path still different from the path being taken by the Euro-communists, as far as we know what the latter is?

Answer: The Euro-communist strategy has been fairly clearly defined by now; to arrive at power as an expression of the aspirations of the majority of the people, to be prepared to withdraw from power if the people cast a vote of no confidence and at the same time to be ready to defend the will of the people, freely expressed, with every means available.

It is one of the possible paths towards a socialist transformation of society but it is no the only one, it cannot be claimed to be universal. There can be no claim that it should be the internal policy of countries in which the working class has achieved power by the force of arms.

Question: You say, then, that two or three different models of a socialist system could be envisaged in Europe?

Answer: Just as there were not two capitalist Europes, even though there were great differences between one country and another, so there will not be two socialist Europes but one alone, with different political and economic systems. The conflicts among interests which in fact exist today will not be resolved automatically either in one or in two socialist Europe just as they were not resolved in the single capitalist Europe.

As you know, war was waged because of those conflicts. As for Yugoslavia, it intends to continue to be one of the socialist countries with its own internal system.

Question: Looking towards the post-Tito period, is it possible that the Yugoslav path may at least become more complex? This is a question that must be raised.

Answer: The reply lies not in speculation as to this name or that but in the practical business of building a self-managed form of socialism. If we look at the basis of Yugoslav society, we see that there is no alternative to self-managed socialism in the eyes of a very great majority of the workers, peasants and intellectuals. Titoism is that Yugoslav reality; it is deeply rooted in our social consciousness.

Communist electoral tactics swing votes to Gaullist candidates in March polls

From Ian Murray
Paris, Jan 26

The French Communist Party has decided to withdraw four of its candidates for the March elections, in two cases in favour of a left-wing Gaullist candidate.

This decision has been taken, according to the party, to give new political forces a chance of representation. The other party they are favouring by their withdrawal is the ultra left-wing (Parti Socialiste Unifié (PSU).

In at least one of the constituencies concerned, Pontoise, the Communist withdrawal has been brought about less by altruism than by electoral tactics. The seat was won at the last elections by M Michel Poniatowski, President Giscard d'Estaing's closest political confidante who is standing again.

The Socialist candidate, due to the rapid urbanization of the area recently, stands a good chance of taking the seat and the Communists could expect to come a poor third at best. Their support for the left-wing Gaullist makes M Poniatowski's position even more precarious while the Communists will lose nothing except a seat they could not hope to win anyway.

The other seats where they are withdrawing are a constituency in Nice, one in Yvelines and one in the Rhone. According to the party statement, the need for a candidate to poll 12.5 per cent in the first round prevents "some democratic groups" from standing in the second round.

The left wing of the Gaullist Party is loosely linked through a national federation formed just over a year ago by a former Gaullist minister, M Jean Charbonnel. Its patriotic ideas of an independent France are much in line with those expressed by the Communists.

Its split from the mainstream of Gaullism was caused by its members refusal to accept what they saw as the strong arm methods of the party leader, M Jacques Chirac, who they believe is leading the Gaullists away from a classless, trans-party philosophy and towards the right of politics.

Mr Chirac said last night in Bordeaux that all hopts of an alliance of the centre of French politics were nothing but a dream "born of weakness or an illusion". M Jacques Chaban-Delmas, the former Prime Minister, who spoke at the same meeting, added: "There is no place for such a notion in our fight."

M Giscard opens campaign

From Charles Hargrove
Dijon, Jan 26

President Giscard d'Estaing today issued a powerful call for "liberalization, effort and unity" at the start of a two-day tour of Burgundy opening his campaign for the March elections.

He was speaking to some two or three thousand people in a circus tent in one of the squares of Auxerre, the picturesque capital of lower Burgundy.

His ground was chosen advisedly. The heart of Auxerre and its region is, in Giscardian terms, in the right place. Its mayor is M Jean-Pierre Soissons, secretary-general of the Republican Party, the party closest to the President.

M Giscard d'Estaing had another reason for starting his campaign of enlightenment on the significance of the choice the voters must make next March in Burgundy. It was then, as he himself recalled, that he launched his presidential campaign and started the march that led him to victory at the polls in May, 1974.

Thus his present tour, in which he is visiting 11 towns and making six speeches, three of them described as of national significance, is something of a sentimental journey. It is also an attempt to recapture the current of popular support that has gone astray, particularly in recent months under the impact of the majority parties' squabbles and divisions.

His speech appealed to the intelligence and the heart of his audience at the same time. One of the President's virtues is that he never talks down to people.

France was an old country, he said, but it faced new challenges; it could not meet these with old slogans.

The obstinate, patient efforts of the Barre Government had borne fruit, although this was not always appreciated as it should, he said. The inflation rate was down—for December it was only 0.4 per cent—half of what it had been a year ago.

Unemployment was being reduced. France was the only country in Europe—he referred specifically to Britain and West Germany—where the trade balance had been restored without a cut in the workers' purchasing power.

The French people had the capacity to succeed, but on three conditions: they must have foresight and courage; they must put time on their side and they must be united.

"You, the French people must force more unity upon your leaders", he said.

He returned to the theme of unity this afternoon in the small Burgundian village of Précy-sous-Thil, one of three agricultural townships where he stopped on the way to Dijon. He was given a picturesque welcome, in spite of wind, sleet and rain.

Battle for presidency, page

Radiation in satellite 'crash area'

From Our Correspondent
Ottawa, Jan 26

A non-natural radiation source has been found 200 miles north-east of Yellowknife in the Canadian North-West Territory, in an area where a nuclear-powered Soviet satellite could have crashed on Tuesday.

A Canadian armed forces spokesman said this afternoon that scientists had established that the discovery was "high-level gamma radiation not normally found in a natural setting". He added: "It shows all indications of being a processed thing."

The spokesman refused to speculate on whether it meant that radioactive debris from the surveillance satellite, Cosmos 954, had actually fallen to the ground. Prevailing scientific opinion has been that the vehicle probably disintegrated as it reentered the earth's atmosphere after going out of control and falling from orbit. It carried about 100lb of enriched uranium as fuel for its nuclear reactor.

Moscow, Jan 26.—The Soviet Union today handed to Canada technical information on the satellite, an embassy spokesman said.—Reuter.

Romanian leader honoured

From Our Correspondent
Belgrade, Jan 26

Everything Romania has to offer in the way of honours, titles, praise and awards was poured out for President Ceausescu on his sixtieth birthday today.

As an exercise in personal adulation it has outdone everything seen so far and even President Tito's eighty-fifth birthday party seemed, by comparison, a modest affair.

President Ceausescu, leader of the party since 1965, was awarded, both for the second time, the title of the Hero of Romania and the order of "Victory of Socialism".

Speaking at the award ceremony, Mr Ceausescu said "outdated, dogmatic" theories were the greatest threat to the Communist movement.

He renewed Romania's support for Western Eurocommunists, who have been under steady attack from the Soviet Union, and appealed for a "new unity based on equality" between Communist parties. Despite his views the Kremlin has honoured him with the Order of Lenin, while President Tito has declared him a Hero of Yugoslavia.

Mr Brezhnev recalls trouble in explaining Nazi pact

Moscow, Jan 26.—President Brezhnev, in reminiscences released today, indicates there was confusion among Communist Party officials in the Soviet Union in 1940 on what to tell the people about the 1939 non-aggression pact with Nazi Germany.

But Mr Brezhnev, a party secretary in the Ukraine at the time, makes it clear he saw nothing wrong with the pact and instructed his subordinates to "explain it" and continue doing so until the Nazis were crushed.

The reminiscences are to be published next month in the literary journal *Novy Mir*, and a 1,500-word summary was issued today by Tass.

The reminiscences as summarized by Tass, deal mostly with the Second World War, during which Mr Brezhnev served as a political commissar and moved from the northern Caucasus to Prague, ending in 1945 as a lieutenant-general.

However, his references to the controversial pact—which was followed by Soviet annexation of eastern Poland, the Baltic states and Bessarabia while the Germans marched into Poland and western Europe—appeared to contain the only new material.—Reuter.

Our Moscow Correspondent writes: For the past week rumours have again been circulating in Moscow about Mr Brezhnev's health, but according to all official sources, they appear to be unfounded. The President's signature was put above fraternal greetings sent today to mark India's independence day, and plans are going ahead for his postponed visit to West Germany.

Nevertheless the 71-year-old party leader is clearly not well. A film of his last official public appearance earlier this month, now being shown in cinema newsreels, shows him looking puffy and drawn, with slurred speech and awkward movements. But he has been like this on occasions for the past two years, and each time seems to have recovered.



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OVERSEAS

Era of fighting politics begins as Mr Vorster's Goliath faces an aggressive new David

From Nicholas Ashford
Cape Town, Jan 26

The new session of Parliament that begins here tomorrow will mark the beginning of a new era in white South African politics

Gone are the days of the gentlemanly Opposition tactics employed by Sir de Villiers Graaff, former leader of the defunct United Party. Instead, observers predict a long and acrimonious fight between the Government and the small but aggressive new official Opposition, the Progressive Federal Party (PFP).

This is a result of last November's general election, which the ruling National Party wins the new session with the biggest majority in South African history—134 out of the Assembly's 165 seats. By contrast the PFP holds only 17 seats, and the other two opposition parties (both of which are likely to side with the Government) 13 seats between them.

It is a classic David-and-Goliath situation, but one in which Goliath cannot fail to win.

Ideologically and politically the two parties are poles apart. The PFP believes in a form of power-sharing with the black majority; the National Party has spent the last 30 years constructing its apartheid edifice to avoid such a thing ever happening.

At a personal level there are deep antagonisms between the parties' leaders. Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister, maintained a certain supercilious respect for Sir de Villiers Graaff. But this certainly does not apply to Mr Colin Eglin, the PFP leader, whom he has used during the election campaign of being "un-South African".

Government leaders will also be gunning for other PFP luminaries such as the redoubtable Mrs Helen Suzman and two former Nationalist members, Mr Japie Basson and Mr Kowie Marais.

For its part the PFP will concentrate its slender but often very effective resources on what it regards as the "wild men" in the Government, including Mr James Kruger, the Minister of Justice, Mr P. W. Botha, the Defence Minister, and Dr Andries Treunicht, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Education.

Mr Eglin has already indicated that he intends to make race discrimination and security matters the Opposition's main targets. He will spell out his party's stand when he opens a debate on a no-confidence motion on Monday.

The Government is not expected to make any real changes in its race policies except for perhaps modifying one or two of the more glaringly discriminatory laws. But these basically will be cosmetic changes involving such matters as segregated beaches, mixed audiences at live entertainments and the removal of apartheid signs.

The basic structure of separate development will not only remain intact but will be further consolidated by speeding up the development of the tribal homelands. Two measures on black homelands are expected.

One will give privileges to citizens of the two homelands already independent, Transkei and Bophuthatswana. The second will grant autonomy to other homelands that request it. It will be the task of Dr Connie Mulder, the new Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, to steer these measures through Parliament.

The most contentious security item will be the appointment of members to the controversial Parliamentary Internal Security Commission (Piscom), a permanent body of MPs who will be given unprecedented powers to investigate people and organizations as well as to review security legislation.

Legislation for the establishment of Piscom was introduced during the 1976 parliamentary session in the face of strong Opposition resistance.

There is also speculation that the Government will reintroduce its press Bill which would place statutory restrictions on newspapers. This Bill was first tabled during the 1977 session but was shelved for a year on condition that the newspapers policed themselves.

Since then the Government has closed two black newspapers, detained a black newspaper editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, and banned another editor, Mr Donald Wood, who has since fled to Britain.

Both Piscom and the press Bill will be the responsibility of Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, the new Minister of the Interior, who has the reputation of being a hard-liner on security matters.

One issue that will not come up this session is the legislation for a new constitution, an outline of which was announced by the Government last year.

This constitution, which will involve the Coloured and Indian population, will mean the ending of the Westminster-system of parliamentary democracy and will instead invest extensive powers in the hands of an executive president. Mr Vorster said last weekend that it would take time to draft the necessary legislation and the matter would probably not come up until next year.



A military lorry set on fire by demonstrators in Tunis when violence broke out during yesterday's general strike. A state of emergency was declared.

Editor urges register of 'apartheid criminals'

From Michael Leapman
New York, Jan 26

Mr Donald Woods, the fugitive editor of the East London *Daily Dispatch*, urged the United Nations Security Council today to intensify its policy of ostracizing South Africa, in a speech he prepared for delivery at a meeting of the Security Council this afternoon. Mr Woods suggested that an international register be opened of "criminals" guilty of fostering apartheid.

Mr Woods, who fled from a South African banning order less than a month ago, was invited to address the council by African delegates. He urged members to pursue a policy of disengagement from "diplomatic, cultural, sporting, trade, military, investment and general economic ties" with South Africa.

To those who argue that investment benefits the country's black majority, Mr Woods replied that it would make more sense and do more good to invest in Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland, where the "unemployed masses" were forced to seek work in South Africa because of lack of opportunity at home.

Part of the process of ostracism, Mr Woods maintained, should involve refusing to grant visas to South Africans who sought to travel abroad, or at least to those who refused to sign a declaration condemning apartheid. It was wrong, he said, to believe that the South Africans did not care about world opinion, as they liked to boast.

It was true that successive censures by the United Nations had come to be regarded as a joke in South Africa. But this was because vetoes by Western countries had barred "meaningful pressures" on the white regime. "I think the time has come for the joke to end", he declared.

"I have to tell you", Mr Woods went on, "that the level of black anger in my country today is so high and the determination of white voters (as illustrated in the recent all-white elections) to resist fair compromise is so strong, that both sides are on a collision course towards racial civil war.

The Security Council is expected to discuss a resolution in the next few days which would bar further foreign investment in South Africa. It is likely to be opposed by Britain and other Western countries.

23 Kenyans killed in Somali raid

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Jan 26

An armed gang of Somalis killed 23 Kenyans in an attack on a village near Moyale, on the Kenya-Ethiopia border, early yesterday, according to reports here. Police sources said seven of the attackers were killed.

The adjoining area of Ethiopia is controlled mainly by the Western Somalia Liberation Front and it is possible the attack was made by Somali guerrillas operating in the adjoining area of Ethiopia.

At Moyale, where Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia meet, a 15-year-old Kenyan Somali has arrived back after defecting from the Western Somalia Liberation Front forces.

He said he was forced to join the Front while on a visit to an adjoining area of Somalia.

It was reported from Magadishu today that one of the Cubans taken prisoner while fighting wit hEtiopian government forces has been identified as Carlos Orlando, a graduate of Havana university.

The agency said it received its report from the northern Somali town of Hargeisa.

According to the Somali news agency Señor Orlando told reporters he was captured while on active service near Harer.

He said he had been a regular soldier in the Cuban Army for three years and his unit, consisting mainly of Cuban and Russian troops, had suffered heavy losses after launching an attack on Front positions near Harer.

Parsis, Jan 26.—Diplomatic sources said today that Señor Raul Castro, the Cuban Defence Minister, and Lieutenant-Colonel Menoistu, the Ethiopian leader, escaped unhurt when a bomb was hurled at their car in Harrar two weeks ago.—Reuter.

Third World Report

Commissioner wants EEC aid tied to human rights standard

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Jan 26

The EEC must become more discriminating in choosing countries to which it gives financial aid, M Claude Cheysson, the Commissioner responsible for relations with the developing world, said today.

If aid were seen to be going to countries where basic human rights were flagrantly flouted, this would justifiably erode public support in EEC member states for the whole concept of development assistance, M Cheysson declared.

It was not a question of favouring one ideological system over another, the Commissioner insisted. "We must protect basic rights, the right not to be tortured, the right to live and the right to seek redress in the courts."

M Cheysson said he had discussed this question with the leaders of more than 20 developing countries. It would certainly be one of the subjects that would have to be dealt with in negotiations later this year on renewal of the Lomé Convention, which expires at the end of 1978.

The convention, signed in February, 1975, links the EEC with more than 50 developing countries in the African, Caribbean and Pacific regions. Its centrepiece is the so-called "Stabex" mechanism whereby the EEC guarantees cash compensation to raw materials producers when their export earnings fall below specified levels.

At present, M Cheysson said, there was no legal basis for basing payments from the Stabex fund on the observance by beneficiary countries of minimum political and human right. This was one of the things that might have to be changed.

M Cheysson's views are certain to be strongly supported by Dr David Owen, Britain's Foreign Secretary.

In future, M Cheysson said, the EEC must also make sure that aid does not go to industries with especially exploitive work conditions. He said he had in mind not so much low wages as "abnormally long working hours, use of child labour and other abuses".

M Cheysson also unveiled new proposals for protecting European investors in developing countries against non-commercial risks, such as war, expropriation, and arbitrary restrictions on the repatriation of profits.

Investment by EEC countries in developing countries was declining in real terms, M Cheysson said. There was little chance of reversing this trend without better protection for investors, particularly in sectors where they could not expect to see returns for many years.

Under the Commission's proposal, the EEC would negotiate basic rules for investment protection with developing countries. Investors would also be offered a Community guarantee of compensation if these agreements were unilaterally abrogated by the host country.

Hopes high for resumed Israel-Egypt peace talks

From Michael Knipe
Jerusalem, Jan 26

Hopes were rising here today that direct peace negotiations might soon resume with Jordan joining Egypt and Israel as participants.

Mr Alfred Atherton, the American Under-Secretary of State, who is acting as mediator, saw Mr Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, this morning and is to visit Arman on Saturday. He is then flying on to Cairo, where it is hoped he will be able to complete the draft of a joint Egypt-Israel declaration of principales for a peace settlement.

Officially Mr Atherton's trip to Amman is for a meeting with six of the United States ambassadors to the Middle East. However, he is expected to see King Husain and to attempt to persuade him on the strength of the joint declaration of principles to join the peace talks.

It is Israel's understanding that Jordan will be prepared to join the negotiations if the issue of the Palestinians is dealt with satisfactorily in the declaration of principles.

It is believed here that the phrasing of the declaration put forward by the Americans will be deliberately ambivalent on key issues such as Israel's "withdrawal from territories" and in particular the issue of Palestinians' "right to participate in the determination of their own future".

The prospects of the military talks between Egypt and Israel resuming next week were strengthened today when Mr Begin said after his meeting with Mr Atherton that it would be safe to presume that the Israeli Cabinet would decide on Sunday to send General Weizman, the Defence Minister, to Cairo to resume the military negotiations next week unless Egypt gave Israel a reason to stay away.

Our Cairo Correspondent writes: There is growing optimism here about the resumption of peace talks. The meetings of the military committee at least are expected to resume next week after the visit to Cairo of Mr Atherton.

Briefing for Dr Owen: Professor Yigael Yadin, the Israeli Deputy Prime Minister, who arrived in London yesterday is to brief Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary today on the latest peace moves.

Prostitution recreational, judge rules

New York, Jan 26.—A judge has ruled that sex for a fee is "recreational" and not a crime when it came under sharp attack after she rejected prostitution charges against a girl aged 14.

The City of New York said it would appeal, and a child welfare worker called for the judge's removal.

Mr Edward Koch, the Mayor of New York, declined to endorse the call for removal, but said: "The state cannot look foolish when a minor decides she is going to sell her body".

Judge Margaret Taylor, acting as family court judge, created the furore when she ruled that the state prostitution laws were unconstitutional.

She dismissed a prostitution charge against the girl on the ground that her act would not be a crime if committed by an adult and therefore under New York state law was not an act of juvenile delinquency.

Judge Taylor said: "Sex for a fee is recreational . . . the arguments that prostitution harms the public health, safety or welfare do not withstand constitutional scrutiny."—AP.

Muzorewa doubt puts off Rhodesia signing

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, Jan 6

A last-minute snag has delayed the signing of an internal settlement agreement between the Rhodesian Government and three African nationalist organilations. Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the United African National Council (UANC), is believed to be having second thoughts about his agreement to a separate voters roll for whites in a future independent Zimbabwe.

However the problem is expected to be settled within a few days, and documents setting out the agreement should then be signed. A plenary session, sceduled for tomorrow afternoon, at which the agreement would presumably have been signed, was cancelled.

The four delegation heods met for two and three-quarter hours at Mr Smith's official residence this afternoon and as they drove away, the Rev Ndabaning Sithole said: "We have not signed an agreement yet. We won't sign it tomorrow, but we will sign one." Senator Chief Chirau said there had been an improvement on yesterday's meeting.

Observers believe that all parties want to sign the agreement before next Monday in order to pre-empt the talks between Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, and the Patriotic Front leaders, Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe, due to begin in Malta on that day.

If and when it is signed, the document should set out the broad terms under which the Rhodesian Government, the UANC, the ANC (Sithole) and the Zimbabwe United People's Organization, will have agreed on a new constitution, providing for the first time in Rhodesia's history, for universal adult franchise.

There will also be built-in safeguards for the whites for the first 10 years after the establishment of majority-rule government, including a parliamentary blocking mechanism.

The future composition of the armed forces, constitutional details and the organization of a general election on a one-man one-vote basis is expected to be dealt with by committees set up by the agreeing parties.

A council of state consisting of Mr Smith, Bishop Muzorewa, Mr Sithole and Chief Chirau is expected to be formed to oversee the process.

US offers radio time to E European countries

By Louis Heren

The United States Government has launched a new initiative to improve the flow of information between Nato and Warsaw Pact countries. It is prepared to give communist countries the right of reply in Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty broadcasts on condition that they stop jamming the two stations.

The offer to broadcast replies from communist countries was first made by the Board for International Broadcasting, the independent Washington agency, in the annual report it is to deliver to President Carter on January 31. Apparently the State Department intervened and made the offer conditional upon a cessation of jamming.

The American embassies in Moscow, Bucharest, Budapest and Sofia have been instructed to make approaches.

The offer is almost certainly unprecedented. Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty were first operated as anti-communist propaganda stations, and although their role has changed since the board assumed overall responsibility, it is surely unusual, to say the least, for such stations to give erstwhile opponents the right of reply.

At present the two stations are jammed in the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and, to a lesser extent, in Poland despite the final act of the Helsinki conference. That act expressed the hope that mutual understanding would be improved by an expansion of information broadcasts.

The board's report said that the Soviet and Eastern European authorities continued to allege that Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty broadcast defamatory propaganda. Although few specific complaints had been lodged, the board was prepared to establish machinery to investigate complaints and to ensure the right of reply.

This was said to be more sensible than costly jamming which violated the Helsinki commitment to the free flow of information. Mr John Gronouski, the chairman of the board, was available to explore mutually acceptable procedures.

The alternative was more costly jamming because the board was prepared to spend $10m for eight more transmitters designed to penetrate the jamming. These would be in addition to the 12 transmitters recently installed, and another four on order.

Moscow, Jan 26.—The Soviet Union today scornfully rejected the American proposal. The official news agency Tass said the idea was a provocation and an attempt to legalize the two American-financed stations, which broadcast from West Germany to Russia and its East European allies.

Soviet people already took part in discussing various problems on the radio and in the press here and abroad, Tass said. "But what discussions can there be with subversive radio stations which consider it their only task to organize ideological subversion against socialism, concoct false stories, and spread dirty lies and slander?" it asked.

"Any decent person will find unacceptable and insulting the very idea of sitting down at a table with professional slanderers, traitors, criminals and other scum who were brought together by Western special services under the roof of these radio stations in Munich", Tass declared.—Reuter.

Death penalty for hijackers

Rawalpindi, Jan 26.—Hijacking in Pakistan will now be punishable with death, a martial law regulation has decreed. Those who attempt or conspire to hijack aircraft could face other penalties such as amputation of a hand.

Cyprus President is reelected

Nicosia, Jan 26.—Mr Spyros Kyprianou became President of Cyprus for a full five-year term today after holding the post in a caretaker capacity since the death of Archbishop Makarios last August. He is 45.

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OVERSEAS

Vital question remains unanswered in Korean bribes inquiry

From Peter Hazelhurst
Seoul, Jan 26

After identifying the names of politicians in Washington who allegedly accepted an estimated $700,000 (£350,000) in bribes from a Korean businessman, Mr Park Tong Sun, a team of American prosecutors are expected to end an inquiry in Seoul this week with one vital question left unanswered.

The question is: Did Mr Park, an affluent rice broker closely associated with the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA), attempt to buy the influence of prominent American politicians on the instructions of President Park Chung Hee's regime?

American sources indicated today that this delicate question was "carefully glossed over" when American officials interrogated Mr Park, aged 42, in Seoul during the past 10 days. South Korean prosecutors were also present at the interrogation.

The Americans were allowed to interrogate Mr Park under the terms of a bilateral government agreement, which also provides Mr Park with immunity from criminal proceedings in Washington. There was one stringent condition; that the questions should not concern actions or statements by any officials of the Republic of Korea.

In return, as one American official put it, Mr Park "sang like a bird", reeling off the names of recipients of bribes which ranged between $500 and $200,000. Much to the surprise of American observers, he also disclosed the *unsuspected fact* that he had contributed $20,000 to former President Nixon's re-election campaign in 1972.

After submitting himself to lie detector tests and being confronted by overwhelming evidence during the secret hearings, Mr Park is reported to have admitted to handing out $700,000 in bribes and gifts in Washington in the early 1970s, sources close to the American Embassy claim.

Mr Benjamin Civiletti, the American Assistant Attorney General, who flew back to Washington last week, claimed that no incumbent members of Congress are involved.

At the same time, an observer at the inquiry, Mr Daniel Swillinger, a member of the Senate ethics committee, claimed that the investigation in Seoul has turned up a handful of potential criminal cases. Before departing for the United States last night, Mr Swillinger said: "I think the numbers have been exaggerated. Only a few former members of Congress and the Senate were involved."

A skeleton team of American and Korean officials will continue to question Mr Park this week, an American official said tonight. He refused to disclose details of the questions and answers. However, it is learnt that Mr Park has confirmed allegations that he passed on sums of $200,000 and $100,000 to former Congressmen.

During his time in Washington Mr Park, a close associate of politicians and the social set in the American capital, is reported to have earned up to $7m as brokerage fees on American rice shipments to South Korea.

Many of the politicians named in the charges represent rice growing areas, but President Park's critics and former members of the KCIA, have testified that Mr Park's funds were provided by the South Korean Government to create a favourable lobby in Washington.

In any event, Mr Park's statements are expected to stir up new controversies in Washington, reflecting a growing mood of anger among American politicians.

One observer at the inquiry in Seoul last week, Mr Bruce Caputo, the Republican representative, said: "It was embarrassing to sit in Seoul to hear a foreign prosecutor ask a man: How much money did you give to American congressmen?; How much did they take?; In essence, how much corruption is there in our Government? It dishonours America and it discredits Congress."

But Mr Park's testimony is unlikely to lead to a sensational trial in Washington, Western diplomats claimed today.

Under the terms of the Seoul-Washington agreement, the United States Justice Department has agreed to waive 36 charges of felony against Mr Park if he returns to America to testify in court.

In any case, it is doubtful whether the Justice Department can bring criminal charges against many of the politicians named in Mr Park's testimony. Most of the alleged offences were committed before 1974 and therefore can no longer be prosecuted under the Statutes of Limitation.

Rescuer of Soviet paintings emigrates to the West

From Our Own Correspondent
Moscow, Jan 26

George Costakis, a remarkable Greek who spent a lifetime assembling the world's most valuable collection of Russian avant garde art, flew to Rome today with his wife to live in the West. He has donated most of his vast collection to the Soviet state, and a new wing is to be added to Moscow's Tretyakov Gallery to house it.

Mr Costakis, aged 65, came to Moscow before the First World War, and since 1943 has worked for the Canadian Embassy. He made his apartment a Mecca for all art critics, with works by the most important painters of the turbulent 1920s—Chagall, Kandinsky, Malevich, Tatlin, Popova and others.

All had been lovingly and *unobtrusively rescued while* Andrei Zhdanov, Stalin's cultural henchman, was stamping out formalism and liberalism in all the arts. Many of the paintings, now worth millions of pounds on the international art market, were bought for a few hundred roubles.

In spite of official disapproval, Mr Costakis's collection attracted the keen interest of Soviet intellectuals and even the previous Minister of Culture, Mrs Yekaterina Furtseva. Gradually his semi-official stature grew, and he told me today, just before leaving for the airport, that he had been delighted by the way the state had accepted his gift.

Mr Costakis eventually intends to settle in the United States. For the next few months he will travel and lecture in Europe. Over the years he has sent a number of valuable works out of Russia, and has been allowed, exceptionally, to take others of his *choice with him.*

An exhibition from his collection is now being held in Dusseldorf.

Chinese decide Einstein was right after all

From Our Correspondent
Hongkong, Jan 26

Einstein's theory of relativity has been reinstated officially in China. The Peking newspaper *Kwangming Daily* has blamed the previous official rejection of Einstein in 1970 on the entourage of the late Mao Tse-tung, the "gang of four".

Recalling that Lenin praised Einstein, the newspaper accused the "gang" of having called the theory of relativity "an example of a reactionary, idealist and metaphysical world view".

"In so doing, they not only made ridiculous mistakes regarding the basic concepts of physics, but also stole the fundamental philosophical concept of materialistic dialectics", it added.

Mr Teng begins 'friendship' visit to Burma

Rangoon, Jan 26.—Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the Chinese Deputy Prime Minister, was given a big welcome when he arrived here today on his first visit abroad since being returned to power from disgrace last year. It was also the first foreign visit since 1975 by one of China's senior leaders.

President Ne Win of Burma brushed aside protocol to receive Mr Teng at the airport. A 19-gun salute was fired as he emerged from his aircraft.

Mr Teng said in an arrival statement that his visit was intended to further consolidate and strengthen the traditional friendship between China and Burma.—Reuter.

Hanoi accuses Cambodia of killing own people

Hongkong, Jan 26.—Vietnam today accused Cambodian troops of murdering and disembowelling their own civilians and trying to blame the atrocities on the Vietnamese.

Hanoi also claimed that Cambodian border troops have been told that Vietnam is their country's worst enemy and should be destroyed.

The accusation of atrocities was made at a press conference in Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) by Mr Ngo Dien, an assistant to Mr Nguyen Duy Trinh, the Foreign Minister, the Vietnamese news agency reported.

Mr Dien said that Cambodian soldiers had murdered and disembowelled their own people and taken photographs of the bodies in order to claim that the atrocities were perpetrated by the Vietnamese.

The news agency later quoted alleged statements by captured Cambodian soldiers to back its claim that Cambodia is the aggressor in the continuing border war between the two countries.

The agency accused Cambodia of launching attacks deep into Vietnam. Mr Dien said Cambodia had planned the attacks long before diplomatic relations were broken off by Phnom Penh on December 31.

Reports so far have confirmed that the fighting is now largely confined to a thumb of Vietnamese territory jutting into Cambodia south of Phnom Penh.

Vietnam last Friday delivered one of its sternest warnings yet to Phnom Penh. Observers see the warning and the continued Vietnamese verbal attacks as pointers to possible future military action on a large scale.—Reuter.

THE ARTS

They don't make them like this any more

David Robinson

Drôle de drame (a)
Academy One

Julia (a)
Odeon, Haymarket

The Choirboys (x)
ABC, Shaftesbury Avenue

First Love (x)
Ritz

The best film of the week turns out to be a 41-year-old revival. They really don't make them like that any more; and it is not just nostalgia, but a fact of artistic/economic history that the studio era provided favourable creative conditions which, regardless of technical advances, can never again be restored in today's economic conditions.

In fact in its day Marcel Carné's *Drôle de Drame* was not all that highly regarded. At a time when the romantic fatalism of *Le Quai des Brumes* and *Le Jour se Lève*, the work of the same team of Carné as director and Jacques Prévert as writer—was the *dernier cri*, convincing intellectuals that France had the greatest cinema in the world, this extravagant farce was indulgently passed over as a forgivable exuberance on the part of two youngsters.

Today when the atmospherics of their most famous pictures have faded into period pieces, *Drôle de Drame* seems only funnier and fresher. Allegedly adapted from an English detective story, *The Lunatic at Large, or His First Offence*, by Storer Clouston (there are those who claim actually to have seen the work) it is set in a fantasy early-century London of painted sky-lines, studio streets, bobbies and cooks and a colourful Jack the Ripper Limehouse.

Michel Simon is Molyneux, a bumbling botanist who secretly writes lurid detective novels which attract the public execration of his cousin the Bishop of Bedford (the lugubrious Louis Jouvet). Things go awry after Mrs Pencil the cook gives notice and Mrs Molyneux (Françoise Rosay) is obliged to take her place in the kitchen. Remarking her absence from table the Bishop puts two and two together and naturally concludes Molyneux has murdered her. As naturally the Molyneux go into hiding to save the embarrassment of admitting that he has not.

The lunacy is compounded by the presence of William Kramps (Jean-Louis Barrault), a butcher murderer with a push-bike; a mislaid programme of the Folies Bergeres, too affectionately inscribed to the Bishop by an *artiste*; and a variety of hangers-on including an amorous milkman who expresses his adoration for Molyneux's pretty secretary by delivering unsolicited milk at all hours of the day (to the exasperation of Mrs Molyneux, who has no taste for milk puddings).

It is all deftly juggled, a heady mixture of classic French farce and the Dada fringe of Surrealism. Prévert, the wayward poet whose *Paroles* was the poetic best-seller of the post-war decade, was an early adherent of the French surrealist movement. Despite his staunch anti-clerical, anti-militarist, anti-fascist stance, however, he proved a good deal too whimsical for André Breton and the mainstream; and had severed official connexion by 1930. The film is filled, however, with the same delirious inconsequences that still surface in every Buñuel film: the distracted glimpses of milk bottles in ranks about the Molyneux house; the matter-of-fact assertion of the little secretary that she left the Salvation Army orphanage "on account of the music. It was always the same—and so sad"; the Bishop's choice of a highland kilt and dark glasses as inconspicuous disguise; the gangster who mugs passers-by to rob their button-holes for a lover's bouquet.

It would be hard to dream up a cast of greater brilliance, but without it such nonsense and such dialogue would be unplayable. Jouvet, Barrault and the glorious Rosay have the gift of playing at breakneck speed whilst giving the impression of all the leisure in the world. Michel Simon (whose stylistic resemblance to Michael Hordern I'd never remarked before) staggers under the guilty burden of his double life, absently catching stray flies that settle on bystanders in order to feed them later to his favourite carnivorous plants, along with cognac for the alcoholic mimosa.

The Academy is presenting the film as a tribute to Prévert, who died last year. It serves equally as a memorial to its cameraman, the great *Eugene Schufftan—creator of* a trick process that has made possible a good deal of the best film spectacle of the past half-century—whose death in 1977 passed almost without *note.*

Fred Zinnemann's *Julia* is an episode from Lillian Hellman's *Pentimento.* It is not always entirely clear how literally these passages of autobiography, seen through the pentimento layers of memory, should be taken. Here it does not really matter: Lillian in the Fifties recalls childhood days spent with her friend Julia in the Twenties, and the young women they became in the Thirties when Julia lived and eventually died fighting against Nazism. Loyalty to Julia involves Lillian herself in smuggling money into Germany. After Julia's death she tries vainly to trace the child who Julia claims to have left in Alsace.

Fred Zinnemann, as might be expected both from his record and his personal experience as a European expatriate, makes a handsome, sincere and workmanlike film out of the story, though an oddly fitful one. It begins well, with Lillian's misty recollections of the enchanted days of childhood in Julia's grimly opulent grandparental home and her wayward mother's Scottish castle, all butler's, cooks and Daimlers. The spectator's heart turns a little leaden when Paris is wafted in on the strains of the obligatory accordion, and Vienna with Strauss waltzes; and the off-the-peg Nazi thugs and studio crowds do not readily restore confidence. When Lillian's adventure gets under way, however, the film picks up a good deal, and with it Jane Fonda's assurance in what thereafter is virtually a solo role.

It is bold to cast two actresses known for the political commitments of their private lives in the roles of these comrades of 40 years back; and it works quite well, providing an additional pentimento layer. Vanessa Redgrave's hearty, wide-eyed zealot has its limitations, and touches them here: but Jane Fonda conducts an interesting exploration of young Lillian's self-testing as she challenges her own lack of bravery.

What seems missing in the film, finally, is a sense of real relationship between the women. Lillian physically assaults an impertinent who suggests that there might be a more than emotional attachment. Constantly her relations with Julia are seen through the eyes of memory and recollected incidents from childhood. The point may be, of course, that the relationship was deficient, still built on lingering childhood dependence (Lillian's natural dependence is emphasized in her relation with Dashiell Hammett). Yet something more seems necessary to explain the fascination in the English girl which makes the timid American risk so much.

If anyone were seeking an aversion therapy to stop his film-going for life I would recommend *The Choirboys*. Indeed it could provide a fairly effective aversion to the *human race in general.* The films of Robert Aldrich have habitually celebrated the meaner and more violent aspects of human beings, but usually there has been some measure of *proportion.* Here there *is* none: and the film is as sensessly repellent as you could imagine.

It is based on a series of stories by a former policeman, Joseph Wambaugh, which are said to be funny, though in any case Wambaugh has disowned the film. Aldrich's city cops are not funny by any standards. They are shown as mean, shifty, moronic, boozy, whoring, foul-tongued and sexually weird. Their galloping neuroses take various forms: one kills himself because he is discovered to be a healthy masochist; another, reacting from claustrophobia, guns down a young boy in the park. *Nothing relieves the two-hour* misery of this dispirited picture of warped humanity, during which you are subjected to a non-stop racket of obscene language and crude jokes. The film ends with the cops blackmailing their own superiors, and the echo of boorish laughter continues through the long end credits.

The film trade incidentally has a *bad habit of filling the* press shows for any film they're doubtful about with an invited audience anticipated to teach the critics a lesson in appreciation. Thus we tend to see Disney films in company with schoolkids on holiday, and comedies with nurses still hysterical from night duty. For *The Choirboys* they had found some sturdy laughers, who rapture at every racist ref ence (there's that too) seem to mark them down as par line N.F.

First Love at least aims please. It's a tale of love a agony among students on o of those geographically vag movie campuses. After we've been subjected to in t last decade of movies, it is expected that the chaste b scenes and slightly less chas but eagerly innocent pill talk in this film should see so oddly *embarrassing.* It m simply be because t characters' emotions seem go no deeper than their bal soft bronzed skins. Willia Katt and Susan Dey are *pretty as paint;* but din naive even for college kids American films.

They meet and fall in lo She goes off with a marri man she's had an affair wi but comes back again. T part again, and he goes off gaze at Bactrian camel in snow, who has inspired a p tic thought some seven re back. A wise old zoo keep remarks "They adjust sor how . . ." It hardly see worth making a film abo but Joan Darling has done quite nicely.



Oxford break for Vanessa Redgrave and Jane Fonda in 'Julia'

BBC can relax (just)

The pusillanimous killing of *Scum* invites inevitable questions about the plays the BBC does see fit to transmit. As far as I am concerned, it can relax—but not too much. A glance back over the main items of the past three weeks reveals three outright winners, two brave experiments, one potboiler and only one unmitigated flop.

David Hare's austere *Licking Hitler* and Alan Bennett's lethal comedy *A Visit from Miss Prothero* have already been praised in these columns. The other winner is Jim Allen's *The Spongers*, which BBC 1 broadcast on Tuesday.

I must confess that I sat down to watch that with deep misgivings: a title, subject matter and the known political commitment of the author suggested a cosy left-wing rebuttal of right-wing social prejudices which the opening sequence, *with royal effigies* ("Put the Queen the right way up, yer bloody communist") did nothing to dispel.

The Spongers was indeed a rebuttal of right-wing social prejudices, but in the event there was nothing cosy about it, and little that could be reduced to the label "left wing". The author took as his framework jubilee year's ironical contrast between municipal pomp and cuts in the social services, but he actually told us about more enduring things: the corrupting self-importance of official committees, the miserable dynamics of poverty.

With *The Spongers*, Tony Garnett, the producer, and Roland Joffe, the director, have pulled off something quite extraordinary. It is not simply that they have managed, without a trace of mawkishness, to cast a girl aged 16 with Down's syndrome as the pivotal victim of their tragedy, nor that they have created, with the aid of some local, non-professional actors, unusually authentic scenes from the life of Britain's poor.

Somehow they have manipulated their seedy, down-at-heel material to let the raw tragedy float free. How could such a coarse-woven (partly extemporized?) script produce such an annihilating climax? When the camera peered through the kitchen window to watch Pauline carelessly emptying bottles of pills into the family nightcap, was there not something mysterious about the dread that inspired?

Although its structure was complex, this hour and three quarters' odyssey was unerringly cut together. It moved from scenes among the bureaucrats, where phrases like "the transfer of the children" actually sounded like "the slaughter of the innocents" (its true meaning), to scenes among their victims. The confrontations were memorable: the bailiff's busy, practical tones cutting like a woodpecker through the hubbub of a semi-eviction; the parental, "caring" voices round Pauline's puzzled head at the supplementary benefits commission.

Christine Hargreaves utterly convinced as Pauline, gradually becoming more withdrawn and moving visibly towards her decision that, since society regarded her and her brood as nuisances, she would remove herself and simply leave, as a final nuisance, five corpses.

By contrast, David Rose's production of Alan Garner's *Red Shift* (BBC1 last Tuesday) did not quite succeed in hoisting itself out of the "experimental" category. Small shame on it: that story, based on simultaneously mystical and scientific links between three historical periods, is too literary a notion to make for easy transplanting. Rape, murder, teenage *love and epileptic fits* were all woven into a rich tapestry of obscure import: by the end I wanted to take over the weaving myself.

Neither Mike Newell's inventive direction nor Jack Shepherd's manic talent saved Rhys Adrian's *Mr and Ms Bureaucrat* (BBC2 last Wednesday) from looking like a grossly inflated sketch. "An OttE from an EIO?" The terrors and delights of the Kafkaesque world of the dedicated bureaucrat do not themselves make a play.

I can quite understand why Don Shaw's *Foreign Affairs* was shown on BBC2 last night. Well made and comfortably predictable, it could surely form the basis for a running series about the amorous adventures of comely, silly young Susan.

But I shall never understand why David Mercer's *Flint* was thought suitable for the latest Play of the Month slot. The script seemed irredeemably bad, and the actors, no doubt in desperation, acted their heads off. It was also extremely long.

Michael Church

John Huston for Saudi Arabia film

John Huston has been signed to write and direct a film on the life of Abdul Azziz Ibn Saud, unifier of Saudi Arabia.

Independent producer Henri Gebrier, *who coproduced Wages of Fear*, starring Yves Montand, said that his new film will be independently financed, with a budget of $18-$20m. "I have fought for nine years to film this story", says Gebrier. "I had to find the right person to direct it."

Royal Ballet
Covent Garden

John Percival

This triple bill by the Covent Garden Royal Ballet had the virtues of bringing most of the company's principals on stage, some in rather small roles, and presenting a great deal of good dancing. But there seemed no other reason for deciding to give the three works together. Neither stylistically nor dramatically do they complement each other; the musical mix of Mendelssohn, Satie and Verdi appears indiscriminate; and to have both the long works in Victorian costume made the evening look unnecessarily old-fashioned.

Ashton's *Monotones*, although the most modestly scaled work, held its own as the programme's centrepiece because its understated elegance is something the Royal Ballet excels at. The white *Gymnopédies* trio was perhaps a little too selfconsciously done, but the green *Gnossiennes* trio had an exceptionally crisp, alert cast in Michael Coleman, Ann Jenner and Laura Connor.

That work leaves you wanting more. MacMillan's *Four Seasons* seems to me to offer too much. Each episode is so crammed with solos, each solo so crammed with steps, and the whole thing goes on so long that a kind of visual indigestion sets in. With dancers as good as Coleman, Anthony Dowell, Wayne Eagling and David Wall all in brilliant form, and Lesley Collier, Monica Mason and Jennifer Penney leading the women (who do not have quite such good opportunities for brilliance), there is no need to try to stun us into admiration by sheer quantity.

Judicious trimming could certainly make the ballet's mixture of bravura and comedy shine more clearly. Wall was in specially fine form, Vergie Derman was much better suited by her frosty Winter solo than in *Monotones*, and Graham Fletcher (direct from his success on the Muppet Show as a ringer for Ms Piggy in *Swine Lake*) made a resilient contribution to the Spring section.

Ashton's *The Dream* was given with the cast that has just recorded it for later televising. Anthony Dowell's Oberon was a little less airborne last night than he used to be, and he was straining at times in the fast solos of the Scherzo, but he still has an unmatched command and feline menace in the role. Merle Park has found a welcome new softness in her acting and liquidity in her dancing at Titania.

The four lovers did not provoke such gusts of laughter as I remember on many past occasions. Perhaps Rosalind Eyre and Vergie Derman, David Drew and Derek Rencher have played the roles too long; their performances lacked nothing in skill but something in spontaneity. Something of the joyous enthusiasm that informed Anita Young's Cobweb would have been welcome in the more prominent parts.

No complaints about Wayne Sleep's Puck or Garry Grant as Bottom, but the lighting in this work and *Monotones* tended too much to inexplicable shadows and bright patches.

A bias for opera

This year's Edinburgh Festival will be the 13th and final one to be directed by Mr Peter Diamand before his retirement, and his bias for opera is undisguised. The event takes place between August 20 and September 9 and includes eight operas performed by five companies. The production of *Carmen* with Claudio Abbado conducting the London Symphony Orchestra and Teresa Berganza in the title role, which was immensely successful last year, will be repeated in five performances by Edinburgh Festival Opera.

The widely praised cycle of Monteverdi works by Zurich Opera will be presented to the original accompaniment of seventeenth century instruments. The productions will be *L'Incoronazione di Poppea, L'Orfeo* and *Il Ritorno d'Ulisse in Patria* arranged and directed by Nikolaus Harnoncourt in *productions by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle.*

The operatic range extends from Monteverdi to Luigi Nono whose *Al Gran Carico del Sale* will receive its British première by Frankfurt Opera. The constraints of the King's Theatre dictate that this will be a concert performance which will be conducted by Michael Gielen. Frankfurt are to present two performances of Janacek's *Katya Kabanova* with Hildegard Behrens in the title role. Scottish Opera will revive their production of Debussy's only opera *Pelleas et Melisande.*

Eight orchestras will give choral and orchestral concerts in the Usher Hall. The foreign visitors will be the Chicago Symphony Orchestra under musical director Sir Geo Solti, who will give two co certs featuring music by Bee oven, Mahler and Brahms. T Staatskapelle Dresden, co ducted by Herbert Blomste will make its first appearan at the Edinburgh Festival, a give two concerts featuring t young soloists, Zoltan Koc (piano) from Budapest a Vladimir Spivakov (violi from Moscow.

The opening concert of t festival will be given by t International Youth Orchest under Carlo Maria Giulini wi Isaac Stern as one of the so ists. The programme will i clude Beethoven's *Ninth Sy phony* in which the nat national Youth Chorus will ta part.

Ronald Fau

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Carmen
Coliseum

William Mann

The English National Opera's *Carmen* was produced by John Copley in 1970 and, on its present revival, is beginning to look uncharacteristically static. At this performance the music was sounding, under David Lloyd-Jones, unhappily ragged and beefy rather than earthy, let alone elegant. Much, one would suppose, needs to be tidied before it is recorded for BBC Television in three weeks' time.

Bizet's score survived to give enjoyment, even if not of the most lustrous. Katherine Pring sang the title role handsomely after a husky start which was soon forgotten. Her aggressively dignified, almost *grande dame*, Carmen does not appeal to me; she was most sympathetic in the third act, and towards the end of the second. The spoken dialogue throughout needed more careful direction, although it was clear and does enliven the drama with its relevant extra detail. Most of the extra music has been cut, although the first throw in the duel is properly retained.

The new Don José, Robert Ferguson, was happier in his lyrical music than in strong drama when he forced his pleasing, soft-grained tenor into unsteadiness. As Micaela, Linda Esther Gray was nicely matched with him in the first act duet, and sang out generously in "Je dis que rien ne m'épouvante", although her soprano has surely developed beyond the girlish quality desirable in the part.

There are some nicely etched character parts, notably Terry Jenkins's Remendado and Ann Hood's Mercedes, indeed Harry Coghill's fatuously rakish Zuniga. The fake foreign accents of some principals do not help the atmosphere of the performance; as Escamillo, Geoffrey Chard shows them unnecessary, placing the role neatly with alert bearing and firm, round tone.



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ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in
"A RAUCOUSLY FUNNY"
18th Century Comedy
WILD OATS
"PURE GOLD" S. Times.
LAST 3 PERFS.

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. Credit card bkgs. 836 3962. From 2 Feb. Mon.-Fri. 8. Sat. 5.45 & 8.15. Wed. 3 (6 Feb. at 7).
Royal Shakespeare Company in
BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR
PRIVATES ON PARADE
by Peter Nichols
"HUGELY ENTERTAINING EXTRAVAGANZA" S. TIMES.

PRINCE OF WALES. 01-930 8681
Monday to Friday at 8 p.m.
Sat. 5.00 & 8.45. Mats. Thurs. 3.0
"THE STAGE IS AGLOW"
Daily Telegraph
RICHARD BECKINSALE
in
I LOVE MY WIFE
"HILARIOUS COMEDY MUSICAL". Sun. Directed by Gene Saks with "Bountiful invention & wit." F.Times.
INSTANT CONFIRMED CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS ON 01-930 0846.

QUEEN'S THEATRE. 01-734 1166
Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30. Mat Wed 3
ALEC GUINNESS in
THE OLD COUNTRY
A New Play by ALAN BENNETT
Directed by CLIFFORD WILLIAMS
BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR
Plays & Players London critics award.
"One of the most notable theatrical events in the country for a good many years."—B. Levin, Sunday Times.

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS. 748 3354
Evgs. (not Mons.) Inc. Suns. 7.30
Matinees Sats. 2.30
THE CHERRY ORCHARD
Anton Chekhov
Director PETER GILL
70p, £1, £1.50, £2
Sundays at 5
Alec McCowen's
St. Mark's Gospel
Tickets £1

ROUNDHOUSE. 267 2564.
BRITISH PREMIERE OF
Victor Hugo's
LES BURGRAVES
Presented by Le Theatre des Quartiers d'Ivry. Last perfs. Tom't tomor. at 8.

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745
Evenings 8. Sat. 5 & 8.30
Wed premiere of
LAUGHTER!
by Peter Barnes
See also Theatre Upstairs

ROYALTY. 405 8004
Monday-Thursday Evgs. 8.0
Fri. 6.30 and 8.45. Sat. 5 and 8.
London's critics vote
BUBBLING BROWN SUGAR
Best musical of 1977. Tel. bookings accepted. Major credit cards.

SAVOY. 01-836 8888. C.C. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Thurs. 3.0 Sat. 5.0 & 8.30.
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY
Richard PASCO Susan HAMPSHIRE
Nicky HENSON James COSSINS
in Bernard Shaw's
MAN AND SUPERMAN
Directed by Clifford Williams
"I SAT IN A CLOUD OF JOY FROM BEGINNING TO END."—S. TIMES.
RSC ALSO AT ALDWYCH AND
PICCADILLY THEATRES
Credit card bookings accepted
Last 3 weeks. Season ends Feb. 11.

ST MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evenings 8. Mat Tues 2.45. Sats 5 & 8
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN
28TH YEAR

SHAW. 01-388 1394
Evgs 7.30 (no perf Mon)
Mats Tues, Thurs 2.30
AN INSPECTOR CALLS
by J. B. Priestley
"Highly Entertaining" D. Tel.

STRAND. 01-836 2660. Evgs 8.0 Mats Thurs 3.0. Sat 5.30 & 8.30
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WE'RE BRITISH
THE WORLD'S GREATEST LAUGHTER-MAKER

TH ROYAL STRATFORD E15 534 0310
From Feb 8 "THE HOTTEST BET IN TOWN. An Irish Comedy.

THEATRE UPSTAIRS. 730 2554
Evgs 7.30 Crucible Theatre Sheffield in
SAYS I, SAYS HE
By Ron Hutchinson
"Not since 'The Hostage' have I seen an Irish play that has given me such undiluted pleasure."—Guardian.

VAUDEVILLE. 836 4394. Evgs 8
Mats Tues 2.45. Sats 5 & 8
Dinah Sheridan Dulcie Gray
Eleanor Summerfield James Grout
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
MOUSETRAP
A MURDER IS ANNOUNCED

VICTORIA PALACE. 01-834 1317
Thurs. 7.30 Tomor. 2.30 & 7.30
BASIL BRUSH NEW REVUE
BOOM! BOOM! BERT WEEDON.
BOBBY CRUSH & STAR CO
"A BLUE BUTTERFLY SHOW." Sun Tel
Last 2 days. Must end Sat.

WAREHOUSE. Donmar Theatre. 836 6808 Royal Shakespeare Company. Tom'l. tomor. 8.00. Charles Wood's DINGO. Britannia "Guardian. All seats £1.50. Adv. Bkgs. Aldwych.

WEMBLEY EMPIRE POOL. Until Feb 25—LAVISH ICE PANTOMIME
HUMPTY DUMPTY
"Sheer sparkling spectacle"—D. Tel
Mon to Fri 7.45. Mats Weds & Thurs at 3. Sats at 3 & 8. Child & Senior Cits half-price except Sats at 2 & 7. Pay at door. Enquiries: 902 1234. Spacious car park.

WESTMINSTER THEATRE. 01-834 0283
Evngs 8.00. Mat Thurs 3.00.
Sat 5.00 & 8.00
Tickets £1.50 to £4.00
PAUL JONES
in
DRAKE'S DREAM
England's Greatest Musical Adventure. "Exciting . . . Fun. . . . Many Merry Refrains."—E News. "Bouncing Vigour."—E Standard.
Instant Credit Card Reservations.

WYNDHAM'S. 836 3028. Credit Card Booking 836 3962. Ev. 8.0. Sats 5 & 8.30. Mon-Thurs 8. Fri & Sat 5.15 & 8.30
"ENORMOUSLY RICH, VERY FUNNY."—E. News.
Mary O'Malley's Smash-Hit Comedy
ONCE A CATHOLIC
"Sure-fire comedy on sex and religion."—Daily Telegraph
"JAMES DU JARDIN SHAKES WITH LAUGHTER."—Guardian

YOUNG VIC (near Old Vic). 928 6363
Eves. 7.45. Mat. Sats. 3. Tom't. Thurs. Wed. ROSENCRANTZ & GUILDENSTERN ARE DEAD. Tomor. THE REAL INSPECTOR HOUND with Terence Frisby's SEASIDE POSTCARD. Mat. next. THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST.

YOUNG VIC STUDIO. 928 6363.
Dannie Abse's GONE IN JANUARY. Tom't. & Tomorrow at 8.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 734 5051. From 8 pm: Dine/Dance, 9.30: Revue
RAZZLE DAZZLE.
and at 11.15
BUDDY GRECO
FROM MON: VINCE HILL

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861. Sep. perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE.
1: THE CHOIRBOYS (X). Wk. & Sun. 1.15, 4.30, 7.50. Late show Tonight & Sat. 11.15.
2: THE GAUNTLET (X). Wk. & Sun. 3.00, 5.00, 8.00. Late show Sat. 11.00.
ACADEMY ONE. 437 2981. Carne and Prevert's DROLE DE DRAME (A). Progs. 2.40, 4.40, 6.40, 8.40.
ACADEMY TWO. 437 8212. Claude Goretta's THE LACEMAKER (AA). Progs. 1.30, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40.
ACADEMY THREE. 437 8811. Harold Pinter's THE CARETAKER (A). Progs. 4.30, 6.40, 8.50.
CAMDEN PLAZA, opp. Camden Town Tube. 485 2443. Tavianis' PADRE PADRONE (X). Grande Prize Cannes '77. 4TH MONTH. 3.05, 6.35, 8.50.
COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5311). GOODBYE EMANUELLE (X) (French film. English subtitles.) Cont. progs. 1.25 (not Sun. 5.10, 5.40, 8.10. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.00 p.m.
CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737. PARDON MON AFFAIRE (X). (English Subtitles). A Sparkling New French Comedy. Directed with finesse by Yves Robert. Sunday Express. Progs. at 2.0 (not Sun.), 4.05, 6.15, 8.30.
DOMINION, Tott. Crt. Rd. (580 9562). STAR WARS (U). Sep. progs. Dly. 2.00, 5.15, 8.35. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45 p.m. Seats bkble. for 5.15 and 8.35 progs. Seats still available for many perfs. Hurry!
EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for last eve. perf. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. & Sun. (except late night shows) or by post.
ROLLERCOASTER (A). IN SENSURROUND. Progs. Daily 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.30
GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill. 221 0330. ANNIE HALL (AA). Seats bookable. Sep. perfs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. PANIC IN NEEDLE PARK (X) & BUTCH CASSIDY AND THE SUNDANCE KID (A). 11.15.
LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 6252). STAR WARS (U). Sep. Progs. Dly. 2.00, 5.15, 8.35. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.35 p.m. Seats bkble. for 5.15 & 8.35 progs. Seats still available for many perfs. Hurry!
ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/3771). Jane Fonda, Vanessa Redgrave in a Fred Zinnemann film. JULIA (A). Sep. progs. dly. 2.30 (not Sun). 5.30, 8.30. Late show Fri & Sat. 11.45 p.m. All seats bkble.
ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). THE DEEP (A). Sep. Progs. every day. Seats may be booked. Doors open Mon.-Sat. 1.20, 4.30, 8.45. Late shows Fris. and Sats. Doors 11.15.
ODEON MARBLE ARCH (723 2011/2). AUDREY ROSE (AA). Sep progs. Wks. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Sun. 4.30, 8.15. Late show Fri. & Sat. 12.00 p.m.
ODEON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE. Home of Disney movies. The RESCUERS (U). For info 240 6172. Box Office 836 1811. Sep. Progs. Dly. 2.30, 5.35, 8.30. Special show Sat. 11.15 a.m. Last two weeks.
PARIS PULLMAN. 5th Ken. 373 5898. Herzog's STROSZEK (AA). Progs. 4.10, 6.15, 8.25.
PHOENIX, E. Finchley. 883 2233. Herzog's STROSZEK (AA). Progs. 4.10, 6.13, 8.28.
PLAZA 1, 2, 3, off Piccadilly Circus. 437 1234. Seats bookable Plaza 1 & 2 only for last eve. perf Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. & Sun. (except late night shows) at the box office 9 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post.
1. THE CHOIRBOYS (X). Progs. Daily 1.30, 4.40, 7.55. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.55.
2. THE LAST REMAKE OF BEAU GESTE (A). Progs. Daily 1.15, 3.35, 6.00, 8.30. Late show Fri & Sat. 11.30
3. From January 28 THE GLENN MILLER STORY (U). Progs. Daily 1.30, 3.55, 5.50, 8.05. Late show Sat. 11.15
PRINCE CHARLES, Lelc. Sq. 437 8181. SALON KITTY (X). Sep. Perfs. Dly. (Inc. Sun.), 2.45, 6.15, 9.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.55. Seats Bkble. Lic'd. Bar
SCENE 1 & 2, Lelc. Sq. (Wardour St.). 437 4470
SCENE 1, A BRIDGE TOO FAR (A). Progs. 12.50, 3.10, 7.40. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.00
SCENE 2, THE PINK PANTHER STRIKES AGAIN (U). Sun.-Thur. 1.30, 5.35, 9.05. Fri. & Sat. 12.40, 4.45, 8.55, 10.45. THE RETURN OF THE PINK PANTHER (U). Sun.-Thur. 3.25, 7.30. Fri. & Sat. 2.35, 6.40, 10.40
THE SCREEN ON THE HILL (opp. Belsize Park Tube). 435 3536
Visconti's
THE INNOCENT (X) subtitled
2.05, 4.25, 6.45, 9.05
Seats bookable on same day, no telephone bookings.
LATE SHOW TONIGHT AT 11.15 P.M.
Win Vender's
KINGS OF THE ROAD (X)

ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W.1. 01-629 6176. 105th ANNUAL WATERCOLOUR EXHIBITION. Until 24 Feb. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30. Thurs. until 7.

BRITISH MUSEUM, ANIMALS in ART. Until 25 Feb. Weekdays 10-5. Sundays 2.30-6. Adm. free.

CRANE KALMAN GALLERY
178 Brompton Rd., S.W.3
BRITISH ART
Works by: Matthew Smith, Grant, Henry Moore, Nicholson, Scott, Wood, Lowry, Spear, Wright, Mary Newcomb, Wallis, Lowndes, etc.
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ARTHUR MELVILLE 1855-1904
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FISCHER FINE ART, 30 King St., St. James's, S.W.1. 01-839 3942. CLAUDE ROGERS—Recent Paintings and A PRIVATE WORLD. Photographs by PAUL NASH. Until 24 Feb. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30.

GERALD NORMAN GALLERY
A Special Exhibition
THOMAS BARKER
OF BATH
1769-1847
8 Duke St. St. James's, S.W.1.
Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30
Sats. 10-1.

HAL O'NIAN'S GALLERY, 6 Ryder St., S.W.1. 01-930 9332. Selection of Old Master Drawings under £150. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30.

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LEFEVRE GALLERY. An Exhibition of important 19th and 20th CENTURY PAINTINGS. Wkdys. 10-5. Sats. 10-1. 30 Bruton St., London, W.1. Tel 01-493 1372.

LESLIE CREASEY OF KNEBWORTH 121 London Road 0438 813451. Colourful exhibition of glass sculptures by Seguso-Murano, Albetmus-Orrefors, Adzak and Peduilis—Daum. Mon.-Sat. 9.30 a.m.-6 p.m. Ends March 4th.

MUSEUM OF MANKIND, Burlington Gdns., W.1. The world's greatest collections from the tribal societies of five continents. Free film shows except Mondays. Wkdys. 10-5, Suns. 2.30-6. Adm free.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, London, WC2. 01-930 6511. SIR THOMAS MORE 1477-1535. A vivid and colourful exhibition of his life and times. Adm. 30p. Wkdys. 10-5. Sat. 10-6. Sun. 2-6.

THEATRES

STRAND. 01-836 2660. Evgs 8.0 Mats Thurs 3.0. Sat 5.30 & 8.30
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EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats book

SPORT

Rugby Union

Welsh are supremely confident of regaining the title

By Peter Walker

There are no surprises in the Welsh team to meet England at Twickenham on February 4. That is hardly surprising for the benefits of playing virtually unchanged together over the past three years has bred a form of confidence that has made the Welsh almost unbeatable in the domestic championship this decade. Indeed since 1970, Wales have only lost four matches, two to Scotland and one apiece to England and Ireland. In a season where the French are already short odds favourites to retain the international championship, the Welsh remains supremely confident that it is they who will regain the title and pull off the grand slam they last achieved in 1976.

It is easy to appreciate the reason behind their formidable record in the 70s. In J. P. R. Williams they have a complete full back. A man of enormous courage—he survived a head-on collision with an oil tanker and still played in the Welsh trial later that same day—Williams has a prehensile pair of hands, is the safest of line kickers, and has a keen eye for joining the line.

The wings, J. J. Williams, and Gerald Davies, are in a class of their own. Only Avrous of France, and possibly England's Peter Squire can be compared with them, but as a pair they stand supreme. They are two of the most expert finishers in modern rugby.

On several occasions Wales have had second thoughts about who should play in the centre. Gravell and Fenwick, who have been picked to play against England, look on paper about the best match. Gravell, all fire and muscle, approaches playing for Wales with a revivalist fervour. The cool, blond Fenwick, no less powerful but the better footballer, has the happy knack of doing the right thing under pressure and providing the essential link to his two try-scoring wings.

At stand-off half, Phil Bennett has something to prove, not to his many admirers in Wales, but to the world at large. The disappointments of the New Zealand tour linger on in the mind of the Welsh captain and Twickenham would be a good place to bury the past.

Gareth Edwards wins his fiftieth cap on Saturday week. Since his first appearance in 1967 this king of scrum halves has only been on a losing Welsh side on 12 occasions. At 30, his international days may be numbered, particularly with that pride of young Lions snapping at his heels, Brynmor Williams and Alun Lewis. But age has brought total control and his ability to turn it on when it matters has snatched victory for Wales on a number of occasions.

If there is an Achilles heel in the Welsh team, it is most likely to be found in the pack, although the recall of Charlie Faulkner at loose head prop to once again make up an all-Pontypool front row with Graham Price and Bobby Windsor will improve stability at this vital point. Wheel and Martin in the second row have not at this stage of the season any serious challengers but the back row of Squire and Cobner with Quinnell locking the scrummage may run into difficulties. Only Cobner would have the necessary pace to keep up with play in England managed to run the ball swiftly.

WALES: J. P. R. Williams (Bridgend); T. G. R. Davies (Cardiff), R. W. Gravell (Llanelli), S. P. Fenwick (Bridgend), J. J. Williams (Llanelli); P. Bennett (Llanelli, captain), G. O. Edwards (Cardiff); A. G. Faulkner (Pontypool), R. W. Windsor (Pontypool), G. Price (Pontypool), A. J. Martin (Aberavon), G. A. D. Wheel (Swansea), J. Squire (Newport), D. Quinnell (Llanelli), T. J. Cobner (Pontypool).

King's men have to bow to power of Westminster

By Richard Streeton

Westminster 16 KCH 0

Westminster, with more established senior club players in their ranks, had too many tactical variations for King's College at Teddington yesterday, in a second round Hospital Cup match. King's had spirit but were not equipped to deal with heavy pressure mounted in the later stages and were beaten by a goal, two penalty goals and a try. The London v Guy's match, the other tie scheduled yesterday, was postponed until next Tuesday because the ground at Chiselhurst was unfit.

All through, Westminster won possession, but in a drab first half chose to kick it away. They changed their tactics later and Rawle in particular showed what might have been achieved earlier with a more positive approach. Rawle and Tait constantly attacked towards the left hand corner, ably supported by a fast and mobile back row. King's did well to keep down the score.

Midway through the first half Macaulay kicked a penalty and added another immediately after the interval, each time for an offside offence at a ruck. Rawle scored a blind side try after 51 minutes when he was fed by a flanker from a scrummage 20 yards from the King's line. O'Driscoll scored Westminster's second try 12 minutes later when he barged through from a short penalty move, again from near the line. Macaulay converted.

WESTMINSTER: S. Gwyther; P. Pritchard, P. Asquith, M. Rowlands, A. Tait; J. MacAulay, P. Rawle; C. Wilson, V. Nicholls (captain), J. Fraser, D. R. Thomas, T. Allan, R. MacNab, J. O'Driscoll, S. Warlow.

KCH: P. McFarland; R. Wyatt, R. Jones, L. O'Hara, D. Roberts-Harry; M. Padwick, S. Griffiths; S. Campbell, A. Salusbury (captain), J. Hunt, S. Dott, R. Bradley, S. Skyrme-Jones, R. Nalsh, M. Heaton.

Referee: C. Shuttle (London).

Football

Docherty is next in line for McQueen

Tommy Docherty is to meet his Derby County directors in the next 24 hours to see if they can raise the money for him to make a bid for Leeds United's Scottish international centre-half Gordon McQueen. Mr Docherty said yesterday that he had asked his chairman, George Hardy, to arrange the meeting as soon as possible. Mr Docherty has been prompted to move for McQueen because of the uncertain future of the former England centre half McFarland, who is being constantly troubled by injury.

He said: "I am in the same position as I was with David Nish who also has injury problems. If they were both fit then there would be no need to look for replacements but I cannot afford to wait for that". Mr Docherty recently bought cover for Nish when he paid £166,000 for Luton Town's full back Buckley, plunging Derby £150,000 in the red.

The Leeds manager Jimmy Armfield said: "I have had a call from Tommy Docherty inquiring about McQueen. I told him the fee we wanted and the next move is up to Derby". But Mr Armfield added: "Even if Derby can meet our figure, I am not sure McQueen would want to go there".

Manchester United's manager David Sexton admitted yesterday that the club made an increased offer to Leeds for McQueen. However it still fell short of Leed's valuation and was again rejected. Mr Sexton's new offer is believed to be one of £370,000, an increase of £50,000. Asked if he would be going back again Mr Sexton said: "I am not prepared to say anything further about the matter at the moment. I have made an increased bid and we shall have to wait and see".



Docherty: another signing on the way?

Mr Sexton refused to confirm reports that Jordan would be on the bench against West Bromwich Albion for tomorrow's fourth round FA Cup tie at Old Trafford. "A lot of people are suggesting things and there are a lot of permutations open to me. But I will not be picking the side until tomorrow".

Griffiths is ready to play himself

Wrexham's player-manager Arfon Griffiths is ready to select himself for the FA Cup fourth round tie against Newcastle at St James' Park tomorrow. Griffiths has missed the last two games, including the League Cup quarter-final round defeat by Liverpool, but he may return because of an injury to Sutton, one of five Wrexham players under treatment after yesterday's 2—0 Welsh Cup win over Chester.

"It was not a dirty game" Mr Griffiths said, "but it caused a crop of injuries which have made things awkward. If Sutton is not fit, I may decide to play but I will have to look at the ground conditions first."

Mr Griffiths rates Sutton doubtful along with Whittle who has knee trouble but Roberts (knee), Shinton (hip) and McNeill (hamstring) should be available. Even with his injury problems, Mr Griffiths thinks that Wrexham have a good chance of winning at Newcastle.

Everton, who also have to travel north-east to Middlesbrough, will be without their defender Darracott and their winger Thomas. Darracott fractured fingers in a fall during a training trip to Jersey earlier this week and Thomas has a fractured toe.

Commission will give Leeds verdict today

Leeds United will not know until today what punishment, if any, will be imposed on them for the crowd disturbances that caused a stoppage of nearly 20 minutes in their FA Cup tie with Manchester City at Elland Road on January 7.

After a five-man commission had sat for over four hours at Elland Road yesterday, Ted Croker, the FA secretary, said: "The commission heard all the evidence, and there was quite a lot to assimilate. The members of the commission all sit on the executive of the FA, and they are meeting in London tomorrow.

"Immediately after the executive committee, the commission will reconvene and will give further thought to the evidence. We would expect a decision definitely tomorrow. The commission just felt there was a lot of evidence, and that they ought to sleep on it and give it more thought."

Mr Croker said that Leeds had been charged with a violation of FA Rule 35, which covers the behaviour of the club, who are responsible for the behaviour of supporters. He said they had taken evidence from the referee, Colin Seel, and a linesman.

"It was originally on the basis of the referee's report that we decided to bring a charge against Leeds."

Racing

Huntingdon double puts Gifford on 50

Josh Gifford reached his half century of winners this season when Jan Stewer and Royal Exchange completed a double at Huntingdon yesterday. The Findon trainer and former champion jockey is now only seven short of his best total of winners for a season.

Hywel Davies had two reasons for particularly wanting to win on Royal Exchange, for he had only turned professional yesterday and this was the horse on whom he had mistaken the winning post last time out at Fontwell Park. He made no mistake this time, jumping the 6-5 favourite into the lead six fences out in the Wyton Handicap Steeplechase.

Lucky Victory, who jumps, stays and is not without speed, scored stylishly in the Winter Handicap Steeplechase at Taunton to endorse John Baker's view that the handicapper has been kind to him in the Welsh Grand National.

Why Bachelor's Hall may run out on his engagement at Newbury

By Michael Seely

Bachelor's Hall, Peter Cundell's rising young star, whose unbeaten record over fences this season includes triumph in the Mackeson Gold Cup, the Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup and the King George VI Steeplechase, may, after all, miss his engagement in the Compton Steeplechase at Newbury on Schweppes Gold Trophy day, February 11.

His trainer said yesterday: "I shall declare Bachelor's Hall at the four day stage. But as my horse has to give 3lb to Fort Devon and Midnight Court, I have no intention of taking on both. If only one runs however Bachelor's Hall will be in the line-up. But to give him an unnecessarily hard race for about £3,000 at this stage would be madness."

Cundell went on to add that Bachelor's Hall, who has been backed down from 33-1 to his present price of 8-1 for the Cheltenham Gold Cup is fighting fit and raring to go. "Bachelor's Hall is really well. He does not need a lot of work. And I just want to give him one race over two an da half or three miles before Cheltenham."

Midnight Court remains favourite for the Blue Riband of steeplechasing at 4-1 with Fort Devon second choice in the market at 5-1. The main action in the London offices yesterday concerns the Grand National. Ladbrokes reported support for Master H and April Seventh. The heaviest backing was for Master H, whose odds were cut from 40-1 to 25-1 after being laid to lose £40,000. April Seventh's price has shortened from 40-1 to 33-1.

Backers have festened on to two horses with outstanding chances. Red Rum's fantastic record in the big race entitles him to his place at the head of affairs in the market. But the shortness of his price has called some pretty fancy odds to be offered against the others. Before the days of Red Rum—which are so long ago that I can hardly remember them!—the Grand National often used to be won by horses with a touch of class rather than by out and out stayers.

It is far too early to consider supporting Red Rum at 8-1. If the ground is soft what chance could he possibly have of defying 11st 13lb at the age of 13? If the going is fast we can back him on the day.

The spotlight today is on Ayr where the West of Scotland Pattern Novices Steeplechase, with £4,000 added holds the centre of the stage. All seven runners have won over fences this season. My choice is Bill Elsey's Mark Henry. A smart staying hurdler who beat Outpoint in the Sandan Long Distance Hurdle at Ascot in April, Mark Henry showed aptitude for his new role when gaining a decisive victory over some fancied opponents at the last meeting at this course. At the weights, Neville Crump's accident prone but gifted young novice, Ballet Lord and Gordon Richards's Wetherby winner, Lord Greystoke should prove to be his chief rivals.

STATE OF GOING (official): Doncaster: Hurdles—Good to soft. Steeplechase course—good. Ayr: Hurdles—Good to soft. Steeplechase course—Good. Windsor (tomorrow): Good to soft.

Doncaster programme

1.30 KNOTTINGLEY HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £721: 2½m)

1	20p000	Apple At Night (D), Mrs S. Lamyman, 6-11-7	P. James
5	420-21p	Killora, T. Barron, 5-11-7	K. Gray
7	032-1	Tempting Times, A. Dickinson, 5-11-7	M. Dickinson
10	113	Bond's Best (C), A. Pe... 5-11-0	N. Tinkler
11	0-0p	Bridal Rose, J. Long, 6-11-0	R. Rowell
12		Canny's Tudor, F. Cooper, 6-11-0	—
15	200	Carrisbeg Prince, W. Easey, 5-11-0	D. Greaves
16	03	Eastern Citizen, D. Nicholson, 7-11-0	R. Mangan
17		Fair Friday, J. Hardy, 6-11-0	J. Thomson 7
18	004-001	Forced March (C), N. Crump, 5-11-0	D. Atkins
21	00-000p	Isaac Singer, R. Wakefield, 7-11-0	R. O'Donovan 5
23	00f-p	Knockaulin, P. Butler, 6-11-0	P. Butler 7
24	040-000	Lukewarm, R. Baker, 5-11-0	Mr N. Twiston-Davies 7
25		New Colonist, G. Verge, 6-11-0	J. Pearce
27	0	Reasonable Charge, E. Jones, 5-11-0	I. Watkinson
29	203040	Silpa (D), C. Vergette, 5-11-0	—
29	fp0-0	Sweet Champagne, F. Wiles, 6-11-0	S. Wiles 5
30	0-04p	The Hummel, D. Morley, 5-11-0	B. R. Davies
32	p-000	Warory's Kid, F. Rimell, 5-11-0	C. Tinkler

9-1 Tempting Times, 100-30 Forced March, 6-1 Bond's Best, 7-1 Eastern Citizen, 10-1 The Hummel, 12-1 Carrisbeg Prince, 14-1 Killora, 20-1 others.

2.0 SELBY HURDLE (£760: 2m 150yd)

202	030-000	Bolsby, P. Butler, 5-11-0	P. Butler 7
205	0-0	Forty Thieves, P. Feigan, 5-11-0	J. Pearce
204	001343	Frankly Yes, T. Barron, 5-11-0	K. Gray
206	0	Isabella, D. McCain, 5-11-0	J. J. O'Neill
207	030pp0-	Jonsueann, W. Clay, 5-11-0	—
209	110-002	Lerazma, J. Hardy, 5-11-0	N. Tinkler
210	0b3231	Likely Boy, D. Gandolfo, 5-11-0	K. McCauley
212	004	Mass Pimms, S. Holland, 5-11-0	S. Holland
213	4-400-13	Pinewood Grange, T. Kersey, 5-11-0	—
213	001223	Rullahman, F. Yardley, 5-11-0	A. Lovell 7
214	00p-p	Shady Fox, F. Marsh, 5-11-0	C. Tinkler
218	00	Andvari, D. Aaron, 4-10-7	J. Beaton 5
219	004	Burntwood Boy, H. Wharton, 5-10-7	D. Greaves
220	u00	Golden Grove, T. Kersey, 5-10-7	G. Kersey 7
221	100	High Law, S. Norton, 5-10-7	G. Graham 3
222	00	Mumble, W. Clay, 5-10-7	—
225	043	Tread Softly, W. Clay, 5-10-7	N. Clay

13-8 Lerazma, 4-1 Rullahman, 9-2 Pinewood Grange, 8-1 Likely Boy, 12-1 Frankly Yes, 14-1 Burntwood Boy, 16-1 Miss Pimms, Tread Softly, 20-1 others.

2.30 TADCASTER STEEPLECHASE (Maidens: £897: 2½m)

303	000-00	Brooklaw, D. Nicholson, 6-11-10	R. Dicken
305	0p-000	Halloway, D. Bloom, 6-11-10	D. Sunderland
306	300009	*Davenjry, J. Long, 6-11-10	R. Rowell
307	uff	Elfin Lady, Mrs J. French, 6-11-10	Mrs S. French 7
308	0-p00b4	Fruit Picker, D. Nicholson, 6-11-10	R. Mangan
309	p00p-20	Hulgo, Bailey, 6-11-10	R. Linley
310	53302	Pickwood Knight, J. Leigh, 6-11-10	J. Beaton 5
311	02-0002	Some Light, F. Rimell, 6-11-10	C. Tinkler
312	f0-130u	Spartan Tudor, S. Norton, 6-11-10	G. Graham 3
313	000-000	Steeperly, Gifford, 6-11-10	R. Champion
314	0-0000	Tack Money, B. Cambidge, 6-11-10	R. R. Evans
315	00-03	The Spud Centre, S. Mellor, 6-11-10	P. Blacker
316	p0pp4	Turasco, J. Spearing, 6-11-10	Mr R. Woolley
320	203-030	Narvik, W. Crump, 7-11-0	D. Atkins

Evens Halgo, 4-1 Stonebarry, 9-1 Some Light, 8-1 The Spud Centre, 12-1 Pickwood Knight, 16-1 Narvik, 20-1 Fruit Picker, 25-1 others.

3.0 JANUARY HURDLE (Handicap: £1,274: 2m 150yd)

401	111120	Father Delaney, M. H. Easterby, 6-12-0	J. J. O'Neill
403	111300	Arctic John, J. Bradley, 8-11-4	M. Williams
404	1-00221	Flying Hugee, A. Dickinson, 5-11-0	M. Dickinson
405	113102	Master Davenport, J. Spearing, 6-10-12	R. J. Evans
406		Lot, R. Bastiani, 9-10-12	A. Dickinson
408	000300	Master Melody, W. Hazell, 7-10-7	P. J. Kelly
410	11-3	Barcom Buoy, M. Camacho, 9-10-4	N. Tinkler
411	100034	Benevolence, W. Clay, 5-10-2	N. Clay
414	04211p	Sir Gayle, F. Rimell, 5-10-0	C. Tinkler
415	00-1333	Flameproof, H. Nicholson, 5-10-0	K. White 7
416	100p0-0	Naivasha, A. Potts, 5-10-0	T. Gray

5-1 Flying Horse, 7-2 Barcom Buoy, 11-2 Master Davenport, 9-1 Father Delaney, 14-1 Sir Gayle, Flameproof, 16-1 Arctic John, 20-1 others.

3.30 BARNBY MOOR STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,685: 3m)

503	f-2011f	Mister Know All (D), J. Gifford, 9-11-1	Mr G. Sloan
505	1f2424	King Con, G. Remilson, 9-10-6	Mr P. Craggs 5
507	3fr1f0	Lucy Parker, J. Fawkes, 7-10-0	T. Casey
508	3p2011	Diamond Head, F. Yardley, 9-10-1	N. Tinkler
510	020000	Red Trump, L. Garfield, 9-10-0	J. Barlow 5
511	4-02003	Holly Park, Miss C. Crooks, 10-10-0	M. Lowry 3
516	232p0-0	Sharny Syke, W. Clay, 10-10-0	N. Clay

4-6 Diamond Head, 13-2 Mister Know All, 9-2 King Con, 10-1 Holly Park, 14-1 Lucy Parker, 16-1 others.

4.0 KNOOTINGLEY HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £728: 2½m)

603	030-041	Fury Spirit, J. Haine, 5-11-7	R. Mangan
607	4103	Mister Geoffery, J. Harry, 8-11-7	N. Tinkler
608	4f3140	Soldiers Field, F. Wiles, 6-11-7	S. Wiles 5
609	20-1312	Sparkle's Choice, N. Crump, 5-11-7	D. Atkins
610	00-2021	Timoshenko, F. Rimell, 5-11-7	C. Tinkler
611		Cavity Hunter, A. Dickinson, 5-11-0	M. Dickinson
612	000000	Dere, Mrs S. Lamyman, 7-11-0	Mr B. Crawford 7
613	0	Foggy Park, W. Wharton, 6-11-0	R. Champion
615	0000	Game King, S. Norton, 5-11-0	C. Graham 3
618	30-0030	Happy Trio, D. Morley, 5-11-0	B. R. Davies
620	p0	Kipton, G. Verge, 6-11-0	P. J. Kelly
622	0044-00	May I Say, P. Butler, 5-11-0	P. Butler 7
627	0-0124	Tom King, W. Crump, 5-11-0	M. Stephens 7
629	pf0pf4	Turasco, J. Spearing, 6-11-0	P. Blacker
630	030-0ff	Victa Steel, S. Mellor, 5-11-0	J. Pearce
632	0042f0	Barney's Island, P. Feigan, 4-10-7	J. J. O'Neill
633	313233	Hopeful Cid, S. Norton, 4-10-7	R. Ryelt
636	004	Nemon, E. Jones, 4-10-0	—

4-1 Timoshenko, 9-2 Sparkle's Choice, 5-1 Fury Spirit, 6-1 Victa Steel, 13-2 Tom King, 8-1 Cavity Hunter, 10-1 Mister Geoffrey, 12-1 Hopeful Cid, 14-1 others.

Ayr programme

1.45 BARR NOVICES HURDLE (Div I: £699: 2m)

1	02-2111	Leirum (C-D), B. Lusk, 7-12-1	F. Berry
4	0-3139f	Nellie's Lad (D), Kelling, 5-11-7	D. Charlton
6	p03	Caxton Hall, G. Richards, 7-11-0	C. Brownlees 5
7	0	Cool Sleam, K. Tuer, 6-11-0	D. Munro
8	00-002	Doctor Dench, G. Richards, 6-11-0	D. Goulding
9	004100	Fair Feod, Mrs Lomax, 6-11-0	Mr M. Brisbourne 7
10	f0-0002	Pennington, K. Oliver, 6-11-0	R. Barry
11	0-04	Wenceslas, T. Craig, 6-11-0	M. Ennis 7
12	33-004	Ex Professo, G. Richards, 5-10-13	D. Walsh 5
13	0004	Miss Ice, Mrs Oliver, 5-10-13	Miss B. Oliver 7
15	203000	O'Connz, B. Cambidge, 5-10-13	Mr J. Cambidge

4-11 Leirum, 6-1 Doctor Dench, 10-1 Pennington, 12-1 Nellie's Lad, O'Connz, 20-1 others.

2.15 SPITTAL HILL STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,041: 3m 110yd)

203	3303	Gulvain, K. Oliver, 9-10-13	Mr J. Mackie
205	21p-432	Whitsuncalli, M. Naughton, 8-10-8	Mr S. Kettlewell 7
206	f02231	Forest Guard (C), G. Richards, 7-10-7	Mr R. Page 5
207	0-40231	Ormonde Tudor, Mrs Lomax, 9-10	Mr M. Brisbourne 5
210	130043	Blue Nip, J. Berry, 13-10-7	Mr P. O'Connor 7
211	3f-f410	Drumeen (C-D), Miss Oliver, 8-10-7	Miss B. Oliver 7

5-2 Ormonde Tudor, 3-1 Whitsuncalli, 7-2 Forest Guard, 4-1 Gulvain, 10-1 Blue Nip, 14-1 Drumeen.

2.45 STRAITON HURDLE (Handicap: £1,211: 2½m)

302	1-3002	*Hutton Lad, M. Camacho, 7-11-9	—
304	u00-130	Fighting Fit (C), K. Oliver, 6-11-3	R. Barry
305	10030-	Steeple Bell, C. Bell, 6-10-11	T. Lamb
307	30u21	Derby's Flutter, W. Cyrnal, 8-10-6	C. Hawkins
308	031413	Kirwaugh (C-D), G. Richards, 10-10-5	C. Brownlees 5
309		Man Alive, G. Richards, 7-10-2	D. Goulding
310	u243p0	More Wayward (C-D), W. Crawford, 9-10-0	G. Holmes
311	f-23010	Deep Ribble, J. Boyce, 6-10-0	E. Murphy
313	0-0p00	Uncle Vanya (C-D), I. Jordon, 8-10-0	J. Allen 7
315	114202	Tangles Brother, T. Craig, 6-10-0	M. Ennis 7
315	20-0000	Candied Peel, K. Tuer, 7-10-0	C. Dawes 7

9-4 Deep Ribble, 7-2 Man Alive, 5-1 Fighting Fit, 6-1 Kirwaugh, 8-1 Jack's Flutter, 10-1 Tangles Brother, 14-1 More Wayward, 20-1 others.

3.15 WEST OF SCOTLAND PATTERN STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £3,033: 2½m)

403	411421	Prebilas (D), D. Nicholson, 6-11-10	J. Suthern
405	30-12f1	Caldbeck, D. MacDonald, 8-11-5	R. Lamb
406	2-13221	Fjord, C. Bewicke, 8-11-5	Mai A. Faulkner 3
408	3f1f1	Ballet Lord (D), N. Crump, 7-11-0	C. Hawkins
411	111-014	David Bell, J. Maxwell, 6-11-0	P. Kelly
412	320301	Lord Greystoke, G. Richards, 7-11-0	D. Goulding
413	2241-01	Mark Henry (C), W. Elsey, 7-11-0	G. Holmes

11-4 Ballet Lord, 7-2 David Bell, 4-1 Mark Henry, 9-2 Prebilas, 8-1 Lord Greystoke, 12-1 Fjord, 14-1 Caldbeck.

3.45 GIRVAN STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,110: 2m)

501	241111	Blabbermouth (D), T. Gillam, 9-12-0	D. Goulding
503	010u2f	Catch The Wind (D), G. Richards, 7-11-6	Mr R. Page 5
505	412231	Tumbleena, L. Dun, 10-11-3	Mr T. Dun 5
504	402440-	Gone Out (D), J. Wilson, 8-10-2	P. Mangan

4-5 Blabbermouth, 3-1 Tumbleena, 4-1 Catch the Wind, 10-1 Gone Out.

4.15 BARR NOVICES HURDLE (Div II: £710: 2m)

601	130	Ballymurray, B. Lusk, 6-11-5	F. Berry
602	3-212f0	Kellos Brig, K. Tuer, 6-11-5	D. Munro
604	004-007	Roderick Dhu (D), C. Booth, 5-11-4	J. Isherwood 5
609	0-0	Red Saint, T. Craig, 8-11-0	M. Ennis 7
610	0	Riesling, J. Skilling, 6-11-0	P. Charlton
611	0	Xynias, Mrs S. Chesmore, 10-11-0	L. Lungo
612	0-0300	Cairn Royal, K. Oliver, 5-10-13	R. Barry
613	40-0	Man of Steel, G. Richards, 5-10-13	D. Goulding
614		Prousto, A. Jarvis, 5-10-13	S. O'Neill 5
615	0p0000	Ruckinge Girl, B. Cambidge, 5-10-13	Mr J. Cambidge 7
616	0	Sanpello, J. Berry, 5-10-13	S. Hosker 7
620	0	Waterhack Maid, M. Naughton, 5-10-13	Mr S. Kettlewell 7

7-4 Ballymurray, 3-1 Kellos Brig, 9-2 Man of Steel, 6-1 Cairn Royal, 8-1 Sanpello, 12-1 Roderick Dhu, 20-1 others.

*Doubtful runner

Ayr selections

By Our Racing Staff

1.45 Leirum. 2.15 Whitsuncalli. 2.45 Hutton Lad. 3.15 Mark Henry. 3.45 Blabbermouth. 4.15 Ballymurray.

Doncaster selections

By Our Racing Staff

1.30 Tempting Times. 2.0 Lerazma. 2.30 Halgo. 3.0 FLYING HUGUE is especially recommended. 3.30 Mister Know Al. 4.0 Tom King.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.30 The Hummel. 4.0 Happy Trio.

Huntingdon results

1.15 (1.35) OFFORD NOVICES HURDLE (Div I: £553: 2m 300yd)

Mr Playbirds, br g, by Captaining—Liesel (Roldvale Lad), 11-11-5
D. McAllister (3-1) 1
Conderlan .. H. J. Evans (10-1) 2
Heluan R. Davies (3-1 fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-1 Jackalla, 6-1 Woody Woodpecker (4th), 15-2 Jonswallow, 16 Indian Castle, King Nor, 16-1 All Divine, David's Comet pl, Silent Tango, 20-1 Charley's Baby, Dienau, Fearless Boy (p), Graphille Master Charles, Mount St Michel, Turenne's Last, Chella, Moonstone Prince, Tanaro (p). 21 ran.

TOTE: Win, 77p; places, 25p, 52p, 11p; dual forecast, £6.14. N. Callaghan at Newmarket. 31, 11. Doughty did not run.

1.45 (1.54) PAXTON NOVICES STEEPLECHASE (£730: 2m 100yd)

Jan Stewer, ch g, by Honour—Round—Last Waltz (Mrs R. Whitaway), 8-11-13
R. Champion (evens fav) 1
Lok Yee .. P. Atkins (7-1) 2
Alaka Prince S. Smith-Eccles (20-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-2 Ocean Voyage (f), 8-1 Ravir (f), 12-1 Cinchid, Come Sorrano (b), 25-1 Prime Justice (bl), Clifford Street (b), Quaycester, Sarah Louise (f), Sicady (p), Snow Mountain (f), Starvold (f), Take It Easy (f), Tamique, Oakland Lass (f). 17 ran.

TOTE: Win, 17p; places, 17p, 18p, 45p; dual forecast, 45p. J. Gifford, at Findon. 7l. 2½l. Fireball did not run.

2.15 (2.31) SAWTRY HURDLE (£427: 3m 200yd)

Warranwood Park, br c, by Comedy Star—Nearly Safe (Mrs C. Tinkler), 4-11-0
N. Tinkler (11-10 fav) 1
Roaming Minstrel C. Ashbury (11-2) 2
Abras P. Barton (5-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-2 Telestar, J-1 Deenair (4th), 10-1 O'Henry, 16-1 Cairns, 25-1 High Troll, The Schemer, Midolly, Sweet and Ugly. 11 ran.

TOTE: Win 19p; places, 11p, 18p, 54p; dual forecast, £.14. C. Tinkler, at Thirsk. 5l 3l. The winner was sold to Mr T. Hanbury for 1,750 guineas.

2.45 (2.50) WYTON STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £993: 3m 100yd)

Royal Exchange, b g, by Even Money—Hopeful Queen (Mrs J. Gifford), 10-10-11
Mr H. Davies (6-5 fav) 1
Guiding Star .. Mr Dickinson (7-4) 2
Yellow Stone .. P. J. Kelly (8-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-2 William Penn (f), 33-1 Nonsuch Hill (f). Closed Circuit (f). 6 ran.

TOTE: Win, 20p; places, 17p, 11p; dual forecast, 21p. J. Gifford, at Findon. 6l. ¾l.

3.15 (3.19) ST NEOTS STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £989: 2½m)

Miss Soon, br m, by Road House II—First Adventure (A. Mildmay-White), 8-10-7
J. Francome (5-4 fav) 1
Slips P. J. Kelly (9-2) 2
The Clerk P. Barton (11-3) 3

ALSO RAN: 3-1 Regal Choice, 7-1 Poor Boy (4th), 20-1 Silver Delight, 25-1 Tailor, 1 ran.

TOTE: Win, 18p; places, 16p, 15p; dual forecast, 47p. R. Head, at Lambourn. 11, 12l.

3.45 (3.50) OFFORD NOVICES HURDLE (Div 2: £529: 2m about 300yds)

Bubbling Brook, gr h, by Don II—Sally Stream, Lord Hartington), 6-11-10 .. B. R. Davies (8-1) 1
Bedford Lodge
Crook of Devon .. S. Smith Eccles (10-11) 2
T. Casey (20-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-4 The Corinthian (b), 10-1 Gold Claim (f), Kanastyle, 14-1 Monk's Flyer, 16-1 Touch of Spring, 20-1 Casarri, 25-1 Courteenhall, Pine Feather (4th), King Kappa, Cornard, Matsuba, Merry Legs, No Loiterer, Twilight Gold, Amber River, Ills'n Hers. 19 ran.

TOTE: Win £1.29; places, 40p, 24p, 41p; dual forecast, £1.85. D. Morley, at Bury St Edmunds. 20l, 1½l.

TOTE DOUBLE: Warranwood Park, Miss Soon, £10.90. TREBLE: Jan Stewar, Royal Exchange, Bubbling Brook, £198.80.

Taunton

1.30 (1.30) WINTER STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £872: 3m 3f)

Lucky Victory, b g by Lucky Leprechaun—Early Victory (J. Baker), 9-10-12
S. May (3-1) 1
Passive Prince G. Thorner (8-1) 2
Young Steve .. P. Hobbs (25-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 4-1 Chery Drift (p), 9-1 Arctic Granada (p), 16-1 Rathowen (p), 33-1 Nicholas Nickleby II (p), Pebble Ridge II (p), 50-1 Castle Tarven (p), Courting Tree (p), Harry Hawke (4th). 11 ran.

ALSO RAN: 11 8 fav Joint Venture, 8-1 Le Jet (f), 12-1 Groome, Sixer, 14-1 Calculator, 16-1 Fickiby Prince (4th), 33-1 Proper Charlie, April Star, Straight Thorn (u).

TOTE: Win, 44p; places, 36p, 19p, 61p; dual forecast, 68p. J. Baker at Tiverton, 3l, 2l.

2.0 (2.2) JANUARY HURDLE (Handicap: £943: 3m)

Lacrimally, ch g, by Weepers Boy—Sallys Girl (E. Dicastopoulos)
Mr W. Smith (2-1 fav) 1
The Mesi I. Flower (7-1) 2
Baile in Maschero J. Suthern (25-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 2-1 it fav First Express (b), 8-1 Aunt Thea (4th), 10-1 Ashdown Forest (p), Paves Girl, 12-1 Sword Ruler (f), 20-1 Look North, 33-1 Cheering Rocket. 10 ran. Kloten did not run.

TOTE: Win, 24p; places, 17p, 17p, £1.97; dual forecast £1.09. S. Matthews at Rome. 8l, 6l. Winner bought in for 480 guineas.

3.30 (3.34) FRESH START HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £493: 2m) £500 added

Captain Flash, b h, by Irish Ball—Feather Bed .. R. Frost (5-10) 1
Irish Barger .. R. Linley (25-1) 2
Mighty Runner P. Blacker (10-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-1 Exiza (p), 13-2 Sylvas Dream (4th), 12-1 Award of Courage, 16-1 Harry Hedges, 20-1 Another Prospect, Owens Plantation, 33-1 Deflation (p), Silly One Cents Rork, Sherbe Rov, Zorbas Dance (p), Colyton Lassie. 17 ran.

TOTE: Win, 22p; places, 11p, £2.40, 28p; dual forecast, £11.62. Kennard at Taunton, 1l, 8l. King Kappa.

Captain Flash finished first, Harry Hedges second, Irish Barger third and Mighty Runner fourth. After an objection to the runner-up by Clerk of the Scales for failing to weigh in with the correct weight, Harry Hedges was disqualified.

3.0 (3.4) NEW YEAR STEEPLECHASE (Div I: Novies: £597: 3m 1f)

Three Gems, ch g, by Three Dons—Bright Diadem (P. Luff), 7-11-12
R. Crank (10-1) 1
Verdi .. G. McCourt (7-4 fav) 2
Clever One .. R. Dicken (100-30) 3

ALSO RAN: 4-1 Chery Drift (p), 9-1 Arctic Granada (p), 16-1 Rathowen (p), 33-1 Nicholas Nickleby II (p), Pebble Ridge II (p), 50-1 Castle Tarven (p), Courting Tree (p), Harry Hawke (4th). 11 ran.

TOTE: Win, 73p; places, 17p, 14p, 18

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PARLIAMENT, January 26, 1978

Chancellor ...run points at ...bury stimulus in Budget

...ouse of Commons
...r Denis Healey, Chancellor of the ...chequer, indicated at question ...ne that he intended, if economic ...d financial circumstances per...tted, to provide further stimulus ... economic activity in his spring ...dget.

...r Dennis Canavan (West Stirling...ire, Lab) who had asked whether ...e Chancellor of the Exchequer ...uld take further steps to reflate ...s economy, said—In view of the ...ggering figures this week show...g more than 1,500,000 unem...yed, including more than ...,000 in Scotland, does he agree ...h the secretary of the Labour ...rty in Scotland that the Labour ...vernment ought to be deeply ...amed of these figures? ...As one of the principal causes ...unemployment has been the cuts ... public expenditure, will he take ...mediate steps to increase public ...nding, which is essential for ...ial services as well as for the ...vision of more jobs?

Healey—No Government could ...e any pleasure in the figures ...nounced this week, but I had ...asion recently to read a long ...tement by the Labour Party In ...dland about unemployment ...ich paid tribute to the measures ...ch the Government have taken ...limit its impact.

...shall have an opportunity to...rrow (Friday) to discuss the ...tter further with the Scottish ...uncil of the Labour Party.

Nigel Lawson, an Opposition ...kesman on Treasury and econo...: affairs (Blaby, C)—How does ...Chancellor account for the fact ...t according to a written answer ...y unemployment in this ...ntry is higher than in any other ...or western industrial country—...her than the United States, ...nce, Germany and Italy?

Healey—I can account for the ...tres in many ways. Germany has ...n able to export unemployment ...a large scale by getting rid of ...eign workers to Yugoslavia and ...key.

...e welcome the recent fall in ...mployment in the United ...es, but that is because the ...ted States is following policies ...ope to imitate this year in ...lieving a substantially faster ...wth rate than in the past.

Ronald Thomas (Bristol, ...th-West, Lab)—He should ...re the pontifications and mill...monetarists on the Tory side ... listen to the TUC urging him ...nject at least £3,000m into the ...nomy if we are to have any ...e of cutting unemployment ...w the million mark.

Healey—I noted carefully the ...ts made by the TUC economic ...mittee when I met them on ...sday. The results of my delib...tions will be made plain in the ... Budget.

ext week's ...siness

...main business in the House of ...mons next week will be:

...day: Debate on unemploy...t.

...sday: Further progress in com...tee on Scotland Bill.

...nesday: Completion of com...ee stage of Scotland Bill.

...sday: Further progress in ...mittee on European Assembly ...ions Bill.

...y: Private Members' Bills: ...e Agents Bill, Sale of Salmon ...and Rating Bill, second read...

...main business in the House of ...s will be:

...day: Domestic Proceedings ...Magistrates' Courts Bill and ...ign Boycotts Bill, second read...

...day: Theft Bill, committee. In...rial and Provident Societies ...and Participation Agreements ... second readings.

...nesday: Debate on alternative ...es of energy.

...sday: Judicature (Northern ...nd) Bill, committee.

Government announce decision to repay $1,000m to the IMF

The Government intended to repay shortly the equivalent of $1,000m to the IMF, Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced during question time. The Government would, he added, consider with the IMF staff in May if the time had come to cancel the standby arrangement.

He said Government debt outstanding has fallen as a percentage of gdp from 70 per cent in 1974 to 64 per cent in 1977. Excluding official holdings, general Government debt was £51,000m at the end of March 1974 and is provisionally estimated at £87,000m at the end of September 1977.

Debt interest payments in 1977-78 on the definitions used in the public expenditure White Papers are expected to be some £1,300m more than in 1973-74.

I take this opportunity to inform the House that the Government intend to repay shortly the equivalent of $1,000m to the IMF.

Mr Ian Gow (Eastbourne, C)—An increase in the national debt of 30 per cent while Mr Healey has been Chancellor is something of which he should not be proud. He should use a substantial part of North Sea oil revenue to repay Government debt and ensure that the next generation is not saddled with the profligacy of his Chancellorship.

Mr Healey (Leeds, East, Lab)—He talks about profligacy but my answer shows that Government debt outstanding in 1974 was much higher as a percentage of our gdp than today. The Government should take credit in this.

His question about the oil was ill-calculated. If he is referring to our external debts, we should seek during the coming period to separate the schedule of repayments of external debt so it is spread well beyond the date at which our current obligations expire.

Mr Jeremy Bray (Motherwell and Wishaw, Lab)—How does the IMF repayment affect the IMF conditions? Does he plan any further repayment to enable us to escape from the impact of these conditions?

Mr Healey—The repayment of debt to the IMF does not affect the Government's commitments to the IMF when the loan of December 1976 was negotiated. These commitments expire the moment the Government decide they want to dispense with the standby agreement, and we shall consider with the IMF staff in May if the time has come to cancel the arrangement.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs (East Surrey, C)—The burden of debt interest at the end of last year is 15 per cent higher than at the end of 1974. The main reason it is possible for him to start repaying the IMF debt is because of the strength given to our economy by North Sea oil and not to the Government.

The country has every reason to be grateful to the IMF because without their firm discipline on the Government they would have taken the country to bankruptcy. There is every reason to fear what the Government would do if they were ever freed from that discipline.

Mr Healey—I agree with the IMF staff rather than with Sir Geoffrey. They pointed out in our discussions some months ago that the staggering turnround in the performance of our economy, particularly on inflation, was due to the Government's action and the support from the patriotism and common sense of our trade union movement—a patriotism always derided by the Tories.

Caution urged in seeking end to exchange controls

Conservative MPs should be cautious about supporting the propaganda drive from some sections of the financial community for the abolition of exchange controls, Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said.

Asked for an assessment of the impact of the recent liberalization of sterling exchange control on employment, overseas investment, and the pound sterling, he said—Among the adjustments which I announced on October 26 last, the liberalizing of sterling borrowing by non-resident controlled manufacturing companies for their United Kingdom business has stimulated some interest. This could lead to additional industrial investment from overseas companies in the United Kingdom.

The greater freedom for banks and insurance companies to retain foreign currency should help them to compete for business abroad and so assist invisible earnings. This may also bring benefit in the longer run to domestic employment.

It is too early for any more detailed assessment of the impact. The abolition of the 25 per cent requirement will mean about £200m less inflow into the reserves during 1978, but will enable United Kingdom portfolios of foreign currency securities to be managed more effectively.

Mr John Biffen (Oswestry, C)—If sterling should continue to appreciate, would he pay particular attention to the opportunities and advantages that situation would provide for any further liberalization in exchange control?

Mr Healey—I will keep all aspects of the problem under review. Countries like Japan, Switzerland and Germany which have no outward exchange controls and have imposed inward controls, have nevertheless seen their currencies appreciate just as fast as formerly.

There is a tendency grossly to exaggerate the impact of what happens with exchange controls on movement in the exchange rate.

Mr Bryan Gould (Southampton, Test, Lab)—Does he think the disappointing and damaging trend in our trade balance of manufactured goods in the last three or four months after encouraging periods early in 1977 might conceivably have anything to do with the appreciation of the pound?

Mr Healey—Not on the sort of calculations which he espouses. Those who believe depreciation brings automatic benefit to the trade balance do not expect that benefit to accrue for at least two years after it takes place. If one looks at the improvement in the volume of export of manufactures it predates from the depreciation in March, 1976.

Mr Peter Hordern (Horsham and Crawley, C)—What justification can there be for future strict foreign exchange controls for a creditor country with a large supply of North Sea oil for years to come when the countries to which he has referred have no such restrictions?

Mr Healey—We also have a large burden of foreign debt to repay which is not the case with the other countries.

I would warn Conservative MPs to be cautious in supporting the propaganda drive from some sections for the abolition of exchange controls. It comes very much from the same sections of the financial community as pressed for the introduction of competition and credit control. The Government and the Bank of England have been wrestling with the consequences of those mistakes for the last four years.

PM waiting for details of Rhodesian moves

The proof of the pudding was in the eating, Mr James Callaghan, the Prime Minister (Cardiff, South-East, Lab) said when an MP referred to "the good news" from Salisbury.

Mr Callaghan described as unworthy an Opposition suggestion that Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, was hindering and not helping a peaceful solution in Rhodesia.

Mr Michael Brotherton (Louth, C) had asked—In view of the good news coming from Salisbury today would the Prime Minister find time to talk to the Foreign Secretary about the need for Dr Owen to do his best to help secure a solution of the Rhodesian problem?

Will he point out to him that the company of moderates is much to be preferred to the company of murderers? (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Callaghan—The Foreign Secretary made a series of replies on this yesterday which met with considerable satisfaction in the House. (Conservative shouts of "No".)

It would be very gratifying if after all these years Mr Smith were to be adopting some of the six principles laid down by the Opposition when in power and accepted by us when we became the Government.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. I would like to wait to see some details of what is to happen.

Mr John Davies, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Knutsford, C)—The answers given by Dr Owen in the House yesterday did not give satisfaction. The Prime Minister would do well to convince him of the need to help towards a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia and not to hinder it. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Callaghan—That is an unworthy charge to be made. (Labour cheers and Conservative interruptions.) If Mr. Smith had picked up 10 years ago the ideas and propositions that were then being put forward by the Government of which Mr Davies was a member, there would not be this controversy today. It does not lie with him or his colleagues to defend Mr Smith on these matters. (Labour cheers.)

Debate on jobless: plans to be revealed

There would be a steady fall in the unemployment rate beginning this year if the Government continued and developed its present policies, Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said.

Answering questions on unemployment, he said he hoped the Secretary of State for Employment (Mr Albert Booth) would soon announce further measures to protect jobs. Later Mr Callaghan, the Prime Minister, said that during next Monday's debate on unemployment, the Government would be able to say something more about their proposals and plans.

Mr Max Madden (Sowerby, Lab) had asked the latest estimate of the total cost to the Chancellor's department of unemployment over the past year.

Mr Healey—I take it he is interested in the total cost of unemployment to public funds. The estimated cost of social security benefits payable because of unemployment for the financial year 1977-78 is about £1,460m. Special labour market measures are expected to cost some £400m over the same period and to support the equivalent of 375,000 annual places.

The most important other costs are the loss of tax revenue and national insurance contributions for which it is not possible to provide a realiable estimate.

Mr Madden—Those figures represent a scandalous waste in human and economic terms. Does he agree that the continuation of the temporary employment subsidy is of crucial importance to combat unemployment?

Mr Healey—I take it he does not say this expenditure is a waste. We can all be proud of the level of unemployment pay and of the measures we take to protect jobs.

It is true that some members of the EEC have raised objections to some aspects of TES. But I am confident we shall be able to negotiate adjustments in the way that we handle this problem which will enable us to protect just as many jobs without creating some of the problems that some members of the Commission think.

Minister was courteous to committee

During exchanges with Mr Michael Foot, Lord President of the Council, on future business.

Mr. Nigel Spearing (Newham, South, Lab) asked—Can he give an opportunity to debate the Select Committee on Overseas Development report on coordination in Whitehall immediately the minister's response is made?

Many members of the committee who yesterday heard the Overseas Development Minister (Mrs Judith Hart) did not agree with *The Times* headline: She was as helpful as she could have been in the circumstances.

Mr Foot—The timing of the debate is not for me to say. I am glad to hear that the one thing the committee is unanimous about is that *The Times* report is inaccurate.

Sir Bernard Braine (South-East Essex, C)—While I agree that the headline in *The Times* concerning the evidence the Minister of Overseas Development gave to the select committee yesterday was misleading—the minister is always courteous and forthcoming to the select committee—would he agree that it is a serious matter when a select committee is told it cannot be given information vital to its inquiries because of a convention in Whitehall drawn up for civil servants?

Mr Foot—If there is to be a change in the procedures that now govern the relationship between the executive and the select committee and other MPs and the select committee it should be done generally, and that is why the matter is being looked at by the select committee on procedure. That is the proper way to proceed.

It is incorrect to say the rules governing this matter are drawn up by civil servants. That is not the case. It is ministers who have to accept the responsibility.

Mr Foot's apology on 'improperly prolonged' discussion in lobby during Scotland Bill vote

An altercation in the Commons division lobby during voting on the Scotland Bill on Wednesday evening had been improperly prolonged, and could have affected the timing of the following vote, Mr Michael Foot, Lord President and Leader of the House, said in a statement apologizing for what had occurred.

Mr Foot (Ebby Vale, Lab) said—Last evening I said that if there had been any improper delay in deciding a division on one of the votes, it could not be condoned by the House and would be regarded as most reprehensible.

I conducted immediate inquiries among Labour MPs who had apparently been engaged in an altercation, in the lobby about a subsequent division.

I think that discussion was improperly prolonged and could have affected the timing of the next vote, although in the event, it did not. I apologize to the House that this should have occurred and I trust that it will not happen again.

Mr Francis Pym, chief Opposition spokesman on devolution and House of Commons affairs (Cambridgeshire, C)—Before questioning Mr Foot, asked the Speaker if he had received reports about what occurred last night and whether he had any observations to make on the situation which developed.

The Speaker (Mr George Thomas)—This morning I called for a report of what happened last night, but may I say at once that there is no appeal to me in respect of any actions by the occupant of the Chair in committee and nothing I now say may be taken as indicating that there is such a right.

As Speaker I am concerned with all questions relating to the general conduct of MPs in the House and lobbies. For that reason, I asked the Serjeant at Arms and the clerks on duty in the division lobby to give me a report of what happened.

The report I have received indicated that there were about five members in the lobby at the time the Serjeant at Arms entered and it was not apparent that they had any intention of leaving. (Conservative cries of "Oh".)

Mr Foot has made clear in his statement confirmation of that—that the discussion went on too long. That confirms what was reported to the Chairman of the committee at the time and there is no doubt that the action ordered by him, in ordering the tellers to return immediately to the Table was correctly taken. (Cheers.)

Whether or not the members left in the lobby were counted it would not have made any difference to the result of the division.

In looking for precedents this morning I find that action similar to that was taken by my predecessor, Mr Speaker Fitzroy, in 1926 when he used the following words—(Some laughter)—this is not a light matter.

He said: "My own action in summoning the tellers to the Table was to deal with the new emergency. I shall always think it right to use my powers in the Chair to deal with events which may not be specifically provided for in standing orders."

I have two observations to make to the House. First, I am entirely convinced that the First Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means (Sir Myer Galpern) in difficult circumstances maintained the highest traditions this House expects of the occupant of the Chair. (Cheers.)

Secondly, it is a grave abuse of our parliamentary proceedings for any MP to delay in the lobby in such a way that a further vote on business controlled by a timetable could be prevented.

It would have been open to the First Deputy Chairman to name any MP who, in his view, was obstructing the division, but, had he done so, he would have prevented the House having an opportunity for a further division. In my opinion, he followed the wisest course open to him. (Cheers.)

I strongly deprecate any attempt to impede the democratic processes by which we work in this House.

Mr Pym—Does the report of the Serjeant at Arms identify the MPs concerned. (Labour protests and shouts of "Leave it".)

The Speaker—If the House wishes I will have inserted in *Hansard* the report of the Serjeant at Arms to me because obviously the Serjeant at Arms has identified them. (Labour shouts of "No" and Conservative shouts of "Yes".)

Mr Pym, questioning Mr Foot, said—After his forthcoming statement last night, I think Mr Foot's statement today will be received with disappointment. I would describe it as half admission and half excuses. (Labour protests.)

He refers to a discussion which was improperly prolonged and which could have affected the timing of the next vote, although in the event it did not, and some MPs may feel that it is a less than frank description because, I think, but for the proper action of the Chair, a deliberate attempt to prevent the next vote taking place would have been successful.

As three ministers were involved, as is widely believed to be the case and is understood in this House, will the Lord President give the House the Government's view as to the Government responsibility for that completely improper incident?

Mr Foot's statement refers to MPs, but in fact ministers were involved and the House would like to know from Mr Foot what the Government are going to do about it.

Mr Foot—My statement today was not intended to detract from what I said on the spur of the moment yesterday. It was intended to be, and I believe it was, a full and frank apology to the House. It is also within the tradition that such statements are usually accepted.

It is the case that some ministers were involved, but I do not think that that adds to or detracts in any sense from the apology I gave to the House.

The House owes a great debt to the Deputy Chairman for the way he dealt with the House. If I did not express that last night I should have, but I express it now. My statement fully accords with the way these matters have been dealt with before. I repeat that I apologize that this has occurred and we shall take every step to see that it is not repeated.

The Speaker said that he thought the House would wish to move on from this matter.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab)—While not challenging your decision, Mr Speaker, many MPs on this side of the House would like to make it clear that we accept Mr Foot's statement.

We think it is correct and we believe he had nothing whatever to do with what happened last night. The House ought to accept that, and MPs on the other side of the House should be more generous than they have been when faced with these matters.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab)—Could I associate myself with the statement of my hon friend? Mr Foot has acted fairly. Will he consider referring to the procedure committee the question of a time limit for MPs remaining in the lobby after the doors are locked?

I happen to know there were Scottish National MPs in the lobby. It would be desirable and right for the House to know the names of the MPs involved.

The Speaker—I indicated earlier that I am prepared to put into *Hansard* for today the report that I had from the Serjeant at Arms. That, I think, will meet the wishes of both sides of the House.

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, L)—Since Mr Foot has made it clear, last night and today, that he regards what happened as improper and reprehensible and has made an apology, we ought to accept it and leave it at that. (Conservative shouts of "Whose office boy are you?")

The effect of what happened last night would not only have been to prevent a vote but to prevent Mr Grimond (Orkney and Shetland, L) making his speech in support of his constituency. While it is possible he received more support as a result of not making his speech—(Laughter)—it is none the less inexcusable, and the end result will be that the particular matter he has been trying to raise several times will have to be discussed on report stage of the Bill.

Mr Michael English (Nottingham, West, Lab)—Would you reflect, Mr Speaker, on whether you ought to institute a precedent of publishing reports of the Serjeant at Arms to yourself?

The Speaker—I gave considerable thought to this matter before I made that statement to the House. I believe the House has a right to know.

Mr Hamish Watt (Banffshire, Scot Nat)—As one of those principally involved last night, I really cannot understand the excitement. (Laughter.)

Members of the Scottish National Party were engaged in prolonged discussion with the Government whip. There were no ministers involved. (Laughter.)

Had it been our intention deliberately to prolong proceedings we would have done it in an orthodox manner by asking our colleagues to raise points of order until the guillotine fell.

The Speaker—I think Mr Watt has helped the House enough by now. (Laughter.) I will esteem it a favour if he would make his explanatory statement as brief as possible.

Mr Watt—Surely the fact that I did not use that method indicates to the House sincerely that we had no intention whatever of unduly prolonging . . . (Interruptions and laughter.)

The Speaker—That is enough for one day.

During later business questions to Mr Foot, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House, Mr Donald Stewart (Western Isles, Scot Nat) asked what Mr Foot intended about the changes to the Scotland Bill last night and whether he had noted that the amendment for 40 per cent was supported by only 27 per cent of the MPs.

Mr Foot—I recognize that the amendments carried yesterday were serious amendments and they make serious infringements in parts of the Bill.

The Government are taking stock of the situation in the light of those amendments that were passed. We will come forward at report stage with our proposals to deal with the matter.

Mr Michael Latham (Melton, C)—It is increasingly obvious that few people in the House think that the Scotland Bill will pass into law. Why does he not save a few days by dropping it now?

Mr Foot—He should study the facts about the passage of this Bill at second reading and also about what has happened to the Bill subsequently.

The Government believe this Bill should be placed on the statute book. We are determined to proceed with it. We believe that if amendments cause serious injury to the purpose of the Bill they will have to be looked at afresh, but that it must be brought back to the House at report stage.

No further fall in green pound for a long time

In the light of the increase in the devaluation of the green pound to 7.5 per cent and in the light of the European Commission's view of things, he could not foresee another increase in the devaluation of the green pound "for a good long tie to come", Mr John Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said.

His comment came during exchanges after his statement on the meeting of agricultural ministers in Brussels this week at which he had requested the Council to agree to amend the Commission's proposal to devalue the green pound, increasing the amount of the devaluation from 5 per cent to 7.5 per cent following the vote of the House on Monday.

Referring to the decision of the German, Dutch and Belgian delegations to reserve the right of their governments to withdraw consent to the proposal and that this reserve period should run to February 1, Mr Silkin said there was no precedent for a member state being denied a request to change its green rate at a Council meeting. A delay of the length suggested would have had two disadvantages.

It would (he said) have prevented the regulation being published in time for the devaluations to take effect on February 1; and it could have prejudiced the discussion of other issues in the interim.

The first difficulty was met by bringing forward the end of the ad referendum period to January 29. On the second point, I made it clear that until the devaluation of the green pound was finally approved I should not feel able to take part in the discussion of other issues.

Mr John Peyton, chief Opposition spokesman on agriculture (Yeovil, C)—What is the likelihood of these objections proving nothing more than merely formal? To what extent does he share our anxieties that the longer these subsidized imports go on the more established become the place in our market of these goods?

Does he think in future there is a danger of meeting increased resistance from colleagues in the Council to similar proposals? Is he satisfied that while he is taking no part in discussions there is no risk involved of unpalatable decisions being taken?

Mr Silkin—The first and third points he makes go together. A German minister has spoken today to a Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and assured him that the German delegation does not intend to make any link between the green pound and the common fisheries policy.

The United Kingdom will consider the Commission's proposals for farm prices in 1978-79 on their merits. I understand the German Government will not be in a position to lift their reserve on devaluation of the green pound until January 29. I intend to attend the fisheries meeting on January 30.

Mr Silkin later added that this was the first time in the history of the many changes of green currencies, whether sterling or any other, that any European member state had, at a Council meeting, tried to prevent another member state from devaluing or revaluing.

I regarded that; in the case of the United Kingdom and following the expressed determination of the British House of Commons, as being (he said) quite unacceptable.

Flood aid

Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, in a written reply, said.—The Government have been informed that the EEC Commission have decided in principle to offer assistance to Britain, France and Belgium, the member states affected by the recent bad weather. The Government are actively considering this offer.

Government majority of 177 for European elections Bill guillotine

If the United Kingdom was to play its proper part in working with reasonable flexibility towards a new target date for direct European elections the European Assembly Elections Bill should pass through all its parliamentary stages in the present session, Mr Merlyn Rees, Home Secretary (Leeds, South, Lab) said when he moved an allocation of time motion relating to the remaining proceedings on the Bill.

The motion proposed two days for completion of the committee stage and one day for the report stage and third reading.

He said the Foreign Secretary (Dr David Owen) had informed the Council of Foreign Ministers on January 17 of the present stage reached by the Bill and explained the implications for the May/June 1978 target date. This news came as no surprise to the Council and it was by no means certain that all other member states would have been ready for elections by that date.

Various foreign ministers expressed considerable disappointment that the date could not be met. There was general agreement on the desirability of fixing a new target date which all member states could be reasonably sure of meeting. Although no decision had been taken about the new date, it would presumably be some time in 1979.

Since Parliament had in effect decided on the simple majority system of election and determining the European Assembly constituencies by means of a boundary commission procedure, there needed to be a substantial period of time between Royal Assent and the date for the first elections.

Mr David Howell, an Opposition spokesman (Guildford, C), said that the timetable motion on which the Opposition had a free vote, placed him and some of his colleagues in something of a dilemma. On the one hand most Conservative MPs wanted to get the measure through. On the other hand, it clearly stuck in the gullet to help the Government out of yet another hole into which the Lord President of the Council (Mr Michael Foot) and others had landed them.

They were told through a leak into the newspapers that approval of the motion was connected with the Lib-Lab pact. The price of the Lib-Lab pact seemed to oscillate like the price of a cauliflower from day to day.

His own view was that if one supported the aims of the Bill and wished to see it on the statute book, then one should consider voting for the timetable motion. He was confident many Conservative MPs would follow that course.

It gave him no comfort to lift a finger to help this pathetic and befuddled Government (Conservative laughter and cheers.) It was not even a Government but a ragged half Government who were trying to manage the Bill. But it believed those who supported the European Community to carry forward this business and support the motion.

Mr David Stoddart (Swindon, Lab) said he was angered when he heard of the guillotine motion. There had been no attempt to filibuster on the Bill and to delay its passage. The Government had plenty of time to get the Bill through the Commons and Lords chambers.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, UU) said there were many kinds of guillotine but what was under consideration was a new category altogether. In the category to which it belonged it was so far the only specimen. It was an example of the unmotivated guillotine.

No explanation which could stand up to examination for a moment had been advanced for the bringing forward of this motion in January 1978. The need to get the Bill in the present session was no justification for voting through a three-day timetable motion before January was out.

The prime business of the Opposition was to uphold the rights of MPs but there was no advice from them. What sort of an opposition was it which, on one of the greatest issues for the country, remained dumb? Those who formed an opposition, unless they were a mere faction, did so to have the privilege of government and of leading.

I say to the Opposition (he continued), in God's name give a lead; whenever it is, give a lead. (Laughter.) For only if you do so will you earn the possibility of being asked by your fellow countrymen to give a lead.

Mr Jeremy Thorpe (North Devon, L) said that the Government would have done better if they had followed the practice of the previous Conservative Government and consulted other parties. The Conservatives had more experience of timetable motions.

It was part of the Lib-Lab pact that the Bill should be introduced; that was one of its benefits. The reason for the guillotine was the Government's delay. Had the Opposition not voted in December for one of the most long-winded processes of election, there could have been elections in June.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab) said it was bad enough that the Government should ignore the views of the party and bring in the Bill, but it was adding insult to injury to bring in a guillotine motion.

Mr Maurice Macmillan (Farnham, C) said that he had started by believing the motion should be opposed but he had changed his mind. The principle had been decided and the part he found objectionable removed in favour of first-past-the-post. Most weighty of all was the consideration that Europeans looking to the Tory Party to fulfil the role of Britain in Europe would be misled and disappointed if they voted against.

Mr John Lee (Birmingham, Handsworth, Lab) said *The Times*, which could hardly be more promarket in its activities, had stigmatized the guillotine as "preemptive". It was to deal with a situation which had not arisen and there was no urgency. There was plenty of time for matters to be properly discussed.

If the Government go ahead with this (he said), I am going to join, if there are 10 or 12 members in this party who are prepared to form one, a Kamikaze squad to hold up Government legislation which I regard as a constitutional outrage.

If I cannot get that, I am resigning the whip forthwith to sit for the rest of this Parliament as an independent MP.

Mr Evelyn King (South Dorset, C) said it was in the interest of the United Kingdom and of Europe that the Bill should be introduced by Labour with Liberal and Conservative support. That would be seen in Europe as an expression of national will and could only raise if the motion was passed.

Mr Eric Ogden (Liverpool, West Derby, Lab) said that unless there was a timetable motion in this Parliament they would not have the Bill. Instead of the majority of the House deciding what they wanted to happen that power would go to the minority.

Mr Charles Fletcher-Cooke (Darwen, C) said it was important for Britain to honour obligations solemnly entered into. Without a guillotine this could not be done. But he was sorry the Government had put MPs into an intellectual difficulty and ferment by delaying the Bill so that it needed the guillotine and by giving such a stingy amount of time for all the important subjects to be discussed in committee.

Mr Merlyn Rees said there were differences within the Conservative, Liberal and Labour parties and within the Cabinet over the issue.

The fact that the discussions on the Common Market had taken time, had gone through a referendum, and had divided friends within parties, was one of the factors to take into account in the slowness with which the legislation had come forward.

The job of the Government was to put their view forward. The Government's view clearly was that the guillotine motion should be passed. The opposition to it had been noted.

He had checked with the Boundary Commission as to how long it would take to go through the full procedures that were normally normal for Westminster elections and it would take two years. That had to be taken into account when considering the date of the election next year.

The motion was carried by 314 votes to 137—Government majority, 177.

Need to eliminate pay distortions

Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that in any future arrangements on pay he wished to see further progress towards correcting distortions and inconveniences which had developed over the last few years.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk (Ormskirk, Lab) had asked with whom he had had discussions so far on the possibility of a stage four pay policy.

Mr Healey (Leeds, East, Lab)—This subject seems to crop up in many conversations I have. (Laughter.)

Mr Kilroy-Silk—Will he give a categorical assurance that he will not be continuing with the present type of pay policy into a fourth stage?

Had he pursued a Socialist incomes policy, covering all forms of incomes and wealth, he would be likely to get far more support, certainly from our side, than if he were to continue with the anomalies and unfairness of the present policy.

Mr Healey—There are rigidities in the policy being pursued this year but it is more flexible than last year's policy which was more flexible than that of the year before that.

I wish to see that any future arrangements make it possible to go farther towards correcting the distortions and inconveniences which have been developing over the last few years.

On a Socialist incomes policy, it has been shown by historical experience in Europe in recent years that only socially democratic governments can rely on the degree of support from the trade union movement which is necessary to produce the sort of moderation in pay settlements which we have seen here and in Scandinavia, Austria and Western Germany.

Mr Nicholas Ridley (Cirencester and Tewkesbury, C)—The patriotism and common sense of the trade union movement has been met with threats of a further stage four from Mr Healey. The whole subject is clouded in mystery and double talk.

The obfuscation is similar to certain MPs who seem to have spent the night in the "No" lobby last night. Will there be a statutory incomes policy in stage four or not? Come clean.

Mr Healey—There will not be a statutory incomes policy next year. This has been made clear repeatedly. It is too early to say what sort of arrangement is likely to be reached.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 11: Private Members' Bills: Employment Protection (Amendment) Bill; Consumer Safety Bill; and Urban Parishes Bill, second readings.

...eer's warning on dangers caused ...y closed shop for journalists

...e of Lords

...rnalists were right to claim ...ght to know from government ...vil servants then the public ...equally justified in claiming ...ght to know from journalists, Wigoder (L) said in opening ...rt debate on the importance ...ree, diverse, responsible and ...ng press.

...ust be recognized, he went ...hat the way in which the shop was operated was a ...tial danger to the flow of ...ation. In recent years two ...dimensions to this problem ...merged. The National Union ...rnalists had found itself ...d on occasions to take indus...ction for entirely legitimate ...es although the result, ...it regretted, was an inter...e with the free flow of news ...nformation.

...ndly, there had been a de...ent inside the NUJ whereby ...al minority had sought to ...re with the freedom of the ... They had no concern what...bout that freedom or about ...nditions in which they and ...olleagues worked. They were ...ed only for an entirely dif... objective which, as they ...d, was the overthrow of ...

Royal Commission on the ...ad recommended in essence ...e closed shop in journalism ...be given a trial run for a ... of three years. It might well ...en the press charter came ... the House for debate that ...might feel journalists were ...portant to society that as ...e police force or the armed ... it was not possible to allow ...o limit the flow of informa...d that they must be free to ... for themselves whether or ...ey wanted to join a union ...e part in trade union activi...

...need for a thriving press ...vious. The national press ...ot continue to depend upon ...d will and the generosity of ...al proprietors or asso... companies.

...se of public money in order ... the press gave rise to such ...roblems that it would prove ...icable. The proper ...h lay in the introduction as ... possible of new technology ...t Street.

...meant that the present ...f overmanning would have ...rastically reduced. That in ...eant there be a sub... programme of voluntary ...ncies.

... had been two encouraging ...ments in the past few days. ...t was that the various print ... were considering amal...n which would much assist ...ess of negotiation. Second, ...s that in the Mirror group, ...ions appeared to have been ...ully completed towards the ...tion of new technology.

No European country had a press charter. If Parliament could set one up, they could tamper with it and this would be dangerous.

A Conservative Government would rectify the situation and ensure they retrieved some of the freedoms that were in danger, and to a degree had already been lost.

Lord Jacobson said once a government began to intervene in the function of the press, however worthy, they were on the beginnings of a slope. There must be no government subsidies either for existing papers in difficulties, or in order to launch a new paper to redress the political imbalance.

Lord Hartwell said on the whole he thought the royal commission had given the press a clean bill of health, except of course for viability.

Above all the chairman of the commission had demonstrated that newspapers were only peripherally about politics. For the most part they were about finding out what was going on and getting it right: not good news, not bad news, but just news—that was why people bought newspapers.

Lord Ardwick said not all moderate journalists could see why it was so damaging to the freedom of the press if the chapel called the tune rather than the proprietor on political affairs.

They suspected the owners wanted to avoid the closed shop because they wanted a reserve of journalists who were not members of the NUJ in order to keep the paper going and revenues flowing during an industrial dispute. The role of the moderate in the NUJ today was a difficult one; yet he believed that the charter, if one could be achieved, did provide a way out.

Lord Hunt, a member of the royal commission, said by and large the press as a whole did a pretty good job. Public satisfaction did not necessarily imply that the press handling of serious news and comment, press judgments and taste, matters of privacy, and the redress of grievances and complaints were not capable of improvement.

Lord Cudlipp (Lab) said until five years ago he could have been counted upon to defend the press at all costs, but that now he was further away the warts were more apparent.

His recurring thoughts on the national press was that on its current form it was letting the public down and therefore undermining democracy.

A daily newspaper which was not published every day and when it was with errors and missing lines was a matter of abomination.

He referred to *The Observer* and *The Guardian*, and said in *The Times* on January 19 part of a news story began on page one with no errors at all, but inside the paper the linotype machines appeared to have been hijacked by typographical terrorists. There were 30 misprints in 126 lines.

Lord Hale (Lab) said as a man of 74 he looked with some cynicism that so much space of all magazines and all papers now was devoted largely to mammary glands and Mammon.

Lord Oram, Lord in Waiting, said the Government were still considering the final report of the royal commission. The consultative period expired as recently as December 31 therefore he could not yet indicate what the Government's response would be to the various recommendations.

The use of manpower within the newspaper industry, especially national newspapers, was a major stumbling block in the achievement of greater efficiency. Over a number of years different houses had been negotiating reduction in manpower usually linked to greater security of employment. The introduction of the new technology gave the opportunity for further significant moves in this direction.

Concern had been expressed about the possible role of Government and the use of subsidies. This was the area of greatest divergence within the royal commission.

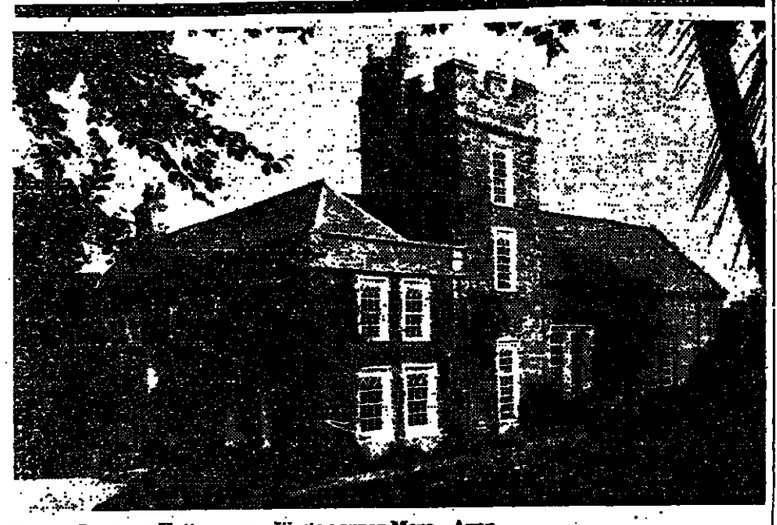
They were united in lamenting the lack of a left of centre newspaper, one which would be less extreme than the *Morning Star*, less popular than the *Daily Mirror* and more committed to the Labour Party and the trade union movement than *The Guardian*. But they were sharply divided in their views of whether there was a role for the Government to...

The Government's position on the issue of the closed shop in journalism was one of neutrality.

House adjourned, 8.25 pm.



Property



Hutton Court, at Hutton, near Weston-super-Mare, Avon.

Home with space for a change

Rising maintenance costs are making many buyers conscious of the benefits of modern construction, and there is always a demand for fairly new houses which can show a certain amount of individuality.

This is particularly so when they have sufficient accommodation to provide for possible variations in the use of space. An interesting property along these lines is one called Sarum, in Church Lane, Worplesdon, near Guildford, Surrey.

It is a detached bungalow built in 1958, of brick with cedar panelling, and added to in 1966.

The result is that it offers an unusual amount of space for the type of building. The drawing room is L shaped, and there are a separate dining room, study, combined kitchen and breakfast room, main bedroom and bathroom suite, four further bedrooms and another bathroom, all on one floor.

This is quite sufficient to provide potential for making a suite for guests or relatives. Outside there are double and single garages, and a third at present used as a playroom. Gardens and grounds run to about 2½ acres and include some woodland and a small paddock. Offers in the region of £65,000 are being asked through Hampton and Sons, of Guildford.

Another good modern house is Baquhah, at Charing Heath, near Ashford, Kent. This was built in 1975 by a builder for his own use, which suggests an above-average attention to construction detail. It has a long, combined sitting and dining room, a study and four bedrooms, on two floors.

Outside, a large brick garage or store room with a tiled roof adjoins the house which, subject to planning permission, could be made into an extra room or a small self-contained unit.

An unusual feature near the house is a large underground store room some 40ft long, excavated into rising ground, which has been roofed in and turfed over. In all, the property is about four acres. The price is £49,950 and the agents are Ashendens, of Ashford.

More the traditional country house is Bockhampton Manor, at Lambourn, Berkshire. The main part of the house is of the Queen Anne period, built of red brick under a tiled roof with sash windows, but there is also a Jacobean wing, of flint and tile construction with stone mullioned windows.

Inside, there are many features of the early periods, including an original 17th century staircase, a flagstone floor in the hall and some good panelling. Accommodation includes four reception rooms, a breakfast room and six bedrooms. A separate suite has a bedroom and sitting room and its own kitchen and bathroom.

Grounds run to about 3½ acres, including two small paddocks, and the southern boundary is formed by the River Lambourn. Offers over £65,000 are being asked through John German Ralph Pay, of Ramsbury.

Another interesting manor house is Hutton Court, at Hutton, near Weston-super-Mare, Avon. Built mainly of local stone, it dates principally from the 15th and 16th centuries and one of its best features is a fine Great Hall, 35ft 6in long and 19ft 6in wide, with a vaulted carved oak ceiling and a huge carved stone fireplace.

Other accommodation includes two reception rooms, a study and five bedrooms. The main house is adjoined by the old Court House, which could provide further accommodation, but this would need modernization and part is in separate ownership.

Among the outbuildings is a large detached building of stone and slate which was once used as a library and has good renovation potential. Gardens and grounds extend to about 4½ acres. The property is for sale at £80,000 through Humberts, of Taunton, and Webber, Palmer and Co, of Weston-super-Mare.

An interesting mixture of periods is offered by a substantial property called Whitmoor House, near Worplesdon, Surrey. It is believed at one time to have been the dower house to the Sutton Park Estate, and the rear west wing, the oldest part, probably goes back to Tudor times.

The main front is early Georgian, constructed about 1721 and further additions in keeping with the general appearance were made in 1860 and 1890.

Accommodation is extensive and includes five reception rooms, six main and five secondary bedrooms, plus two guest bedrooms. One of the features of the property is a large heated indoor swimming pool.

The grounds extend to about 3½ acres and include a cottage, a lodge and a bungalow, together with an old Tudor falconry mews, suitable for renovation or conversion, subject to planning permission. The property is expected to make something over £200,000 and the agents are Savills.

Architecturally notable, too, is Madgetrole Farm, at Shamley Green, also in Surrey. The house, built on the site of an earlier dwelling, dates from the early 16th century, with widely-spaced oak framing, diagonal timbers and panels made up of the original small two-inch bricks. In the early seventeenth century it was owned by Sir John Suckling, the poet.

Accommodation includes a dining hall, drawing room, a main bedroom and bathroom suite and five further bedrooms. There is also a self-contained annex providing a sitting room and two bedrooms. Grounds run to over four acres and include a fine old barn, stabling and a sauna. Offers over £135,000 are being asked through John D. Wood.

Well-modernized is Taylers Farmhouse, at Aldsworth, near Cheltenham, mainly early Georgian, although some parts are considered to be older. The whole house is built of stone, with a slate parapet roof to the Georgian part and a Cotswold stone roof to the earlier portion.

There are three main reception rooms, a conservatory or breakfast room, a main bedroom suite with bathroom and dressing room, three further bedrooms and a two-bedroom guest suite with a bathroom. A good point of the property is the extensive cellarage which includes a wine cellar with brick bins, a stone flagged floor, and a game cellar.

There are gardens both to the front and rear of the house, and outbuildings include a stone barn with a boarded first floor with potential for conversion to further accommodation, subject to planning permission. A figure approaching £90,000 is expected for the property and the agents are Rylands and Co, of Cirencester.

Gerald Ely

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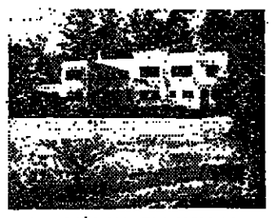
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Appointments Vacant also on page 26

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Further particulars and application form, returnable by 20 February 1978 available from the Establishment Section, Office of Arts & Social Studies, Arts Building, University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9QN (Brighton 66755 extension 1050, Mrs Rose Bowden) quoting reference 500/1.

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Applications (three copies) stating date of birth, qualifications and experience together with the names of three referees should be sent to the Registrar, The University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT from whom further particulars may be obtained, quoting reference number 87/15/A not later than 18 March, 1978.



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هكذا في الأصل

Scotland the natural forum for Scotsmen injured in Scotland

cShannon v Rockware Glass
fe v Redpath Dorman Long
dine v British Steel Corpora-
erson v Stone Manganese
rine Ltd

ore Lord Diplock, Lord mon, Lord Fraser of Tully- on, Lord Russell of Killowen Lord Keith of Kinkel

There Scotland is the natural m for the trial of actions by vidual Scots living and working Scotland who suffer industrial ries there, the fact that their loyers are an English company gered in England is not ugh to entitle them to bring r actions in England. They show objectively personal ntages to them if they brought r actions in England. The f of the English solicitors of trade union that they would better in an English action is enough to justify trial in Eng-

e House of Lords so held in rring four interlocutory als, two of which, Mac- mon and Fyfe, had been ded by the Court of Appeal d Justice Stephenson and Lord ce Waller, the Master of the dissenting) (*The Times*, uary 17, 1977; [1977] 1 WLR . The other two, Jardine and rson, came by the "leap- " procedure from Mr Justice ths, who being bound by the t of Appeal decision, had sed to stay their actions begun ngland.

r J. P. H. Mackay, QC, Dean aculty, and Mr Jonathan Play- for Rockware and Redpath; Colin Fawcett, QC, and Mr E. Barnett for BSC and e Manganese; Mr J. Franklin ater, QC, and Mr P. H. man for Mr MacShannon; Mr eric Reynold for Mr Fyfe; Peter Weitzman, QC, and Mr Burke for Mr Jardine and aterson.

RD DIPLOCK said that each e four appeals was concerned a claim for damages for per- l injury or disability (deaf- sustained by the plaintiff in ourse of his employment in a ry in Scotland, and alleged e due to negligence on the of his employer. In each the employer was a company e head office was in England. s that alone that made it ble for a High Court writ to rved on the employer in Eng- None of the four actions had ther connexion with England. each of the employers could been served at their places of ess in Scotland with proceed- in the local sheriff court or ourt of Session.

the Fyfe and MacShannon als, all three members of the of Appeal acknowledged Scotland was the natural and priate forum for the actions. Justice Stephenson expressed phatically in terms which his hip was ready to adopt: one with nothing but com- sense to guide him would say they ought to be tried in and." But he considered that decision of the House in *The tic Star* ([1974] AC 436) elled him to follow a course rary to common sense and so low the actions to proceed in and. It thus became neces- for the House to consider ier the ratio decidendi of ajority of the House in *The tic Star* must indeed have amentable consequence.

The Atlantic Star both the ty (Lord Reid, Lord Wilber- and Lord Kilbrandon) and ority (Lord Morris and Simon) accepted that the g law as it had been under- for some 90 years before *Atlantic Star* had been tely stated in the oft-cited e from Lord Justice Scott's nt in *St Pierre v South an Stores (Gath & Chaves)* 1936] 1 KB 382, 398): "The le about a stay under sec- 1 [of the 1925 Judicature may be stated (1) A mere balance of con- e is not a sufficient ground priving a plaintiff of the ges of prosecuting his in an English court if it is e properly brought. The f access to the King's court ot be lightly refused. (2) r to justify a stay two con- must be satisfied, one and the other negative: defendant must satisfy the hat the continuance of the would work an injustice it would be oppressive or s to him or would be an f the process of the court e other way; and (b) the ist not cause an injustice plaintiff. On both the of proof is on the defend-

ositive condition to justify an action was there stated conduct characterised as ssive" or "vexatious". erms connoted an element oral blameworthiness—a on the plaintiff's part to the defendant by putting unnecessary trouble or rather than to improve laintiff's own prospects of or enhance what he stood from the litigation.

e Atlantic Star the House cifically invited to discard stice Scott's statement and stitute for it the Scottish octrine of forum non con- The House unanimously that invitation. The , however, were of that the time was ripe for rther development of the law which, as Lord Reid would bring it more into h the policy of Parliament e movement of public and render it less remi- of "the good old days, sing of which many may when the inhabitants of nd felt an innate superio- those unfortunate enough g to other races".

esult of their re-examina- Lord Justice Scott's state- the law in *St Pierre* the considered that the modi- called for could be best by giving the words ssive" and "vexatious" liberal interpretation. If pressions were eliminated e statement of the rule, of the majority speeches *Atlantic Star* enabled the art of the rule to be re- us: "(2) (a) the defend- t satisfy the court that another forum to whose on he is amenable in stice can be done between ies at substantially less ence or expense, and (b) must not deprive the of a legitimate personal al advantage which would ble to him if he invoked isdiction of the English omitting the reference to f proof.

of the instant actions t of an industrial acci- lisability alleged to have ained by a plaintiff who Scotland in the course nployment in a factory. d. All witnesses to fact lived in Scotland and eir livings there. The plaintiff was treated for his injuries or disability by doctors practising in Scotland. Medical and other expert witnesses accustomed to giving evidence in industrial injury actions were available in Scotland. Prima facie each action could be tried at the local sheriff court or the Court of Session at substantially less expense and inconvenience than in England. It would be wrong to confine "inconvenience" to the convenience of the parties themselves. Witnesses who were required to play a part essential to the administration of justice were entitled to consideration, and so was disruption caused to others by the absence from work of witnesses required to be present at the court of trial.

That was what prima facie made the Scottish courts the only natural or appropriate forum for each of the actions and threw on the plaintiffs the onus of showing what Lord Reid called "some reasonable justification" for their choice of an English court, or, as his Lordship would express it, of showing that if they brought their actions in a Scottish court they would be deprived of a legitimate personal or juridical advantage which would have been available to them in the High Court of England.

The advantage must be a real one. The plaintiff's own belief, or—*what was more likely to determine* where the action was to be brought—the belief of his legal advisers, however genuine, was not enough. The advantage relied on as a ground for diverting from its natural forum must be shown objectively and on balance of probability to exist. So long as it had been necessary to show "oppressive" or "vexatious" conduct by the plaintiff in the ordinary meaning of those words, the test remained subjective; an unsubstantiated but bona fide belief by the plaintiff or his legal advisers is an advantage to be obtained for him by suing in the English courts might have been a sufficient answer to the defendant's application for a stay. Since *The Atlantic Star* that was no longer so.

The decision whether or not to grant a stay involved the application of a judicial discretion to the facts of the case; but the judge should not wear blinkers. In deciding how best justice could be done between the parties it was a relevant fact that they were "trade union" cases". Had it been otherwise it was inconceivable that they should have been brought elsewhere than in Scotland. The union of which the plaintiff was a member had taken up his case, referred him to its English solicitors who regularly conducted industrial injury cases on behalf of its members and to whom the union made itself responsible for the plaintiff's own costs. It would indemnify the plaintiff against any liability to pay costs to the other party.

The defendants were insured against their liability to the plaintiffs and the conduct of their defence was in the hands of the insurance company's solicitors. It would be idle to suppose that the choice of forum in any of the individual cases had been made other than by the trade union's English solicitors and it was they who believed that it would be better for the plaintiff to sue in England. In the last three years 44 similar cases of industrial injuries in Scotland had been started in England, in many of which the solicitors instructed on behalf of plaintiffs were those instructed on behalf of three of the plaintiffs in the instant cases.

Though each case must be judged on its own facts and a decision whether or not to stay an action must be taken promptly. The discretion, to be exercised by different judges in different cases must manifest a reasonable consistency as between one case and another. And the administration of justice within the United Kingdom should be conducted in such a way as to avoid any *unnecessary* diversion to the purposes of litigation, of time and efforts of witnesses and others which would otherwise be spent on activities more directly productive of national wealth or well-being.

Evidence on the additional cost on travel and overnight accommodation alone if a case from Scotland were tried in England, instead of in Scotland, showed that the difference was substantial, ranging from £200 to £450. Prima facie that evidence amply satisfied the requirement that the defendant must show that Scotland provided a forum in which justice could be done at substantially less expense and inconvenience than in the High Court in England.

So in each case it was for the plaintiff to show that to compel him to seek his remedy in a Scottish court would deprive him of a legitimate personal or juridical advantage available to him if he were allowed to proceed in England.

The advantages claimed for litigating in England were set out in an affidavit by the solicitors for Mr MacShannon. In summary they were: (1) a suggestion that the level of damages in England might be higher; (2) the legal process in Scotland involved a greater length of time; (3) Scottish proceedings were more expensive; and (4) successful proceedings were not so likely to cover indemnities as to the plaintiff's costs in that he was unlikely to recover party and party costs. In Mr Fyfe's case his solicitor showed distrust of the Scots system of pleading.

Mr Justice Robert Goff did not attempt what he and Lord Justice Stephenson described as "the invidious and impossible task" of deciding which country's procedure was the quicker or the cheaper or whether English courts were likely to give higher damages or award more generous party and party costs. Neither did the Court of Appeal. They regarded themselves as absolved from undertaking such an investigation because the advice to bring his action in England given to the plaintiff by his solicitor and based on the latter's bona fide belief that the plaintiff would fare better in England provided a sufficient ground on which to refuse a stay.

That was an error of law which vitiated the exercise of his discretion by the judge and its confirmation by the Court of Appeal. It left the way open to decide how the discretion should have been exercised. Where prima facie England was not the natural or appropriate forum and the plaintiff relied on juridical, as distinct from personal, advantages in bringing his action here instead, it was for him to prove by expert evidence the respects in which the substantive or procedural law of the natural forum offered from the corresponding English law to the disadvantage of the plaintiff. That was so in regard to the law of foreign states. In the High Court and Court of Appeal in England it was also true in regard to Scots law.

The appellate jurisdiction of the House, however, in civil matters extended to Scotland as well as England. When an appeal came before the House Scots law was not a question of fact to be proved by expert evidence; their Lordships were entitled and bound to take judicial notice of it.

On the length and expense of process in Scotland said to result from the Scots system of pleading, reliance had been placed on observations of his Lordship in *Gibson v British Insulated Callenders' Construction Co Ltd* (1973 SLT 2, at pp.7-9) when his Lordship had expressed disenchantment with the way the method of pleading in that case had operated; but the circumstances were exceptional and his Lordship's criticisms had been repudiated in Lord Kilbrandon's speech. The English and Scottish system of pleading and procedure differed, but their Lordships would not be justified in holding as a generalization that one offered more advantages to plaintiffs in industrial injury actions than did the other.

There was no difference between English and Scots law on the measure of damages in actions for personal injuries; and since 1972 Scots courts had been enjoined by the Inner House of the Court of Session to take account of awards made by the English courts in comparable cases: *Allan v Scott* (1972 SLT 45).

As to expense and the amount of costs recoverable from the losing party, the balance in favour of Scotland was substantial. As to court fees and the costs of legal representation, their Lordships had no reason to think that if Scots solicitors and counsel were engaged to prosecute proceedings in the Scots courts the costs would be any greater than if English solicitors and counsel were engaged in the High Court in England.

His Lordship could understand that it might be convenient to a trade union with a membership covering England and Scotland to channel all claims by its members for damages for personal injuries through one firm of solicitors, and if the union's headquarters were in England and the majority of claims came from there, it might be convenient that that firm of solicitors should be English. But the fact that as part of the service a trade union offered to its members, the plaintiff's action was underwritten by his trade union did not justify it in instructing an English solicitor on his behalf, if Scotland was the natural forum, and then relying, as a ground for not litigating in Scotland, on the increased cost of conducting proceedings in Scotland through Scottish solicitors on an agency basis instead of instructing the Scottish solicitor direct.

His Lordship had treated the MacShannon and Fyfe cases as run-of-the-mill industrial injury cases. Those of Jardine and Paterson were claims for industrial deafness. If fought, they would involve calling specialist medical witnesses and expert witnesses on acoustics and audiometry; but the evidence showed, not surprisingly, that such specialists and experts were available in Scotland as well as in England. In none of the four cases had the plaintiff shown any legitimate personal or juridical advantage which would be available to him in an action in the English courts but of which he would be deprived if forced to litigate in Scotland. The appeals should be allowed.

Lord Salmon, Lord Fraser, Lord Russell and Lord Keith delivered speeches concurring in the result.

Solicitors: Davies, Arnold & Cooper (Rockware and Redpath); Vizards (BSC and Stone Manganese); Brian Thompson & Partners, Ilford (Mr MacShannon); Mr J. L. Williams (Mr Fyfe); Brian Thompson (Mr Jardine and Mr Paterson).

Dismissal of special duty teacher unfair

Redbridge London Borough Council v Fishman

A teacher, employed at a large mixed London comprehensive school to direct a "resources centre" to provide films, video tapes, visual displays and other modern teaching aids and who was dismissed for refusing to teach 18 periods of English a week as well, was unfairly dismissed and entitled to compensation.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal dismissed an appeal by Redbridge London Borough Council from a decision of a London industrial tribunal that it had unfairly dismissed the teacher, Mrs Frances Fishman.

MR JUSTICE PHILLIPS, sitting with Mr M. L. Clement-Jones and Mr J. H. Wood, said that at first Mrs Fishman's teaching duties at Wanstead High School had been limited to teaching in connexion with the resources centre. In 1973 a new headteacher with more traditional ideas was appointed and in January, 1976 Mrs Fishman was asked and agreed to teach 12 English lessons a week; but when it was proposed that she should teach 18 lessons she refused, claiming that it was never intended that she should have a teaching load unrelated to her job as director of the resources centre.

The industrial tribunal, in upholding her complaint of unfair dismissal, took the view that the post which Mrs Fishman had accepted expressly excluded general classroom teaching.

It was submitted for the local authority that any teacher could be required to teach any subject. That was a startling proposition more acceptable in Dotheboys Hall than in progressive Redbridge. The local authority said that Mrs Fishman was employed merely as a teacher who happened to be engaged in the resources centre but who could be drafted elsewhere.

The appropriate test was whether the local authority had acted reasonably in treating Mrs Fishman's refusal to teach 18 English periods as a sufficient reason for dismissing her—paragraph 6(8) of Schedule 1 to the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, 1974.

A headteacher was entitled to require teachers to do work other than that for which they had been engaged provided that the request was reasonable. Mrs Fishman, however, was employed as a teacher who was going to be the director of the resources centre and whose teaching commitment was ancillary to that. The headteacher's instruction was unreasonable and the dismissal was unfair. The appeal would be dismissed.

Fashion

Prudence Glynn in Paris

Autant en Emporte le Vent?

Gone with the Wind is certainly not playing in Paris, literally or metaphorically. After seasons of watching the press and buyers defect to the ready-to-wear stars such as Kenzo, Rykiel, and its own erstwhile lynchpin, Yves St Laurent, *haute couture* in Paris has regained its confidence, its authority, and most importantly an essential spot in the world of fashion. It has done so by providing either new ideas which are patently adaptable for the larger market, by itself taming shapes which are regarded by the general public as way out—all these punk pants, for example—and making them elegant, witty and acceptable, and by providing clothes of irresistible flattery and imagination for women to want to own. Now that the couture shows have fewer press and buyers knocking each other over in the fight for the little gold seats, one has a chance to see more private customers and just women who adore fashion and maybe get around to one dress in the "soldes" per year. The audience ranges from the hawk-eyed doves of the Middle East to elderly ladies (the couture customer is older than the RTW one) with fine intellectual faces. One and all, they worship—and chez St Laurent it is done with the mouth open to boot.

Marc Bohan at Dior has never been in better form, breeze, neat, ineffably French. For day, he makes what used to be called "little" suits, longish jackets, shawl collared and draped were shown in Prince of Wales checks with a skirt in the same tones but smaller check and worn with a stringy tie. Bohan edits the punk pant—tight on the waist, very easy over the thigh, closing in around the knee and knocking off at the ankle—into a delicious new look. They are terribly fattening, especially from the back, but pur with a camisole top and a sheer or beaded jacket even the most conservative customer ought to be able to wear them.

Important from Dior; turnups on the trousers (as at St Laurent), front pleats on the trousers (ditto). Strapless dresses in fine chiffon, embroidered, worn under a sheer wrap of plain chiffon in a contrasting shade. Stockings with spots on them, unhappily reminiscent of the great plague. Fabrics, magnificent re-embroidered glazed chintzes by Foster Willy and from the same house the most enchanting heavy net, the sort of thing milk jug covers used to be made from, embroidered on the border in bouquets of flowers which looked as though they had been done in petit point.

Bohan is specific about the place of couture. "You have to do something really lovely, because they have all this divine ready to wear to choose from. It's competition."

"You must produce something new every season, and the fabrics and the work must be exquisite" is how Jean Louis Scherrer puts it. After quite some experience of the fortunes of fashion, he has been backed by a wine merchant, a lawyer, from whom he had to buy back his name, and the giant cosmetic company, Orlane, which was sold to Norton Simon (who also have Max Factor), Scherrer found himself once again on his own. Now he is dressing the First Lady of France, "is making money" and is opening boutiques in Monte Carlo, a place I had never heard of owned by the Shah of Iran called the Isle de Kisch, and other salubrious positions.

Scherrer, a delightful man, chose to peg his new collection onto the Charlie Chaplin image, perhaps because editors find haute couture easier to write about when it has a peg. But it does not begin to cover the true feeling of his small but very good range. Scherrer does indeed show black shiny gaberdine three piece suits, and tops them with bowler hats and gives the girls canes to carry. But Princess Paola of the Belgians has bought the modified version—with a skirt—Scherrer soon gets into stride with typically grande luxe satin cocktail dresses, soft and very demure, and delicious evening clothes. His use of materials is particularly good; fine chantilly lace (St Laurent likes this, too) and christening shawl soft wool lace for little gilets under severe suits.

Writing about Yves St Laurent couture is a nightmare for anybody interested in the social significance of dress, because whole paragraphs could be devoted to analysing just what his amazing clothes imply. Another day perhaps. For this report it must suffice to drop the concept of hermaphrodite dress into the type. Not unisex, which I take to mean the sexes dressing alike, but hermaphrodite, which I hope to mean clothes which are half male and half female.

Yves St Laurent's couture collection for spring and summer is everything such a venture should be; superbly made, thought through, outrageous, trend-setting and then classic. It is also very dark—all that black, navy, navy with garnet, navy with black, Faubourg St Honore Stuart tartan—all so dark for the season proposed. One knows that major cities are still dirty and that dry cleaners bills are extortionate, but still, so dark? When he is not being dark he is being violent, mixing fuschias with parrot pank, green, yellow, mauve, scarlet. The most important looks are the pants suit and the man-tailored skirt suit, both made in very dark, menswear cloth. Chalk stripe, pinstripe, plain dark suiting, the moment for Yorkshire to strike back. The skirt-suits are predictable; narrow mid-calf length skirt, prettiest wrapped to the side, impeccably tailored, easy longish jacket, sometimes double-breasted.

The trouser suits are far more interesting. Also made in a man's cloth, they have pants to the ankle or just above (if anyone can coax women into a look so redolent of hand-me-downs or just sheer poverty it is presumably the French couture) either longish jackets or bum-freezers (start dieting) which to all intents and purposes might have been designed for a chic male. But here comes the hermaphrodite bit. Under these suits St Laurent puts the frilliest, silliest softest sheerest chiffon blouses, totally transparent. I enquired from my American neighbour whether anyone really showed their nipples in public in New York, since they certainly do not in London. They do not in America, either. I think Dior where they just put two layers of chiffon over the breasts to suggest but not embarrass is far more clever, but then I am not specially interested in viewing other people's mostly imperfect busts. What should appeal to social historians though is the dilemma which apparently faces women today which makes her all too female above, all male elsewhere.

"A French name is still a selling point for clothes but they're having to try much harder", a manufacturer told me the other day.

They are.



The Paris Suits. Above: the most important shape from Yves St Laurent couture. Pale chalk-stripe pants-suit with ankle-length trousers finished with a turnup. Man-tailored jacket, softest crêpe blouse.



Above: Superb black suit by Yves St Laurent worn with a tiny black chantilly lace bikini top.



Above: White gaberdine cocktail suit by Jean-Louis Scherrer. Wing-collared shirt, bootlace tie.

Below: Dior's neat day suit. Over ankle pants, tailored blouse, soft jacket.



Below: Black gaberdine three-piece suit by Jean-Louis Scherrer.



Photographs by Harry Kerr



Gone With the Wind? As a matter of fact, it is showing in London, but the draught is not apparent at Hardy Amies, where designer Ken Fleetwood reports an increasing demand for "real quality, real workmanship", and, of course that essential of the British—comfort. "Have couture, can travel", is how he puts it. Since he has persuaded the workrooms to make unlined, double-faced wool coats for the treacherous English summer, hopes rise that our tradition for skill is not all dead. Flame-coloured coat in double face over a black flame-printed crêpe-de-chine dress. Hardy Amies Spring and Summer '78.

Why the French election could lead to a battle for the presidency

Paris

Thirty one million Frenchmen and women will be called to the polls on March 12 and 19 to vote in parliamentary elections which can justifiably be described as crucial, both for France and for Europe.

For the first time since the birth of the Fifth Republic 20 years ago, one of the great institutional watersheds of this country's modern history, the left-wing opposition, in spite of its quarrels and divisions, has more than an even chance of coming to power.

This would not be a simple case, as in Britain, of fair play, of giving the other side a chance which it should have had long ago, a salutary change of men and policies.

By giving victory to the left, if it happens, the French voters will be taking the calculated risk of bringing the Communist Party into power, in normal circumstances, for the first time since it came into existence, 57 years ago. (The participation of the communists in the first government of the Fourth Republic was an accident of the war and of the liberation of France).

And the French left, Socialist or communist, can in no way be equated with the British Labour Party, or the German Social Democratic Party. It is, doctrinally at least, much more Marxist and rigid, and it is pledged, according to the consecrated phrase in this country, to *Changer de societe*, in other words, revolution; and not *Changer la societe*, in other words, reform.

At the same time, if these elections are crucial, they are also confused. French politics are always confusing to foreigners, although General de Gaulle and the Fifth Republic had introduced into them an almost unprecedented degree of clarity and simplification.

But this clarity is a thing of the past. The voters this time cannot be at all sure of the consequences of their vote. For one thing, barring a landslide in favour of the parties of the existing government majority, which, for convenience's sake, one may call the Right, the results will be very close; and the mandate to the winner will not be clear cut.

Three and a half years ago, M Giscard d'Estaing was elected President of the Republic with a majority of less than 1 per cent. And most of that majority elected him more to bar the road to revolution than to open up the one to reform.

If the right scrapes through again now, snatching victory literally in the teeth of defeat, and of the left, the new government will be almost compelled to implement the opposition's policy—shorn of Marxist trimmings—to avert widespread labour unrest, or a continuation of the electoral contest through undemocratic means. This would particularly be the case if, quite conceivably, the left won in votes but not in seats.

The electoral situation is also confused for another reason. Both the left and the right are divided. The first on policy, the second—largely—on personalities. Division for the French left has for more than half a century been the rule; it damages its image less than the division of the right which, since the birth of the Fifth Republic, has been with minor nuances the exception.

There is yet another complication. For the first time in French parliamentary elections, two of the leading political parties give every appearance of fighting to lose—or at any rate of giving a higher priority to the preservation of their own separate identity and their own strength than to the victory of their own side.

It is as if the March elections were not, after all, the crucial test, and they must at all costs keep their powder dry for another which must inevitably follow if the left wins.

M Chirac, the Gaullist leader, talks of the rassemblement being a "hope and a recourse", and M Marchais, the Secretary-General of the Communist Party, said quite clearly that if victory were not unfortunately achieved by the left next March, it "will be for the next time".

Both appear to think that new elections are inevitable within six months or a year of the coming ones, after the left has demonstrated its inability to govern. And as the leader of one of the minority centre parties told me the other day, the difference between fear and hope in both cases is a very narrow one.

The inability of the communists and socialists to govern together has stood revealed not after the elections, as generally expected, but before they even got their *grip on power*, by the demonstration that the compromise between two fundamentally different political philosophies on which the common programme of 1972 was based was acceptable when elections were in the future, but not when the prospect of victory—and of power—was at hand.

And yet, paradoxically, the breakdown of the union of the left has helped the opposition more than it has harmed it, and it has not, as all opinion polls consistently demonstrate, served the right.

Pluralism on the left strengthens its several parts, the socialists more than the communists, because since that breakdown they are cast in the types of many middle of the road voters as a convincing brake on communist "adventure".

On the right, it leads to fragmentation or, as the Gaullists claim, to "domination of the parties", the weakening of the executive. In a word, to the bad old habits of the Fourth Republic.

However confused the electoral situation, there will on March 20, after the second run-off ballot (a peculiarly French institution, which gives the voters a chance for adjustments and afterthoughts), obviously be a winner and a loser. But everyone agrees that nothing in France will be quite the same as before.

There are three possibilities: the first is a victory of the left, and a government made up of socialists, communists and of the splinter left-wing radicals; the third is a victory of the right and a government made up of the same parties as at present; the second is a victory of the left, but with a socialist party government and the communists giving it a tough time generally and very selective support.

Either of the first two possibilities would create in France a situation of constitutional, economic, and political crisis; and abroad, a dangerous vacuum and serious strains in the European Community.

The constitution of the Fifth Republic is based on the notion of a two-headed executive. It cannot work with a President elected by one majority, and a Prime Minister by another. Sooner or later, one of them must give way.

Economically, a left-wing government, with or without communist participation, would be under irresistible pressure to carry out, at least in part, its electoral promises. This must, in the delicate state of the French economy, spell a sharp drop in confidence, a revival of inflationary pressures, a rise in unemployment, a balance of payments deficit, and a flight from the franc.

If the communists are in it, they will resort to more state control and more compulsion to stop the rot. If they are not, they will keep up the pressure through union demands and agitation. M Mitterrand told President Carter recently in Paris that a socialist party government would take over in an atmosphere of political crisis.

France would become a sort of Portugal, until things had sorted themselves out, inevitably through new elections, and/or President Giscard d'Estaing's withdrawal, less through the changes in foreign policy it would attempt to bring about, in defence, and towards the European Community, Nato, the United States and Russia than through the placing of France in parentheses for a while. A left wing government would inevitably be damaging to its European neighbours. A socialist party government would be even more precarious.

But in the long run it could lead to the creation of a new Socialist and Giscardian majority, with orthodox Gaullists and communists rejected into the outer darkness. Then at last President Giscard d'Estaing would have the reformist majority he has been looking for since 1974.

Less painful would be the third alternative. The existing government majority will scrape through. It will be almost a fluke, and the President will interpret it as such. He will regard it as a mandate to put through the social democratic policies which he believes in, and which a steadily increasing number of Frenchmen have wanted since 1965, when General de Gaulle had to face a run-off ballot in the presidentials.

Would the Gaullists play ball? That is where M Chirac's presidential ambitions come in. He is too intelligent not to be convinced that if a majority of Frenchmen still want security and economic stability, they also want some things to improve.

But he is also convinced he can provide these better than President Giscard d'Estaing, and whatever the results in March, force him to an early presidential contest.

Charles Hargrove

Why a Scottish referendum must be seen to be fair

Before Wednesday evening it had seemed that the referendum on the Scottish assembly would be largely a formality: an interesting constitutional procedure but with the result in little doubt. It looks quite different now that the assembly will require the support of 40 per cent of the Scottish electorate.

Unless that provision is overturned later in the Bill's passage a new drama will attach to the referendum, and confidence in the future constitutional pattern of the United Kingdom may depend upon the rules for its conduct being seen to be fair.

Precisely the same consideration applied to the EEC referendum, but matters were made very much easier then by the existence of reasonably comprehensive umbrella organizations on both sides.

There are two factors of particular consequence in a referendum, as in any general election: money and broadcasting time. In an election there are legal restrictions to the amount that may be spent by any candidate, but no limits on national expenditure—for advertising campaigns, and so forth. That is just the expenditure that matters most in a referendum, where there are naturally no candidates, and on such an occasion it would simply not be feasible to impose any effective limitations on finance.

In the EEC referendum, however, the Government made money available to both the umbrella organizations and broadcasting time was allocated to them as well.

But in the Scottish referendum there will be no comprehensive umbrella organizations for both sides—perhaps not for either side. The air is now thick with the formation of new groups; but there is none that covers, or indeed even purports to cover, all the protagonists.

The difficulty is greater on the devolutionist side because the Labour Party in Scotland will not campaign alongside the Nationalists, even though the majority in both parties will be urging the electorate to vote Yes. The Labour Party is not unreasonably wary of becoming entangled with an SNP campaign that would concentrate not on the Bill but in more general terms on the case for Scotland ruling herself.

The "Vote Yes" campaign, which was formally unveiled at a press conference in Edinburgh yesterday, after offering a few tantalizing glimpses in advance, is intended to provide a general rallying point for those of any party or none. Among its most active participants is the independent-minded Labour MP, Mr John Mackintosh, but there can be no chance of the party in general or even most Labour MPs campaigning under this umbrella because of the presence of the SNP—who in their turn are divided as to whether they should campaign in this way.

This group, with Lord Kilbrandon on their masthead and a number of other distinguished non-political figures ranged alongside him, will feel that it has justified its existence if it provides a home for those who want to campaign for the assembly without having a strong party base from which to do so.

Even that task, however, is complicated by the association with the SNP—it is not only Labour politicians who have misgivings about fighting alongside them—and by what is seen as the haste with which the enterprise has now gone public.

Some of those who are in principle sympathetic to the operation were surprised, even resentful, at this. The Liberals were approached at Westminster only on Tuesday to associate themselves with yesterday's press conference in Edinburgh. Others found themselves in a comparable position. No doubt little difficulties of timing can be smoothed over, but there will be no real umbrella group for the devolutionists.

On the anti side the Scotland is British movement might possibly form an umbrella group, though if the Conservatives enter the campaign officially they may be somewhat wary of allying themselves with an organization that is seen to be defending the status quo.

The party will probably campaign against the Bill but it will want to do so without appearing opposed to the principle of devolution. So it is possible that a totally new organization might be set up for the purpose.

The position will therefore be very different from the EEC referendum. The Government has already decided not to make public money available to either side for the campaign. Without umbrella organizations to receive and allocate such funds that would not have been feasible. But it is doubtful if it would have been desirable anyway on this occasion. The critical difficulty will be over broadcasting time.

Both the BBC and the IBA are well aware how exposed they will be. In an election the number of formal broadcasts to be given to each party is agreed by the committee on party political broadcasting—on which the parties and the broadcasting authorities are represented—and the parties themselves decide how to use the time. But that procedure would be inappropriate now because devolution, like the EEC, is an issue that cuts across party.

In the EEC referendum the conditions of an election were simulated by allotting the formal broadcasts to the umbrella groups. That too cannot be done now.

It is easy to decide that time must be divided equally between the pros and the antis: that was the principle adopted in the EEC referendum and it must obviously be the governing rule once again. But which pros and which antis should be chosen?

Should formal referendum broadcasts for the devolutionists be allocated to the Labour Party, the SNP and the Liberals according to the seats they won at the last election—or the votes, or should there just be one broadcast each? Should room be found for Tory devolutionists? It would be impossible to get general agreement, or indeed to reach any constitutionally logical decisions.

The difficulty will be particularly acute if there are to be formal broadcasts along the lines of the party politicals. But should there be? It would be a pity to get rid of party political broadcasts altogether—though they are far from the most popular political programmes—but formal broadcasts in this referendum would be a cause of much dispute without in fact providing any enlightenment that could not be offered otherwise.

In the EEC referendum most memorable broadcast not any of those form allotted to the contestants the Oxford Union debate.

It might be better to le coverage of the referendum the news and current aff programmes. That would remove the need to devise r of fairness, but there would more flexibility—both the B and the independent compa would be under an obligat which they would be foolish ignore, to provide extens treatment—and it is not di cult to suggest certain ba principles.

First, there must be equa between the two si Secondly, there must be reasonable balance between main forces on each side. main practical considerat here is that the SNP should given the opportunity of pl ing an active role without be given as much exposure Labour spokesmen. The ass bly is, after all, the Gove ment's project and Labour c paigners should have largest single role in defend it.

Thirdly, and by no me least important, there must a fair hearing for party reb Any historian of the fut writing an account of the de lution struggle would be bu to record the part played those like Mr Tam Dalyell, Alick Buchanan-Smith and Jim Sillars who have follo their own course. Their vi are factors in the struggle the test of the broadcasters v be whether their cover reflects or confines that wi debate.

Geoffrey Smi

Bernard Levin/Vietnam concluded

The sacrifices that blazed in vain

For two full weeks, I have been presenting evidence about the tyranny being practised in the unified communist state of Vietnam, and the sufferings of prominent religious and lay figures alike, together, of course, with an uncountable number of those whose names are unknown outside Vietnam, and whose voices are unheard. Today, I want to conclude with a detailed account of one particular, and particularly horrible, episode, which seems to me to sum up so many aspects of what is happening in Vietnam: the persecution of the innocent, the progressive destruction of the Buddhist church, the lack of concern shown outside Vietnam for its people's sufferings, and the particularly conspicuous silence of so many of those who opposed American participation in the Vietnam War and worked for the "liberation" of South Vietnam by the communists.

In 1972, while the Vietnam War was at its height, a Buddhist nun, Dieu Hau, immolated herself at the Duoc Su Monastery, in a hamlet that is part of a village called Tan Binh in the Can Tho Province. She did this as a protest against the war and the prosecution of it by the South Vietnam government, and as a sacrifice in the cause of peace. Her tragic action received widespread publicity in the West, being cited (rightly) as evidence of the desperate state to which those in Vietnam who wanted only an end to the fighting and suffering were reduced. In 1974, on the same date, another Buddhist nun, Dieu Nguyen, immolated herself in the same manner and for the same cause, with a similar reaction in the outside world.

After the 1972 immolation, the Buddhist authorities of the monastery at which it had happened determined to hold a service every year thereafter on the same date. In 1975, to commemorate both the 1972 and 1974 sacrifices, an extended service of mourning and commemoration was planned for the Temple, to run from October 23 to 25. The communist authorities prohibited the service, and on October 24 summoned the Abbot to their administrative headquarters, and ordered him to obey a number of decrees, including the following:

The Buddhist flag was no longer to be flown in front of the Temple.

Prayers for the late President Ho Chi Minh and the dead fighters of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong were no longer to be included in services at the Temple.

Monks and nuns were not to be allowed to go into retreat or to practise the rule of silence, but were to "eat and talk normally so as to learn the ways of the Revolution".

The Abbot was to expound "the glorious, historical and great victory of the Revolution among the monks and nuns". Monks and nuns were to be required to participate in the political activities of revolutionary organizations.

Faced with a set of demands that, if complied with, would mean the end of the monastery, its worship and its teaching, 12 of its members, monks and nuns, simultaneously immolated themselves, at midnight on November 2. The authorities sealed off the building and removed the bodies; when two nuns and a Buddhist laywoman came to visit the scene of the self-sacrifices, they were arrested and removed to an undisclosed place of detention.

With a single exception, which I shall come to in a moment, the episode caused no stir in the West. There were no marches of protest, no picketings of the Vietnamese Embassy, no parliamentary protests by the Labour left, no statement put out by the World Council of Churches. The tragic actions of those who burned themselves to death in the cause of peace, when their sacrifice could be used by others to advance the cause of communism, were widely publicized outside Vietnam: the no less tragic actions of those who burned themselves to death in the cause of religious freedom, when their sacrifice reflected badly on the cause of communism, were ignored. But that is what happened in the West, and it is what was only to be expected. What happened in Vietnam itself, though no less predictable, is so exceptionally horrible that it, too, must now be described.

So far as I have been able to discover, the only reference to the mass immolation made by way of protest in the West was in the public appeal, issued in the United States and directed to the government of Vietnam, by a group of about 100 individuals who had all been active, during the Vietnam War, in opposing American intervention; I referred to this appeal, and some of its signatories, last week. The document, which urged the Vietnamese government to respect human rights and to permit independent investigation of claims that they were not doing so (it was promptly attacked by another group of former anti-war protesters, who would hear no criticism of the communist regime in Vietnam), included a reference to "the tragic self-immolation of 12 monks and nuns in Can Tho Province".

A few months later, those who signed the appeal received a reply, sent on behalf of the Vietnamese Prime Minister, Pham Van Dong. It consisted of two pages only. The first simply denied all charges of violations of human rights in Vietnam, without discussing any instance. The second page commented specifically on the immolations in Can Tho Province.

In the face of the terrible self-sacrifice of the 12 monks and nuns, and of the detailed evidence of what happened, including the list of demands made by the authorities which precipitated the tragedy (and a letter left by the men and women who thus took their own lives), the Vietnamese authorities resorted to a fabrication which was both as preposterous and as revolting as the most extreme examples of the accusations made against some of the accused in Stalin's show-trials. Here it is in full:

Pham Van Co was a wrong-doer who claimed himself specialized in medical treatment for women but his only purpose was to give sexual stimulation. He disguised as monk and had been twice admitted to live in temples but twice he was expelled for immoral conduct of promiscuity which is severely forbidden by Buddhism. April, 1970, he set up for himself a pagoda in Tan Long hamlet named Thien Vien Duoc Su and called himself Duoc Su Nhu Lai (Buddha The Healer) where he admitted young women as disciples for his sexual satisfaction.

1972, a nun called Dieu Hau was pregnant with him. He killed her and burnt her corpse at midnight, then spread the news about her "immolation for peace".

1974, another nun named Dieu Nguyen became pregnant. He also killed her and burnt her cor to erase evidence of his crime.

After the liberation of Sc Viet Nam, Co continued his moral conduct and housed pr tutes in his temple. In face being exposed, Co decided to his life, burnt the temple and h self after killing 11 others, incl ing two youngsters. This incid however was described by s reactionary elements as an " molation" to accuse the l authorities of repressing religi

Further comment seems me unnecessary. I theref leave, for the present, the s ject of conditions in Commu Vietnam. I have written consecutive columns on subject, presenting the evide that has come to me. I h done so without expectat that anything I have writ will have any effect, either Vietnam or outside it, but cause although there are ti when to speak is useless, th are also times when to silent is impossible. And leave you with the words which the *New Yorker*, so what over 30 years ago, int duced their "Hiroshima issue which was exclusively devo to John Hersey's famous arti about what happened on Aug 6, 1945 in that city. It see to me that the words appli by the magazine to the aton bomb can be applied tod with perfect relevance, to t reality of communism in pr tice, and I can therefore s as the *New Yorker* said of decision to fill its entire spa as it did on that occasion, th I, too, have acted

. . . in the conviction that f of us have yet comprehended t all but incredible destruct power of this weapon, and th everyone might well take time consider the terrible implicatio of its use.

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In the garden

"False friend!" cries the dying lily,
"now all you think of is Campanula."
"Lily", I sigh,
"who smelt as good to every passer-by,
you will have trumpets plus when I
perennially am granular."

Christopher Logue

INDIAN CYCLONE



THE DISASTER ENDURES—THE SURVIVORS SIT AND WAIT.

So reported Jonathan Dimbleby on I.T.V. on Thursday, 12th January. Oxfam's Disaster Team working in the area have already spent £112,500. They now require your help to support employment, agricultural and rebuilding schemes.

Thousands of families need homes: Oxfam is teaching them how to rebuild their houses more safely with local materials. A house costs around £50. Miles of irrigation canals need to be cleared: Oxfam is funding this work so that the fields can grow new crops.

Our team of experts on the spot urgently need more money for reconstruction work: please help now. The survivors, many of whom are left with nothing, wait for your help. Your gift is desperately needed now.

G1

Here is my donation for £..... for the victims of the Indian Cyclone.

Name

Address

.....

.....

Please send now to the Indian Cyclone Appeal, Room T6, Oxfam, Freepost, Oxford, OX2 7BR.

Please help now as time is desperately short, we will send you a progress report when we can.

OXFAM
Where the need is greatest

THE TIMES DIARY/PHS

Golden debut for the 'Brown Beaverbrook'

Fleet Street is blinking at the unusual opulence of a recent arrival from the East in its impoverished midst. With the kind of panache rarely seen since the golden days of the 1930s, the rich and successful Abidur Rahman, a newspaper legend in Bangladesh, has launched a new international news weekly called *Eastern Times*.

Mr Rahman, a 42-year-old Bengali who made his fortune in *overseas trading*, has installed a £7,000 marble-topped table in his office and offers whisky in gold goblets to his visitors.

Affectionately known as a new "brown Beaverbrook" by admirers, he boasts a staff which includes 31 executive, deputy, corporate, specialist and associate editors.

His aim is to establish a journalistic bridge between East and West, and his style is quite similar to *Newsweek* and *Time* magazines.

One reader who won't have been terribly impressed by the first edition of his magazine, however, is none other than James Callaghan. An "exclusive interview" with the Prime Minister is billed on the front cover, but it does not appear inside.

"Just teething troubles", Mr Rahman told me yesterday. "It won't happen again."

As for the extravagance of his office, Mr Rahman adds: "It is a pleasure to bring back even a bit of glamour to Fleet Street."

Resurfacing, from Down Under

Gordon Chater looks like a City stockbroker. He is well built, 56, formally dressed in well-cut, sombre suit, with just the right amount of handkerchief showing in his top pocket. His voice is rich, his tones are cultured. In every respect, an urbane man.

I look forward to meeting another, very different Gordon Chater who, single-handed, will occupy the stage at London's Mayfair theatre from next week.

He plays what he calls "a fantasizing deviate" who ends up in a mental hospital in the play *The Elocution of Benjamin Franklin* which has just ended an extraordinarily successful run in Australia.

A very moral play indeed, he insisted to me yesterday: one which attacks bigotry and prejudice and bureaucracy.

But was it not about the molestation of an adult by a juvenile? He repeated his former statement, slightly acidulously this time.

As I have indicated, Mr Chater is the archetypal anti-actor. "At my age", he says "I really ought to be tending my roses."

He was born in London, studied medicine at Cambridge and acted with the Mummers there, volunteered for the Navy, was demobbed in Australia and settled down in Sydney. With no sense of embarrassment, he says he once played straight man to Arthur Askey and Tommy Trinder on Australian radio.

His last professional appearance in London was in 1970 in the review *Ten Years Hard*. It ran, he says ruefully, for five weeks soft.

Yemen Mile, or, the lighter side of Grilled Lamp

You will need a straight face, and I suggest you keep your fingers crossed under the table, when you order a meal at the El-Burj hotel in Sana'a, capital of the Yemen Arab Republic. Its menu has been sent to me by Andrew Miller of London, SW5.

For starters, you are in uncharted waters if you decide against the corn flex and poiled eggs, though I can hazard a guess at the meaning of leaver and kedny. I do not like the sound of screms eggs and bouteh eggs sound unappetising.

On now to the first mile, which I take to mean lunch, or first meal. Deafer Soul sound like a fish dish and Spaghetti Blones Sone has a vaguely Italianate ring about it.

The second mile offers Beater Hoss Stea which could be a distant cousin to a Porte house, but I would advise horse lovers to l wary of it. Sklob Gardn Blo could be how yo would say Escalope Cordon Bleu if you wer a little tipsy.

I would certainly not order the Grilled Lam though I might try the Lopster Cary with Ris

My thanks to Mr Miller for translatin "Yemen Mile after 24 Hours". He assures u it means snacks after midnight.

Uplifting news

Ninety years ago, Lewisham Antiquarian Society published 220 copies of the parish register of St. Margaret's Church, Lee, from 1579 to 1754: selling price, four shillings. The price has only just gone up—to £2. The society, now merged with Greenwich antiquarians, has 64 unsold copies.

The price increase, decided upon "to keep pace with inflation" according to the society, has not halted sales. In fact, a copy was sold at the new price only last week—the first for years.

Alien tongue

Cymdeithas yr Iaith Cymraeg, the warlike Welsh Language Society, will be delighted to learn that the number of Welshmen attending Welsh language classes at the London Welsh Association has increased significantly in recent times.

The WLS will be less pleased to learn, however, that the lessons are being given by an Englishman, whose name I shall withhold for fear of reprisals.

I am told by officials of the London Welsh Association that the teacher of their precious and endangered language is as competent and qualified as any man from the valleys.

Vivaldi, here, there, everywhere

Suddenly, it's Vivaldi. By every post (well, by every *other* post, then), the impresarios' leaflets arrive at this office. A Vivaldi concert here. A Vivaldi concert there. Here a Vivaldi, there a Vivaldi, everywhere a Vivaldi.

It has taken all of 300 years for the vivacious Venetian to come into his own. Better late than never. Whether he came in with the Baroque revival, or whether it came in with him, it matters little. Vivaldi, with a vengeance, has arrived.

Instrumental (if you will pardon the expression) in helping the revival along is the L'Estro Armonico Ensemble, the least stuffy of the master's exponents, whose unstuffiness is demonstrated by the name of their new LP: "Happy Birthday, Vivaldi."

They continue their tercentennial celebrations with a concert at St John's Smith Square, London on Sunday night.

Finding some fun in yesterday

National Heritage, the Museums Action Movement, which usually spends its time in splendid political campaigns to preserve our past, is laying down the sword to organize a peaceful conference, which it calls, trendily, Museum Interface, and then makes matters worse by saying that it is meant to be more than another specialized talkathon.

Underneath the jargon, the meeting will be fun. It will give museum junkies and other visitors a chance to meet the choice and master museum professionals of our age, under the chairmanship of Jim Bishop, editor and publisher of *The Illustrated London News*. It takes place at West Dean College in West Sussex over the weekend beginning March 10.

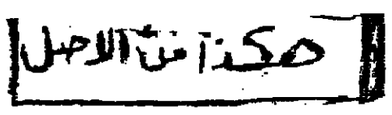
Quiet echo of the swish

A spanking good holiday se son is being confidently for cast by slightly embarrasse tourist officials on the Isle o Man. Holiday inquiries are u by about 11 per cent on th previous highest figure for th time of year and this, I ar reliably informed, is due almos entirely to the island's use o the birch.

People, increasingly, are afte quiet holidays and there is no where quite like the island fo that—thanks to the low crim rate.

The Isle of Man Touris Board has, meanwhile, issued a publicity record extolling the island's virtues and already 150,000 copies have been des patched to prospective holiday makers. It relays the song of seagulls and the sound of people enjoying themselves, not the screams of those few islanders who turn to crime.

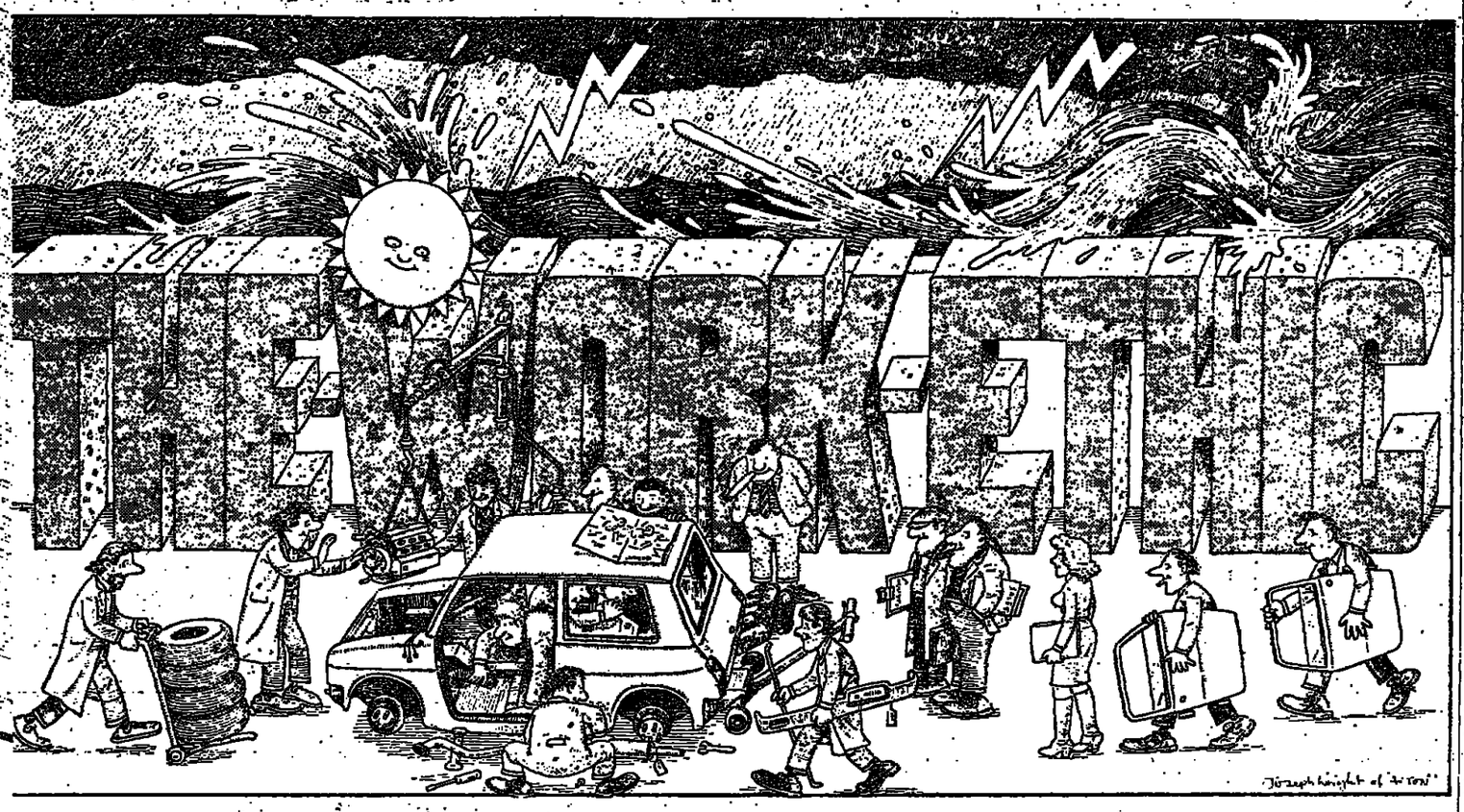
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هكذا في الأصل

'When the Industrial Society came into being, it was deeply concerned with bringing home to those who organize work the vital importance of people. Now, the campaign seems to be more concerned with bringing home to all people the vital importance of work itself.'

This challenge, issued by the society's director, Mr John Garnett, to its 14,500 members, is the theme of this Special Report—the first in a series on the working environment. The society, which aims to bridge the gap between management and unions and to train lead ers for business and industry, celebrates its diamond jubilee this year



That comfortable feeling

by Paul Routledge

Work is defined in the prize dictionary presented to me at school (for hard work, naturally) as "effort directed to some purpose". It is also toil, labour, and employment; the exertion of energy, physical or mental.

As definitions go, doubtless it is adequate. But it fails to convey any of the real motives and feelings behind working: why most of us feel uncomfortable without work. Not because of some half-forgotten Puritan prompting, or the stigma of the dole queue, but because work fulfils a deep and genuine human need.

These days, it is politically unfashionable to extol the simple virtues of work, except in communist countries where it is elevated to a tenet of the faith. There are signs, however, that that least fashion-conscious of politicians, Mr James Callaghan, has espoused the cause. Recent speeches have spelt out the need for hard work all round to secure the nation's economic recovery.

It is not an easy theme to get across. To argue that employees should work to create wealth simply does not wash. Wealth for most workers is something that the rich have. Tate & Lyle's slogan was "creating value" and ICI talked of creating goods and services.

The Industrial Society is now taking up the campaign during its diamond jubilee year. The society has seen its objectives change since the dark days after the First World War from promoting the welfare of employees to the complex psychological task of getting people motivated to give of their best at work.

Mr John Garnett, the society's director, says: "We believe that work is very important to people. We don't take Len Murray's point that all work is ghastly and the sooner it is got rid of the better."

The Industrial Society was founded to persuade those who organized work to care more about the people they employed, and its attention is now being focused on persuading people in industry and commerce to care more about work.

"In a pluralistic society, of course, all of us are involved and approach problems with a different point of view", Mr Garnett says. "There will always, and should always, be disagreements about how work can be made more effective, or the world a better place. One important factor in the last 20 years of the twentieth century is the vital importance of work itself, if we are to create the goods and services the community needs to make for a better society at home and overseas."

There had clearly not been great enough emphasis put on this common purpose in recent years, Mr Garnett says. "I have returned from the north-east coast of Britain where a small company employing 40 people in the engineering industry might be on its last legs in its effort to complete its order book economically. It isn't a question of getting this point over to hundreds of people, but just to 40.

"Of course it is no good crying wolf, but this illustrates the need to communicate the economic facts of life not just to trade union officials, who know and recognize the facts, but to everyone who believes in this country. Nor is it a matter of relying on the shop stewards to pass this message forward. There needs to be some action to bring home to employees, through managers and supervisors as well as representatives, the vital importance of creative work."

It was only by such effective work that productivity would increase and jobs be created, Mr Garnett went on. "It is, of course, not only at work that the message must be effectively and repeatedly put over by those of us who are responsible for people at work: this must be done more widely through schools and other educational institutions."

Mr Garnett recalls that recently two English dons were heard to say that they discouraged the society's Challenge of Industry conferences at their college, and used their highly academic ability to argue the case that the sooner industry, with its disputes and boring jobs, was abolished, the better.

While it was right that people who held such views should be able to express them, their security of tenure was based on the wealth created by past generations, and it was important that those who held a different view should make it known, he argued.

"While we may all have different solutions, we must be united in the belief that one only does work need man, but man needs work." In 1978 the society will disseminate this message as widely as it can.

The society started life in 1918 as the Industrial Welfare Society, concerning itself with improving conditions at work, starting with such basics as lavatories and canteens. By the end of the Second World War most of these reforms had been achieved and enshrined in statute. It was no longer thought revolutionary to treat people as human beings.

Welfare also had its unproductive side. Employers who thought that subsidized meals and bowling greens for the workers would improve productivity often found the opposite was true. "Ungrateful" employees counted the cost of paternalism and calculated what it would mean in their pay packet. As George Woodcock, then general secretary of the TUC, put it in conversation with the Industrial Society's director: "Remember, welfare is a dirty word to the unions. It's what employers give their workers to keep wages down."

That lesson, of changing workers' responses in a changing society, was not lost. The society changed its name in 1965, dropping "welfare" and going out in earnest for the first time to win over the unions to its standard. Not the rare right-wingers on whom they could always count, but Jack Jones and Hugh Scanlon. It was a signal achievement to get them on the governing council.

It is this recognition that there are two points of view in industry that marks off the society from its well-intentioned rivals such as the Working Together Campaign.

Unlike those who imagine that everybody can be persuaded to agree on economic and social objectives, the society recognizes that there is a role for each side. It seeks to get each side to recognise the role of the other.

The author is Labour Editor, The Times.

Five ways to win commitment

by John Garnett

The commitment of people's efforts to creative work in industry and commerce is the challenge of the age. Our society can start to pay its way and progress only if we create and sell more goods and services. In the short term our balance of payments will be improved by the flow of money in and out of Britain and North Sea oil may produce a massive profit, but the long-term development of our prices they are prepared to pay. Since we depend on people to create this worth and to create these jobs, we need their commitment to work.

This dependence on people is highly relevant to the purpose of the Industrial Society, which has been concerned with people and work for 60 years.

There are, of course, real difficulties. There is the problem of involving each individual in large organizations, and there are natural differences of view between people as customers, managers, trade union representatives or employees. However, the essential question is this: how do we get "from each according to his ability" when, ahead of any other nation in the world, we have granted "unto each according to his need"?

The society has noted that the companies which achieve the greatest success in securing the commitment of people to their work seem to concentrate on five areas.

● There is increasing recognition of the importance of the immediate team leader at each level who should not be responsible for involving more than 18 people: there is also a return to the belief in a working team leader who has clear accountability to management.

This person cannot be fully effective if he is elected by the men as is the chargeman on cutting machines on the coalface. The team leader is there to get the cooperation of the group to the objective set by management. He is the management representative to the team and his role must be separate and complementary to the team or group's representative to management (the shop steward).

The whole of the society's leadership training work is based on teaching leaders what they need to do, and as a result of doing this they become more effective leaders. It is not a question of trying to change attitudes, but of persuading people to take action by drills, argument, the examples of others who have done it before, or by trying it out on a course and showing that it works.

We have noted 10 actions which successful managers and supervisors take to achieve better results through people. These points are availble on a card which is now in the possession of many thousands of people in industry and commerce. It is shown in the accompanying list and is perhaps the most important document published by the society.

● During the past 15 years the society has campaigned in organizations of 100 or more employees for two separate but complementary systems for upward and downward communication. If management wants to get a message over to its employees or to explain the reasons behind a decision it needs to use primarily managers and supervisors. However, if management wants to find out about people's ideas, reactions and feelings, the most effective way is to use elected representatives in consultative committees.

Although there is much talk about the importance of communicating through managers and supervisors there is a problem of getting managers who may be technically most gifted to communicate with their people.

In answer to this problem the society recognized the vital need to evolve a drill which it called briefing groups to ensure that at least once a month employees at every level come together in their work groups of between four and 18 people, with the immediate boss, to talk about what was achieved by the team the previous month and to plan for the next one.

Such a regular mechanism can also be used for explaining the reasons behind any decisions taken at the top which affect people at the place of work. The system has been increasingly used as the first step in any significant participation.

In the area of upward communication the society has built on the experience of people who have had 50 or more years' experience: Reckitt & Colman since 1909, Kalamazoo since 1913, ICI through Brunner Mond since 1921, and British Steel through United Steel since 1928. The society has emphasized the importance of consulting before any proposed management decisions are taken so that the organization may have the benefit of the employees' experienced views. Furthermore, where trade unions are recognized, their representatives should be involved ex-officio in the consultative procedure.

● Since its earliest days the society has campaigned for decent physical conditions of employment and continues to advise on industrial catering and the provision of washing facilities. It provides advice on pensions and gives training to pension fund trustees, but its prime campaign is to achieve common conditions of employment in the way staff and factory operatives are treated.

Commentators on today's society often wrongly criticize the class structure of British industry. It is not about class, but about too much status and the recent inability to reward more senior levels of British management by increased salaries that has unfortunately encouraged an increase in some outward status symbols.

● It used to be said frequently that management receives the trade union reactions it deserves. Perhaps it would be more true to say that management gets the reaction its predecessors

continued on next page

ACTION BY LEADERS

1 Set the task of the team: regularly remind them why it matters.
2 Make leaders accountable for teams of four to 18; give all leaders instruction in these 10 actions.
3 Plan the work, pace its progress and design jobs to encourage the commitment of individuals and teams.
4 Set individual targets after consulting; discuss progress with each person regularly, but at least once a year.
5 Delegate decisions to individuals. Consult those affected.
6 Communicate the importance of each person's job; explain decisions to help people apply them; brief team monthly on progress, policy and people.
7 Train and develop people, especially those under 25; gain support for the rules and procedures, set an example and have a go at those who break them.
8 Where unions are recognized, encourage joining, attendance at meetings, standing for office and speaking up for what each person believes is in the interests of the task, team and individual.
9 Care about the wellbeing of people in the team; improve working conditions; deal with grievances and attend functions.
10 Monitor action; learn from successes and mistakes; regularly walk round each person's place of work, observe, listen and praise.

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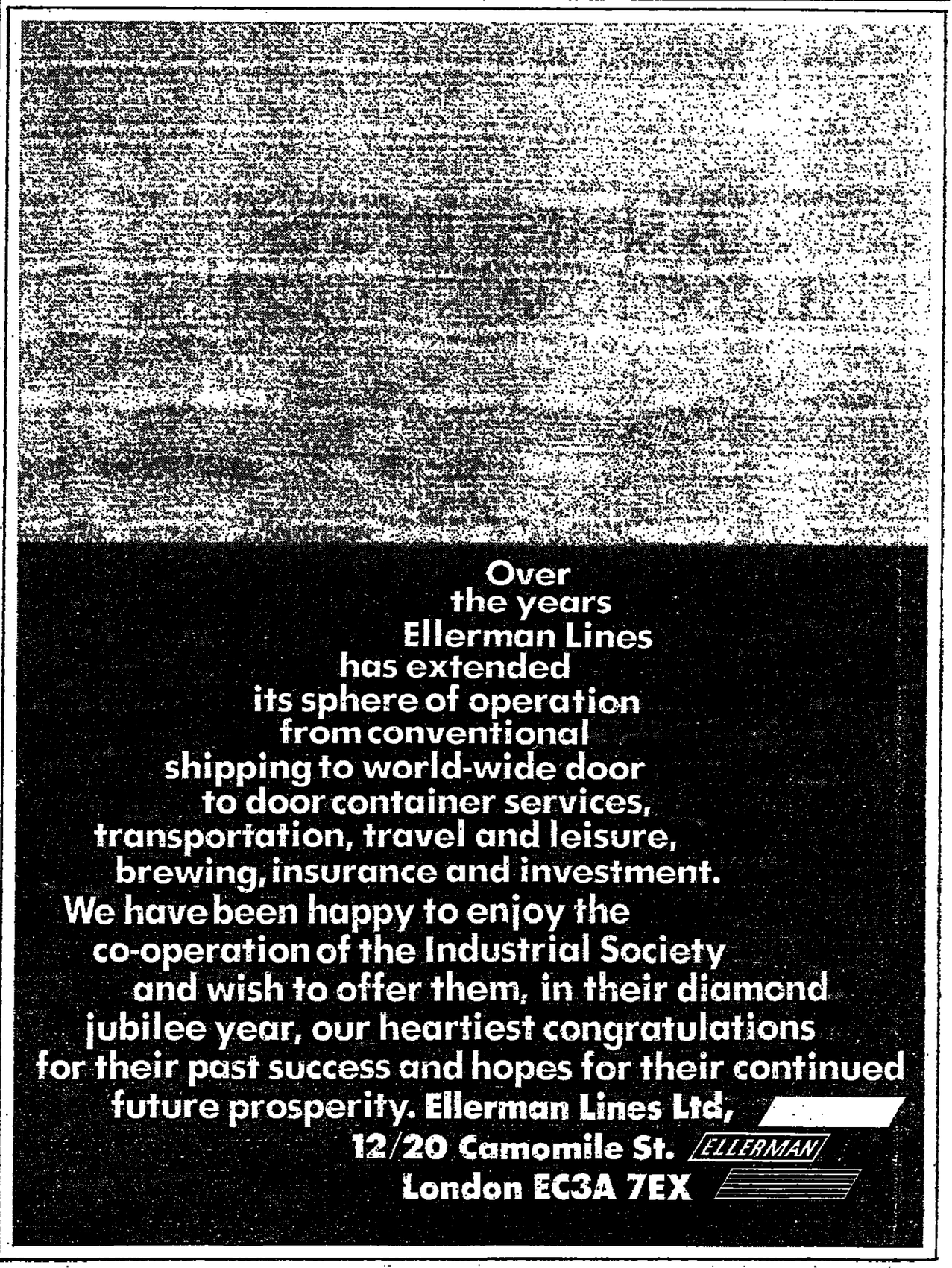
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The views of two men, one a shipping line executive and the other a trade unionist, with distinctive approaches to the problem of industrial cooperation

A breed who can lead as well as manage

by Donald Macintyre

When Ellerman Lines decided to recognize a white-collar union for the first time a little more than two years ago, it seemed the natural thing to call in the Industrial Society to advise them on how to go about it.

"The problem was to draw up a procedural agreement that worked", says Mr Peter Laister, Ellerman's group managing director. "The Industrial Society has a large amount of experience to draw on which we didn't have. I don't believe in making your own mistakes if you can benefit from the lessons of someone else's."

The union involved, the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, offered no objection to the company's calling in the society as consultants. The union was consulted before the proposed agreement was drafted and up to now it has worked "very well".

If that sounds like a testimonial, then you would expect little else from Mr Laister. He had not joined the company, whose multi-million pound interests now include shipping, travel insurance and brewing, when the agreement was struck. But he has been associated with the society through much of his management career and is a member of the Industrial Society council's governing executive.

As a young Esso engineer, Mr Laister was one of the two principal architects of the Fawley blue book, which embodied the results of a revolutionary productivity deal. In his career since then, which included top jobs in Esso's marketing division, where he brought off a similar management coup, and at British Oxygen, he has played an active part in the society, and is one of its most enthusiastic champions.

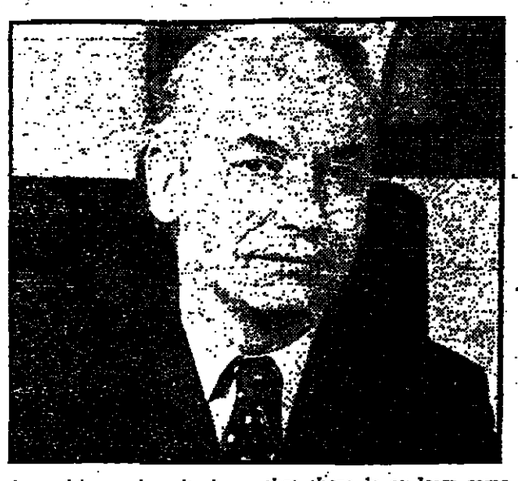
He reacts particularly sharply to suggestions that the Industrial Society has an "airy fairy" quality, devoting its time to abstractions at the expense of practical work which can benefit industry in a concrete way.

"One of the society's strongest points is that it is a very pragmatic organization", he says, adding that its director, Mr John Garnett, whom he much admires, "may be an idealist but he is also a very practical man".

Certainly, his company's own experience with the society appears to back him up. Senior executives are sent from time to time on the society's effective leadership courses, to which Mr Laister is a frequent contributor.

About 230 middle managers and shop stewards have been through a range of the society's more basic industrial relations courses and about a thousand employees (mainly white collar) take part in the regular briefing groups, which take place on principles devised by the society.

The society's briefing group principle is that employees are given regular (in the Ellerman case, monthly) briefings on developments in the company and given a chance to air their views. These start at a senior level and a chain is then formed in which a middle management man who has attended one group meeting will brief supervisors beneath him, and so on. The system is open to



the criticism that it is a poor substitute for industrial democracy. A minute of one recent Ellerman meeting suggests that the information is unexceptional.

But Mr Laister points out that the company does not hold briefing groups in all departments and that there have been complaints from some that information has been discussed in meetings before it has reached the managers and staff it actually affects.

This suggests, he believes, that there is at least some substance in the system. "It does mean that employees are told the sort of things we would probably not normally tell them and sometimes this is information we wouldn't want known outside the company, so trust is involved."

Besides pragmatism, Mr Laister lists the society's strongest suits as impartiality, the high quality of its staff, and the relevance of the issues it tackles.

"There are some things that the Industrial Society does so much better than anyone else." One of these he believes, is its basic training for shop stewards and managers—often together—in "how to negotiate, how do you draw up a grievance procedure, the ABC of everyday industrial relations, if you like. Their training in this sphere is really first class."

Mr Laister's admiration for the Industrial Society however, goes rather deeper than that. It appears to centre on that quality, rather intangible for the outsider, which the society attempts to foster in its courses for senior executives and which Mr Laister defines as being based on the view "that managers need not only to manage but to lead".

He talks of the importance of motivating managers, to persuade them to come to grips with the increasingly complex industrial environment, with its new technological, ecological and social dimensions.

"There is nothing quite like the Industrial Society anywhere and there is no equivalent in the United States, where I have spent quite a lot of time. There are many companies which could benefit from its help I can assure you. We are lucky to have it."

The author is Labour Reporter, The Times.

Common ideas led to conversion

Mr Gavin Laird admits bluntly that he used to regard the Industrial Society as a "hangover from nineteenth-century liberalism, paternalistic and made up of people who talked their heads off about industry without ever having worked in it".

Today the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' Scottish executive member is an enthusiastic, if occasionally critical, member of the society's council and a regular lecturer on its books, particularly for management training courses.

The conversion came through Mr Laird's own close association with training. "I started to come up against some of the Industrial Society people who were involved in the same courses as I was and I realized that a lot of what they were saying showed we had ideas in common and that their approach made sense."



And while Mr Laird concedes that paternalism may not have been banished from every quarter of the Industrial Society, he believes strongly that its role in improving the lot of industry, and of industrial workers, in particular, is important enough to merit expansion. "It may sound like a cliché but I've spent a large part of my working life trying to improve the working environment of trade unionists. A man spends 11,000 days of his life at work, and whatever you do to increase wages and holidays, however vital, they aren't everything."

Making life more satisfying in the workplace is one of the aims Mr Laird sees the Industrial Society as having in common with progressive union officials. He speaks highly not only of Industrial Society basic training for shop stewards and managers on the basic principles of collective bargaining and industrial legislation but of their work on job enrichment and industrial democracy as well.

Traditionally the TUC has seen itself as the fount of shop steward education. This is one reason why, while senior General Council figures like Mr Jack Jones and Mr Hugh Scanlon have long been figures in the society, Congress House itself, from Mr Len Murray down, have tended to see the society's incursions into training with something like suspicion.

As Mr Laird points out, however, the demand has never been more pressing. New pensions and health and safety legislation will require the direct involvement of some 400,000 trade unionists on joint boards and committees, quite apart from the new skills that will be needed by those who *take an active part in whatever government proposals* for industrial democracy finally emerge in the wake of Bullock. "It's a physical impossibility for the TUC to train the lot", he says.

And while a number of unions, like Mr Clive Jenkins's Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, are already vastly expanding their own training facilities to cope with the new needs, others are not. In any case Mr Laird believes that the Industrial Society will have an increasing part to play.

He speaks favourably both of the Industrial Society's own courses and those run in house by companies which bring society staff in to give lectures and lead seminars. "Provided we can have a look at the curriculum beforehand, we certainly do not object to employers footing the bill for some shop steward training", he says.

The importance of training trade unionists goes well beyond the mere provision of committee-fodder to satisfy the demands of new legislation. "It's interesting how often in a discussion on pensions, say, some guy who has never been vocal in union meetings, and would never dream of being a union convener, will come forward with a real interest and knowledge of the issue", Mr Laird says. "Unions in the past have woefully underrated the importance of pensions and we badly need people to be trained and to play their part."

Mr Laird gives you the feeling that he sees such a development as being as important for the individual employee himself as it is for the colleagues who benefit from his skill.

He says: "I enjoy my job. I don't wake up in the morning and dread going to work. But for many people that cold walk to the factory gate in the morning can be a pretty bleak prospect." Mr Laird, who believes that the Industrial Society's heart is in the right place on the importance of job satisfaction, would like to see it expand its support for projects which increase the non material rewards of life at work.

He has regularly taken part in society management training courses. The society sees the exposure of leading union officials to managers ranging from supervisors to top executives as a key part of its trading here and Mr Laird has found the sessions stimulating and provocative. "Where there is antagonism between the audience and myself, it seems to be more marked the higher up the company you go", he says.

A frequent example which he uses in lectures to managers when emphasizing very much an Industrial Society view—the need for improved communication with employees—is straight from his own experience some years ago as a AUEW convener at Singer in Clydebank.

"The company was embarking on an £8m investment programme and the changes they wanted brought a wave of discontent and industrial trouble. We got them to give three months' notice of any redeployment and there was not a strike in the place after that. It's astonishing in how many companies the men knock off on Friday and come back on Monday to find they are in a different part of the factory, without lavatories or tea machines. They may be little things but they can cause a lot of big problems."

Communication and consultation fall short of full industrial democracy, in Mr Laird's view. As he puts it: "What happened in Clydebank was very much an Industrial Society kind of solution. It may not go far enough but it's a big step in the right direction."

Mr Laird is mildly critical of the society for not doing more work on industrial safety, on which most trade unions believe employers have dragged their feet in the past.

And he certainly does not believe that the Industrial Society's role in bringing unions and employers together can be a substitute for good old-fashioned collective bargaining. But he is one senior full-time union official who thinks the common ground it has established between the two sides of industry will continue to be fertile.

D.M.

A shared interest in good communication



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* Keep all factual information concise and easily digestible.
* Use bold, simple diagrams in place of long text.
* Provide strong photographic treatment of the company's activities.
* Check that all data corresponds with the shareholders' reports, and make those reports available to interested employees; the house journal should also be available to shareholders.
* Send the journal to the employee's home; this is proved to achieve higher recall than distributing the journal at work.

The status of 'Plessey World' was given further recognition by the award of the Walker Cup by the British Association of Industrial Editors for the best employee report of 1976.

A copy of the most recent financial edition of 'Plessey World' is available on request from The Plessey Company Limited, Printing & Publicity Services Department, Ilford, Essex, IG1 4AQ. Telephone: London (01) 478 3040.

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Five ways to win commitment

continued from previous page

deserved. The society's work, however, is based on the actions management and trade unions need to take if the organization is to create more effectively the goods and services that the community needs.

The Donovan report on trade unions recommended that there should be written agreements between the company and trade unions setting out the negotiating procedures. The society immediately published a booklet *Model Procedure Agreements* under the joint authorship of an experienced trade union official and a managing director. This sets out examples of procedures that have been found useful and emphasizes among other things that any agreement should open with a statement of common purpose, "the employer and the union(s) are both concerned that the enterprise shall succeed and that the employees shall be treated with justice".

The society's view as expressed in evidence to various inquiries and to Members of Parliament is that, increasingly and quite properly, the members govern the union and not, as in the old days, that the union governs the members. It, therefore, management seeks to change union attitudes it needs primarily to talk to union members who are its employees. It has been noted that those companies which take an early positive approach to union membership achieve more productive relationships with the unions than those who hold back.

The Industrial Society started as the Boys' Welfare Society in 1918. Throughout its history it has been concerned with the training and development of young employees at work. The society is now particularly concerned with what young employees can do themselves to put more into, and get more out of, their work. The conferences at Keble College, pioneered by John Marsh, the second director of the society, have illuminated for large numbers of young employees what they themselves can do and how much success can be achieved.

The Challenge of Industry conferences in schools are another important part of the society's activities. During 1977 all sixth formers in Essex attended two-day conferences at which they discussed in small groups the practical things that can be done to achieve people's co-operation at work. More than 1,000 managers and trade unionists from industry took part in similar schools conferences throughout the country which involved 15,000 young people.

These conferences have highlighted the need to put over to all at work, at school and in higher levels of education, to teachers, parents and the community at large the importance of work in industry and of creating the things that people need.

In our jubilee year the society's Common Purpose campaign aims to bring home to the nation the worthiness of work in industry so that the material needs of people may be met, so that the wealth may be created to pay the nurses, old age pensions and teachers, and so that real employment may become available for us all.

There are many practical things that need to be done to achieve people's cooperation at work, but one of them is to have this sense of common purpose in industry that can win the hearts and minds of people.

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا في الأصل

A voice heeded in high places

y Paul Routledge

he Industrial Society aims, its own words, to pro- ote the fullest involve- ent of all people in their ork in order to increase e effectiveness of the ganization and the satis- ction of individuals in oducing the goods and rvices which the com- unity needs.

It specializes in effective adership, productive anagement-union relations d participation; practical mmunication, improving e work environment and veloping young ployees. The society is an dependent organization, thout need of government lp because it earns nearly m a year through its ser- ces to member organiza- ons.

These include industrial d commercial companies, ade unions, nationalized dustries, central and local vernment departments d employers' associations, d total 14,500. It is the ciety's proud boast that 92 r cent of its income is rived from service to ose organizations and only per cent from subscrip- ns.

The society's governing dy is a council of 60 lead- managers, trade union- s and figures drawn from blic life; some, like Mr ck Jones, Mr Hugh Scan- e and Lord Robens, are usehold names, others are tle known outside this ecialty. All are chosen for eir constructive attitude meeting the challenges of industrial society.

As a body with 60 years of ld experience of life in itish industry, the ciety's views are under- ndably accorded a certain gree o. respect. It is cred- d with doing more to end the 1971 Industrial lations Act (about which had serious reservations) ring its parliamentary ssage than any other urce, including the bour Party.

The society's leaders have gular contacts with all litical parties at West- inster, and with senior civil rvants. Their services are so called upon in other alks of public life; for stance, Mr John Garnett, the director, was a member of the Wilberforce tribunal that produced a settlement in the miners' strike in 1972. The society also submits expert evidence to inquiries such as the Bullock Committee on Industrial Democracy, and follows up its initiatives with campaigning for its point of view.

The society's chief purpose is to enable member organizations to take the action necessary to solve problems and achieve increased efficiency and profitability. This task is tackled on a variety of fronts. Some 800 residential and non-residential courses are held all over the country each year for all levels of management, for supervisors, shop stewards, young employees, and staff and training specialists. Furthermore, about 1,000 inquiries are dealt with every month.

Industrial relations difficulties are handled, too. The society offers an audit of company labour practices which gives a thorough analysis and recommendations for action. There is also an independent mediation and arbitration service, and a service designed to test employee opinion on trade union recognition.

The society is also active in schools and universities. It runs Challenge of Industry conferences in schools to bring home to young people "the intellectual and moral challenge of choosing industry and commerce". Industrial societies now exist at Oxford and Cambridge, and there are plans to open eight more at provincial universities.

All these avenues of influence will be brought into play during this year's campaign to win general recognition of the social challenge in industry. Mr John Garnett, director of the society, says: "At the present time we are spending more than £1,000 per family a year more than we are earning. This is financed by borrowing money from the Arabs and elsewhere, all of which will have to be repaid by the production efforts of our children and grandchildren.

"We have no moral right to commit ourselves to social expenditure on unemployment, hospitals, schools and housing without being able to finance it ourselves. British men and women have all the gifts of commitment, energy and enthusiasm.

"Furthermore, those of us who have worked at the bottom for many years of our lives know that what frustrates people is not being exploited but being underused, underwanted and underneeded. If we need the contribution of these gifts—and they are available—how can we liberate the gifts and get them committed to productive work?"

The society's answer is the Common Purpose campaign, which will seek to persuade people to be committed to their work through a realization of the importance of their contribution. "It must be more widely understood that the creation of wealth through work in industry and commerce determines the survival of our community", Mr Garnett argues.

"It is therefore esssential that there is a sense of common purpose among people at work, and that this is communicated extensively and effectively."

This message will be hammered home through the society's traditional points of pressure—through managers and supervisors, shop stewards; through briefing groups on the shopfloor; through company annual reports; in union-management agreements, and at annual meetings of employees.

The Industrial Society is criticized by the left for being right and by the right for being left, but priding itself on being "two-sided, not neutral" it argues convincingly that it is a genuine forum where the critical issue of how British industry is to develop can be thrashed out. As the country moves towards a general election, and social attitudes polarize, it is a testing time for its theories to be tried out on the shopfloor.





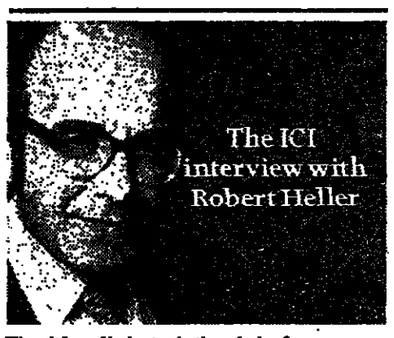


The Duke of Edinburgh addressing an Industrial Society conference in 1975. Above right: the Duke of York, later George VI, wading ashore during an Industrial Welfare Society camp in Suffolk in 1930. The camps, held between 1921 and 1936, sought to bring together public school boys and apprentices from industry. Special games (top) were devised to deny either side an advantage.

'You are thrown in at the deep end with no restrictions really, the opportunities are marvellous.'

Judith Mills, ICI Sales Representative





The vision of industry in the minds of many young people still owes much to Blake's 'dark satanic mills'. How fair an assessment is this? Every year ICI recruits around two hundred graduates. In this interview, Robert Heller, Editor of 'Management Today' talks to three working at ICI Mond Division in Cheshire – *Judith Mills* (23), Sales Representative, *Brian Slaney* (26), an Engineer, and *Max White* (27), a Personnel Officer. How have their ideas of industry in general, and ICI in particular, changed?

Heller: Max, was there any hostility towards profitable concerns like ICI in your fraternity?

White: Yes... a high degree – which I also shared. The academic world deals in theory, so assumptions are made which you later find are not reflected in reality. There's little appreciation of how managers do their jobs or that they have to balance human interests with commercial reality.

Heller: What persuaded you, despite your initial hostility, to join ICI?

White: I was fascinated by industrial relations. I wanted to find out what really happened. I'd assumed industrial relations were about confrontation. When I arrived I found confrontation formed only a very tiny part of it.

Heller: Do you all feel your work at ICI is useful to the nation?

Slaney: The public probably see things like the social services as being more *directly* useful. They fail to realise that it's companies like ICI contributing through taxes and so on, that make these services possible.

Mills: One of the major things is the employment we create... that people are better off. I think if we had more of an ICI set-up throughout the country – more profitable firms – we'd *all* be better off.

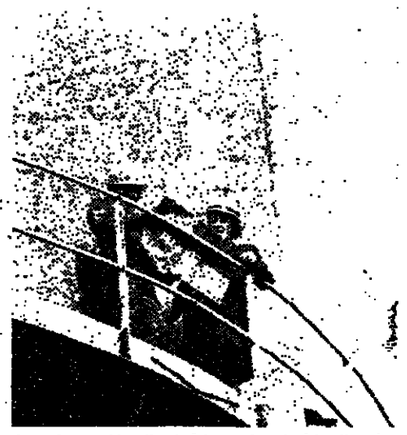
Heller: How important is the profit motive in industry?

White: We're a capital intensive industry and we've got to make a profit to keep pace with the need to build new plants – which will help us to get our share of world markets.

Slaney: It's essential if British industry is to go ahead. I have shop floor meetings where we share information about what we are doing. In one product area where we've had problems, the first question the foreman gets asked is "How much did we make yesterday?" This is a step in the right direction as far as I can see.

Heller: And what do *you* all get out of it?

Slaney: I've found myself doing the sort of jobs now that I once thought I wouldn't be allowed to tackle for another 10 years. After only 5 years here, I've got 60 people working for me and a budget of £1 million.



Brian Slaney: "I handle jobs I thought I wouldn't be allowed to tackle for 10 years."

Heller: Max, you're a social scientist and personnel specialist. Have you found much scope for initiative at ICI?

White: Yes. When I first arrived I was given the go ahead to introduce a psychological testing scheme of mine, in certain areas. That was my initiative and the company welcomed it. Their willingness to consider new ideas is very heartening.

Heller: So joining such a large organisation hasn't robbed you of your individuality...

White: In a company as large as this there's plenty of *space* – space for the individual to develop.

Mills: I've found there are no restrictions really or orders from above – the opportunities are marvellous. After 2 years I'm responsible for handling sales worth £12 million to our customers in the Manchester area.

Heller: Can a big company be competitive – has ICI a sharp enough cutting edge?

Mills: Yes, I think it has. We do well. We create wealth as a company and lots of people benefit. This wouldn't happen if we weren't sharp and better at our job than the opposition.



"How important is the profit motive in industry?" asks Robert Heller. From L to r.: Brian Slaney, Heller, Judith Mills, Max White.

Judith Mills (23), Sales Representative. After 2 years, already handling sales worth £12 million.

Ideas in action ICI

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On this page and the next: why an engineering company, a retail organization, a firm of accountants and a county council called in the Industrial Society to help to improve their communications and their man management



Three studies in concentration on the factory floor. Involvement at work, as defined by the Industrial Society, demands more than concern with the job in hand: prerequisites include strong lines of communication and an awareness by both management and employees of their common interest in the success of their enterprise.

Talking shop

by Christopher Thomas

The spread of maximum information to employees is fundamental to modern industrial relations, a fact that has yet to permeate many boardrooms. But the inexorable progress towards more information-sharing and better communications generally raises a poignant question—how do you do it?

Firms' newspapers, newsletters, special brochures—all these are fine if they are used properly, but in the end there is only one fully effective way of communicating: to talk.

Some firms' newspapers and various publications about themselves are badly produced, tedious, boring and unread. They might as well save their money. A propaganda sheet extolling the virtues of The Company does nothing for industrial relations or a better understanding between management and the shop floor.

Even the best firms' newspapers are no substitute for talking. The Delta Metal Company, which has a long tradition of close working relations with the Industrial Society, has put the theory into practice with the introduction of briefing sessions, mostly in companies with fewer than 400 employees. Delta's unequivocal response: they work excellently.

Delta publications are also well produced. Take a brochure about Delta training schemes. It is fully illustrated with photographs, drawings—and cartoons. The introduction to it gives an idea of the approach: "This is an unusual brochure. We've read a score too many that use all the more recent catchphrases about training: 'progressive, trainee-centred, allowing maximum opportunities for self-development, etc. . So we will try to tell you exactly how we operate, and why our company is worth considering."

Concise, readable and punchy.

Mr Christopher Walliker, Delta's director of manpower, has no doubts about the value of the association with the Industrial Society. "The IS is good at bringing home to trade unions and employers the real issues at stake."

He added: "Briefing groups are effective in the right surroundings. They are only one method and are not the total answer. There will always be areas of communication to improve on and you can never reach Utopia. The most important thing is management's attitude to it. You have got to convince the people who are the backbone of the business, the managers, that it is necessary and it works. We must not live in an ivory tower."

Briefing groups should be held at regular and known times—say 3.30 on the last Friday of the month. It is important because in between those times it stimulates unofficial communication as items of interest arise.

The Industrial Society produced a comprehensive survey into communications at Delta, which can be said to have one of the most enlightened managements where industrial relations are concerned. In that sense it could loosely be called left wing.

The survey covered six companies in Delta's Astonia division, which is the turned parts division. By Delta standards they are all small. A surprising 94 per cent of respondents attended briefing groups, and 76 per cent had accurate knowledge of their frequency. Half were briefed by their immediate boss; 92 per cent attended regularly.

Generally groups of 11 to 30 workers were favoured, and most people preferred monthly sessions.

Subjects mentioned most at briefing sessions reflect workers' overriding interest in job security. Profits are mentioned most, followed by orders, output and sales.

It is illuminating to list the other subjects mentioned in order of frequency: machinery, expenditure, machine loadings, complaints, state of the company, pensions, staff changes, departmental performance, stock, units of production, future prospects, questions and suggestions, what is in the newsletter, management changes, new jobs coming in, costs, cash flow, pay, safety, payments to Astonia, holidays, income, share income.

The Industrial Society recommended that financial information, which some workers said they had not fully understood, should be presented so that it meant something to more people.

The society concluded in its Astonia survey that with few exceptions people seemed content to leave management to the managers, provided there was an atmosphere of trust and that managers treated them with respect.

That involved management in keeping them informed about what was happening and the reasons behind decisions; consulting them before taking a decision which affected them or to which they could contribute; and "walking the job" and not keeping too aloof.

The survey found that employees generally wanted to hear local and departmental information rather than hearing from the top man.

All of this points to the undeniable success of briefing groups as a means of talking to the workforce. They need not take long—generally 15 minutes, perhaps as much as half an hour, seemed acceptable to both briefers and briefed.

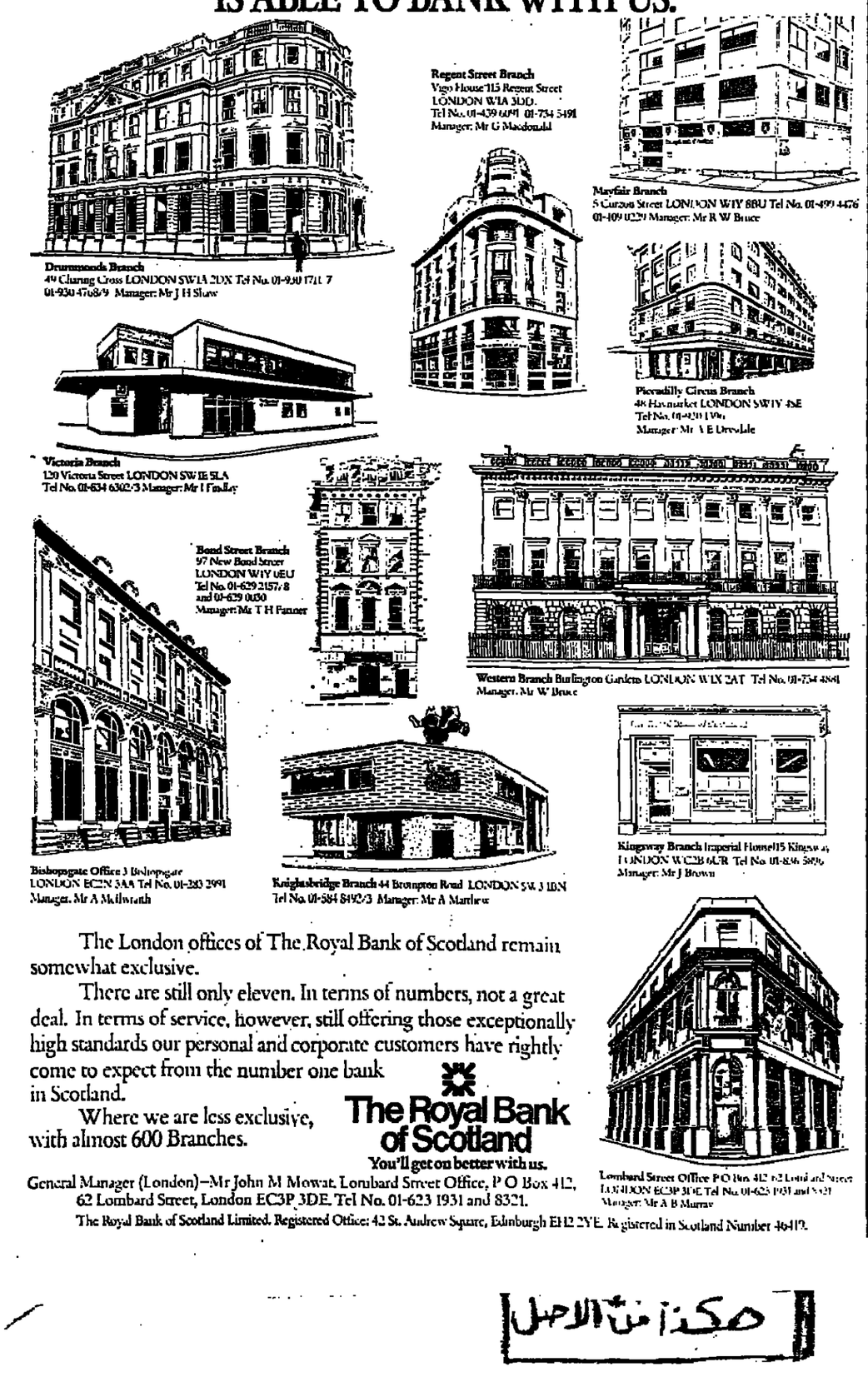
As Mr Walliker said "When people suddenly see offices being rearranged and they do not know what is going on, that is more important than whether the company has lost a Middle East contract."

Mr Walliker is aware that Delta still has almost as much to learn about the disclosure of information as it has to teach. He will be emphasizing this when he speaks at a conference on the subject which the Industrial Society will be running in London on February 16.

Entitled "Like an open book . . ." the conference will discuss the effects to date of the relevant code of practice established six months ago under the Employment Protection Act. Other speakers will include Mr Jim Mortimer, chairman of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service, Mr Albert Williams, chairman of the national executive of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians, and Mr Donald Mother, still, group managing director of Eyre & Spottiswoode.

The author is Labour Reporter, The Times.

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Two of a kind

by John Chartres

Among the phrases contained in the three "basic aims" laid down by Mr John Moores, the founder of the Littlewoods Organization, are: "To give all employees the opportunity to contribute to the growth of the organization so that they can develop their abilities to the full and earn fair reward for their labours."

And: "To develop a non-restrictive and stimulating working climate with the active encouragement of enterprise, innovation and personal responsibility."

Small wonder then, that this large retailing organization which employs more than 35,000 in its shops, its mail order depots and its headquarters in Liverpool, should find common ground with the aims and objects of the Industrial Society.

Formal links began in 1970 when Mr Moores and his senior executives developed an awareness that many of the problems facing commerce and industry ought to be faced up to and tackled at an early stage—in the sixth forms of schools in fact.

The Industrial Society made, and still makes, a substantial contribution to a continuing nationwide programme designed to convince the best and brightest of young people that the retailing of goods is an interesting, exciting, and worthwhile activity and not some sordid, unacceptable aspect of capitalism that ought to be shunned by anyone with a social conscience.

At about the same time, too, the Industrial Society helped the organization with one of its action-centred leadership courses prepared by Mr John Adair, a former instructor and specialist on the subject at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst.

From this first programme the organization has been able to set up its own leadership training system and to date between 4,000 and 5,000 employees have taken courses—Littlewoods employs about 3,000 managers and its own training department has a total staff of 2,500.

Another important contribution made by the society has been the establishment of a briefing group under which any point of policy or of information can be disseminated from the Liverpool headquarters down to every counter assistant and mail order packer between Inverness and Truro within the day. In its basic principles the system bears a marked resemblance to the well-tried armed forces method of passing information down the line.

The links between the organization, which has an enviable world-wide reputation for the excellence of its staff relationships, are now permanent and continuous. They are also two-way, with Littlewoods' executives and managers frequently contributing to IS activities in various parts of the country.

The flow of information about other companies and industries and the way they handle problems is also valued highly by the organization, particularly in trade union relationships and in an age of new legislation.

Mr Bill Rees, group management development and training manager, says that one of the features of the Industrial Society which attracted Littlewoods was the practical approach of advisers and lecturers. "I suppose like many other commercial concerns we viewed the academic approach with some suspicion, but we have always found the Industrial Society people to be highly practical and experienced in the hard world."

Although not perhaps strictly related to specific activities of the Industrial Society, Littlewoods' attitude towards the difficulties surrounding the employment of ethnic minority groups is an interesting one which recently earned high praise from Mr John Grant Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Employment, during a visit to Liverpool.

The organization has laid down a target under which a minimum of 5 per cent of coloured people should be employed in all stores and depots where suitably qualified staff in these groups are available; obviously it cannot be an absolute rule in, for example, Belfast or Londonderry.

Congratulations to the Industrial Society on its achievements over sixty years of working towards a common purpose for employee and employer.

Reed International Limited

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Course for a ship with a hundred captains

by Derek Harris

Tackling management in the context of groups of professional people, such as accountants, presents its own particular problems. It is less easy than in, say, a factory to evaluate the success of a management course in terms of subsequent actions taken.

For this reason an exercise going on within Thomson McLintock Associates, one of the top-rank accountancy firms in the United Kingdom, still awaits a definitive evaluation, although the firm has been encouraged to proceed well beyond pilot study stage.

The scheme was first set up just over two years ago by the Industrial Society with help from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland. (McLintock was originally a Scottish partnership which still has a large base in Glasgow, although the main office is now in London.)

McLintock has some 18 other offices around the country and the staff overall includes 130 partners, about 80 managers and as many assistant managers.

The firm is an example of the increase in size of accountancy partnerships that has been a growing trend in recent years, usually the result of amalgamations. Two thirds of the top 30 accountancy firms have become members of the Industrial Society already, with most of them calling on the society for help with training or management advice.

It probably justifies the society's rough rule of thumb that when a partnership in a profession employs 100 people or more it will need organization to cope with man management.

In such larger groups lack of coordination can arise because of the nature of the accountants' job in servicing a multiplicity of clients in various ways. Often, too, there is the tendency—by no means peculiar to accountants—for promotion to the managerial group because of technical excellence as an accountant rather than because of a person's skills as a manager.

It is all too easy for those extrovert members of a team who excel at getting business in from the outside world simply to bulldoze their own firm's inside staff. Equally the quieter breed of inside staff may have their faults, such as not appreciating how junior staff can be better motivated.

As it happens these have not been identified as specific problems at McLintock but the firm itself was the first to recognize that its size of operation, involving a number of partners of equal status, demanded single and decisive administration.

Three years ago McLintock appointed a non-accountant as partnership secretary. He was Mr John Owen who had retired as a major-general in the Royal Marines where, in addition to the management experience that had naturally come his way, he had taken a particular interest in the techniques of communication.

"Overseeing administration" was Mr Owen's own first description of his job. But it inevitably involves solving difficulties at inter-management as well as other levels. Mr Owen said: "I suppose running a large professional partnership can be something like operating a ship with a hundred captains. You can need a bo's'n to sort out all sorts of practicalities."

If a large organization starts to operate in a series of too-watertight compartments there can be problems. "There is now quite a lot of employment legislation and coping with that takes a lot of time."

"What struck me as an outsider was that there were people managing who had received terrific training as far as accountancy was concerned. But the question was: what training had they had in management itself?"

That was the start of the experiment involving the Industrial Society, Mr Owen having previously seen what could be achieved by instituting courses in management and leadership.



John Owen: "Courses a howling success."

Some occasional help was secured from ICAS because it was realized that in the context of courses involving a highly specialized subject like accountancy, practical problems peculiar to that profession were bound to surface from time to time.

Two pilot study courses were set up for senior managers, one in January 1976 and the other the following month. "With those on the courses it was quite simply a howling success," Mr Owen said. "They said this is fine for us—but what about the partners?"

Since then the three management grades have been drawn into the courses and most of the senior managers and partners have taken part. A series of follow-up courses is now being considered, with courses for assistant managers under way.

Typically the courses last 48 hours and work through the management problems appropriate to the particular level of those on the course, there being no mixed sessions with, say, partners and managers on the same course. Discussions and talks cover managing, functional leadership, aspects of work-group structures, the motivation of people in the workplace and all the aspects of communications from persuasion to interviewing and counselling.

Two working evenings are included, at one of which there is usually a guest speaker. Mr Owen's estimate of the cost per head is about £100 at most.

He said: "It is still a little too early to evaluate the results. Improving man management is obviously the long-term aim. But certainly so far we have not had a bad course. What one can hope to do at the time is to help people to identify their own individual weaknesses so that then some of them will do something about it.

"There are a lot of practical skills to be gained, too, in pulling apart the various aspects of problem-solving, for instance, or learning how better to deploy your time."

One of the quickest ways of bringing lessons home to those on the courses is the use of closed circuit television in mock-ups of interviews and counselling.

Various lessons have already emerged from the programme of courses at all management levels. For instance, those in charge of audit groups, usually the assistant managers, have learnt the desirability of injecting the right degree of motivation into teams which are put together for a specific audit and then subsequently disbanded.

Typical points of action which have emerged are when a partner sees how he may involve his secretary more by getting her, say, to manage his appointments diary and when a senior manager takes to bringing assistant managers occasionally into meetings with clients to gain a better impression of what is the end product. Or a tax manager may decide to set his team-members more specific tasks and projects.

In the case of the audit teams it has been fruitful to assess how members coped with their jobs, handing out approbation as merited—and leaving in managers' minds a much clearer picture of individuals' capabilities and progress.

One of the key developments has been the growth of a recognizably effective staff appraisal system at some of the McLintock centres. This is expected to spread through the organization.

But the golden rule that the Industrial Society applies to the courses is that in themselves they should not be used for assessing individuals.

There is naturally a competitive element within the courses but that is made palatable by, for instance, turning the solving of a financial problem into a leadership exercise involving the building of a tower out of a limited number of Lego bricks.

One McLintock's manager who made a mistake on that one went to see how one of his colleagues was going. His colleague did not make the same mistake but fell into the mire elsewhere. Both cheerfully agreed afterwards that they had learnt from the experience.

The author is Commercial Editor, The Times.



Delegates at a course run by the Industrial Society at its offices in Peter Runge House, Carlton House Terrace, London. The exercise is designed to test leadership skills.

Tips for the top echelon at county hall

by Christopher Thomas

Surrey County Council works closely with the Industrial Society's training and management advisers, particularly on a management development course for section heads and group leaders. It forms one of the most important parts of the council's training programme.

The course now includes a session on action plans to ensure that participants get some practical benefit apart from other less quantifiable advantages. The session, devised jointly, is aimed at encouraging participants to make decisions on three or four topics within their responsibility as managers.

Example topics are: Holding regular briefing or progress meetings with staff; initiating specified action to develop subordinates; introducing project control systems. Six months after deciding to advance on such ideas, there is a day of review when the success or failure is assessed.

The course now includes an emphasis on the financial constraints of local government, which directly affect managers who have to work within tighter budgets and sometimes with a smaller staff.

Another innovation is a session that involves the chief executive or a chief officer from the county discussing with counterparts in the districts the problems of management in Surrey. The sessions pay particular attention to what is happening nationally and the problems that might arise for the county and district councils. The value of the sessions is undeniable, especially in key areas such as housing and social services which inter-relate between the county and the districts.

The council joined the Industrial Society soon after completing a review of training arrangements. Its plans for progress over the ensuing years were too expensive to face alone and so it took advantage of the society's increasing contribution to training in the public sector.

At the time the council's training resources were mainly geared to external courses. But there were some internal courses, particularly induction courses for new entrants, and a twice yearly management course arranged in cooperation with a local college.

Since then, internal courses have covered such subjects as management development, introduction to management, chairing and leading meetings, talking at meetings, public speaking, effective writing, interviewing, social and communication skills, and introduction to local government.

Most are organized and run by the council's own training staff but external training consultants are employed for specific courses and sessions on more general courses like management development. Of the outside consultants, the council says, emphatically that the Industrial Society has made the most significant contribution.

The society is running a course on chairing and leading meetings for senior managers who have to do exactly that. The need became apparent soon after local government reorganization in 1974 when a rash of working parties was created to deal with the transition from the old county council to the new. The society's advisers have also helped with seminars on, for example, new employment legislation.

In 1975 the county council made a comprehensive review of management training activities and concluded that management training should continue to form an important part of manpower policies and should, indeed, receive greater attention.

In future, it was agreed, policy matters relating to training should be put to the Chief Officers' Board at an early stage. It was decided to give higher priority to the council's internal training programme to ensure that chief officers were constantly involved in the formation of broad training strategy. It was decided that they should have the benefit of internal seminars at which priorities could be examined.

The county council operates joint training arrangements with the district councils in Surrey and most internal courses include district and council staff since the management difficulties encountered by both groups are broadly similar.

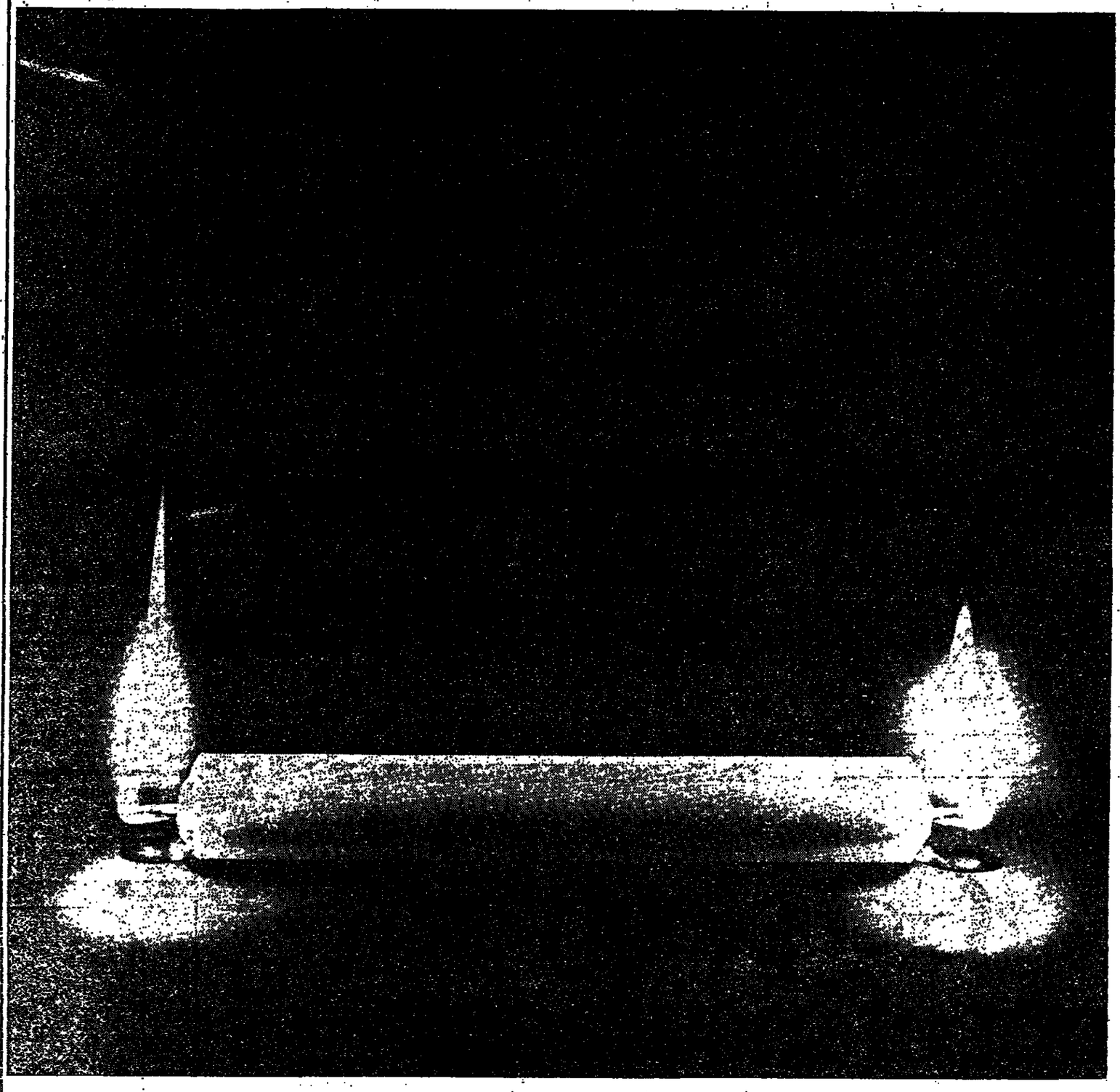
Take just one example of problem-solving in conjunction with the Industrial Society.

At the time of reorganization the county engineer's department had communications problems. The department has an area organization, workshops, depots and special contacts with the sub-unit of the road construction unit for South-east England.

Briefing groups were introduced with the help of the society's training adviser so that information on changes brought about by reorganization reached staff at all levels within a week of the first briefing session being held. Without doubt that helped to remove misunderstanding and apprehension among staff.

Surrey County Council has no doubts about the value of its training exercises and the significant contribution made by the Industrial Society. The council has on occasions nominated junior staff to the society's youth at work conference.

Indeed, the council's training staff have developed so much that it has just lost its senior training officer, Mr David Stubbs, to the Industrial Society as a management and training adviser.



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60

The TI group congratulate the Industrial Society on its Diamond Jubilee and wishes it success with the Common Purpose Campaign in 1978.

More than 1,000 managers and trade unionists and about 10,000 sixth form pupils took part last year in the Society's Challenge of Industry conferences, described on the next three pages

Employers go to school

by Mark Jackson

This year's fashionable theme in education is what is called, with ponderous inaccuracy, the problem at *the interface. It is the great* unifier, the new preoccupation which transcends the muddled acrimonies of last year's great debate.

The issue is the relationship between school and work, and a large part of it hinges on the practical task of getting employers and teachers together. To talk about this as the interface, a word which denotes an area of contact, is a bit droll, since what everyone is concerned about is the yawning gap between the two sides.

Some time during the course of last year's controversies a large part of the educational and industrial establishments decided that it was this communications gap which was responsible for much of the criticism that employers were making of the schools, and for the schools' own difficulties in deciding how to motivate and equip their pupils for adult life.

Opinion formers on both sides, concurring with government ministers, realized that it was a good deal more constructive and agreeable to concentrate on trying to bridge the gap than to go on wrangling about formal standards in the classroom or the intricacies of teaching styles.

Their agreement now is that if schools and employers throughout the country can be persuaded to work together purposefully, teachers will find out what their pupils really need to know in order to earn their living, and how to give them careers guidance based on a real understanding of industry's role in their lives as individuals and as part of the community.

Conversely, it is hoped that at the same time managements will be educated into a better understanding of what they need to do to make the workplace more attractive and fulfilling.

Almost overnight, a multiplicity of organizations and operations have been set up or expanded to bring about this partnership—many possessed of a missionary fervour which has produced a great deal of anecdotal evidence about the need for massive action and the money to support it, but not very much impact on the schools or the industries around them. Even the CBI is now starting its own large-scale scheme, Understanding British Industry, alongside the Industry Project being developed by the Schools Council with the close support of the teacher unions and the encouragement of the TUC.

To date, however, most of the practical progress has been the result of independent initiatives by local education authorities working with groups of employers in their areas.

The picture is at present patchy and incomplete, with progress dependent on local attitudes and energies. Among the most active are areas as diverse as Coventry, Leicestershire and Somerset.

There is little systematic interchange of experience between those concerned—although the Schools Council is trying to promote this—and it is rather as though individual groups of experimenters were all separately evolving the principle of the wheel.

Curious, although not entirely surprising in a highly pluralistic society, is that this particular wheel was developed and refined into an effective device a long time before the present frenzy of concern and activity began. For more than a decade the Industrial Society has been aware of the need to bring together industry and the schools, and, within the limits of its resources, has systematically worked away at the task.

The society's Challenge of Industry programme began, as have so many educational innovations, in the independent sector—more specifically, in the public schools. Its first conference to present industry to a group of young people and to given them a practical insight into how it operates was held at Bryanston School in 1963. It was not for another six years or so that the programme was able to expand out of the private sector into the state schools.

The society is still highly active in organizing conferences in the public schools, where its role has become firmly established. But in the past few years the priority has swung over to the state system, so that this year 70 of its 100 conferences will be run in comprehensives and colleges of further education.

The formula is essentially the same as that pioneered at Bryanston. For two whole days the sixth forms are taken over by a team of managers and trade unionists, who tell them about what happens at work and present them with case studies of management and industrial relations problems to which they are encouraged to produce solutions. Controversial discussions in which pupils can air their doubts or prejudices about union behaviour, or the management ethos, or their hostility to high technology, are encouraged, not to say provoked.

With its entry into the state educational system, the society is finding itself selling the principle of its conferences, as it were, wholesale; while it still approaches many individual school heads directly, in many cases it is the local education authority that sanctions and promotes a programme.

The society charges schools a nominal £1 a head for arranging a conference, with a minimum overall fee of £150—not much more than a quarter of the full cost. The balance, says Miss Angela Arthur, the society's management and training adviser, comes from funds contributed by industry in response to an appeal three or four years ago, to which some donations are still coming in.

To multiply the effect of its limited resources—the constraints are more a matter of expert staff than of money—the society is now asking schools which have already had a conference run for them to manage their own in following years. The society charges them £25 for a manual which details the procedures for getting speakers and for every step in running the conference, together with what it calls a "hand-holding operation" of advice and help, including, if necessary, the provision of a conference chairman.

Some of the advice in the manual suggests that the society has not yet completely caught up with the implications of its expansion into the comprehensives. Schools are advised that they may be able to find management speakers from among old boys and girls or parents; for trade union speakers, however, they are told only to approach the union organizations.

Miss Julia Ollard, who is running the jubilee year Common Purpose campaign, says that the society is doing everything it can to get its members to co-operate in the work of bodies such as the Schools Council and Understanding British Industry. A booklet published by the society this week (*Why Industry Matters* by Julia Ollard and Patrick Wintour, 32pp, £1.25) outlines practical steps that members can undertake to become involved closely with their local schools and universities.

The author is on the staff of The Times Educational Supplement.

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No.1 AND STILL WORKING AT IT!

Materialism put in its place

by Diana Geddes

"I don't want to go into industry; I want to work with people." That is the typical comment made by bright sixth-formers when discussing their future careers. One of the main aims of the Challenge of Industry sixth-form conferences organized by the Industrial Society is to present the human face of industry, to show that it has, or can have, a heart and soul, and that it is very much concerned with and about people.

Young people in school often believe that industry is motivated only by greed, personal gain and the worst forms of materialism, the society says. They have an image of on the one hand the industrialist, interested only in making still more immoral profits, and on the other the trade unionist, set on the destruction of the economy.

The Industrial Society believes that it must, and can, dispel that image, not by indoctrination, but by allowing sixth-formers to challenge and cross-examine managers and trade unionists about what really goes on; and also by showing them the excitement, degree of involvement and sense of achievement and vocation that can be found in trying to solve the day-to-day problems of human relationships thrown up in industry.

The IS runs the conferences on the principle that they should be compulsory for all the pupils in a particular year group at the school, whatever their subjects or inclinations, as only then will the widest possible spectrum of opinion be presented and lively discussions generated.

Those pupils who have no intention of working in industry, who think it is immoral, polluting, boring and so on, might not attend if given the option, but their contributions would nevertheless be valuable, and their extreme ideas would stand a chance of being modified, the society says.

It maintains that a society which does not believe in the moral as well as the economic goodness of the activity by which it earns its living, namely productive industry and commerce, faces a serious dilemma.

The IS began its Challenge of Industry conferences for sixth-formers 15 years ago, insisting from the outset that as balanced a picture as possible be presented between management and trade unions, that no particular interest group be allowed to grind its own axe, and that no individual company be permitted to use the conference as a recruitment drive, even though that company may be sponsoring the conference.

The Challenge of Industry scheme has grown from no more than three or four conferences a year when it began to a record 77 conferences last year, involving more than 10,000 sixth-formers. The society's target this year is 100, and it looks as if it will be easily met. The Great Debate and the Green Paper on education have helped make the "schools-industry interface" a hot issue.

One county that got off to a quick start was Essex where 22 conferences have been held within the past two years, giving almost every sixth-former in the county an opportunity to attend at least a conference at a neighbouring school if not his or her own.

Miss Pamela Pullen, who is a senior county inspector with special responsibility for industrial education and careers, has been the leading light behind the spread of the conferences. She first heard about the conferences by chance, about three years ago, when she was wondering how she could do more to increase the links between schools and industry.

"I thought that this was just the thing I was looking for as a marvellous starter", she says. Although she has nothing but praise for the conferences, she always emphasizes that they should be seen only as one element in a much wider programme of industrial education which she feels every child should be given before going out into the world.

"Many of the sixth-formers said they had never met a manager or trade unionist before. The conferences give them an insight into an area which the ordinary school curriculum could not cover because most teachers do not have first-hand experience of industry. It helps them to understand what is a dominant aspect of our society."

While spreading the gospel of the Challenge of Industry, Miss Pullen has been trying to promote the use in schools of a two-year GCE O-level course on understanding industrial society which has been produced by schools inspectors in Warwickshire, and published in the form of a pupil's text book and teacher's guide by Hodder and Stoughton. The course may be adapted to a CSE course.

But Miss Pullen acknowledges that an obstacle is the shortage of qualified teachers. She has therefore persuaded Essex to commission the Industrial Society to organize a half-day conference on manpower and management for head teachers and senior staff, and a three-day residential conference on industry for classroom teachers.

Both conferences, the first of their kind to be organized by the Industrial Society, will be held for the first time in March, and will be paid for by the authority out of its budget for in-service training. One-day conferences on industrial topics are also being run for teachers at the county's teachers' centres.

Miss Pullen has been strongly supported in her work by Mrs Beryl Platt, chairman of the Essex education committee and a member of several national educational bodies. "I am very much behind the aim of the Industrial Society, to show young people that working in industry can be very difficult, but can also be very exciting and satisfying" she said.

Mrs Platt, a Cambridge graduate, is an aeronautical engineer and worked on developing fighters during the war before taking a job in research and development at British European Airways.

Mr Jack Springett, chief education officer for the county, says the conferences are making a valuable contribution to the difficult process of changing public opinion about industry. He is particularly impressed by the way in which busy people involved in management and trade union affairs are willing to give up a couple of days in order to try to infect others with the enthusiasm they feel for their own work.

By all accounts, most of the conferences held in Essex have been a success, though much depends on the quality of speakers, and experienced trade union and women speakers have been particularly hard to come by. But it is difficult to quantify that success when there are no immediate tangible results.

Miss Margaret Jones, organizer of Essex's first conference at Billericay and now headmistress of Hedley Walter comprehensive school in Brentwood, says we should not be looking for an end product as such. For most pupils, a single two-day conference will not have the effect of a blinding light, when all is suddenly revealed. It will be part of a more subtle accumulative process. What is learnt may not become apparent even to the pupil himself until many years later, she says.



"When God told the wondrous news, He did not forget those at work on the night shift. He told them first." (Caption to the Industrial Society's 1977 Christmas card; it was designed by a pupil at Bryanston School, Dorset, where the first Challenge of Industry conference was held in 1963.)

The author is Education Correspondent, The Times.

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Small hurricane at Shrewsbury: many myths dead



The school from across the magnificent Severn. Will the home team take the lessons of January 13 to heart?

y Richard Sachs

Shrewsbury School: The nt Term begins today and ll end on Thursday, arch 23, . . .". The brief vice in *The Times*, aptly ndwiched two Saturdays o between church news id the science report, gave inkling of the small, self- nerated hurricane which d hit the school at 4 pm e previous afternoon, leav- g in its wake a trail of stroyed preconceptions id exploded myths.

None of the advance ard of returning schoul- ys, glumly unpacking eir trunks or playing a lly game of fives, was are of the phenomenon: t few of the 60 school- asters who had just con- ed a one-day conference the Challenge of nagement are likely to rget it, nor probably are y of the businessmen who ided them in their delib- ations.

That, at least, is the hope the school's careers ster. Mr Hugh Rams- tham, who devised the nference and planned it er the preceeding six nths. An associate mem- r of the British Institute Management, and ap- inted to Shrewsbury in 75 by Mr Donald ight, a notably car- s-minded headmaster, Ramsbotham had pre- usly organized two such nferences for the benefit school-leavers; but it was first time that he had roduced his fellow staff, masse, to the basic doc- nes of management. It s also, he believes, first time that a group such senior businessmen been exposed so ectly, for 24 hours at a etch, to some of the more ondite doctrines of edu- ion in public schools.

Mr Ramsbotham had etched his net wide— le enough to catch almost whole of Shrewsbury's ching faculty, some 20 ds and careers staff m nine other schools and number of big fish from ustry. The conference s led by Mr Hugh Parker, naging director of McKin- 's, an international firm management consultants, d Mr Parker had in n invited six senior ustrialists, all known to personally, to chair dis- ion groups: Mr Alex nett of Whitbread, Mr er Prior of Bulmer, Sir hony Burney of Deben- s, Mr Max English of y International (in place Sir John Buckley), Mr y McCrum of Redland Mr David Norman of sell Reynolds Associates. ix other directors and agers, all from staff and ning departments, nded from Rolls-Royce el, Mather & Platt, De Rue, Pilkington's and Sankey. The chief kers were Mr Eric erson, headmaster of ewsbury, Mr George derson, national secre- of the Transport and eral Workers' Union, Mr John Garnett, direc- of the Industrial ety.

e conference pro- ame was conventional enough: an after-dinner *speech by the headmaster* on "trends in education", followed by long late-night briefings; a brisk introductory address next morning (Mr Parker, ebullient and impressive, on "the British economy and the need for good managers"); discussion groups, morning and afternoon, in syndicates of 12; Mr Henderson, after lunch, on "British management and the trades union movement, and the importance of human relations"; finally, Mr Garnett on "the challenge of management", of which more later.

What was new, apart from the venue, was the situation: schoolmasters and businessmen deliberately confronting each other with their separate points of view and their common needs. Even for the case-hardened Industrial Society, which has been running careers conferences for school-leavers since 1963, this one was something of an experiment.

The IS ran Shrewsbury's first Challenge of Industry conference—for the boys, not the staff — in 1967. Three years later the school became the first to run its own, and it has done so ever since. "Shrewsbury", one IS executive says, in a tone of paternal pride, "provided us with our first lesson in do-it-yourself."

The reasons for this initiative, and for its notable success, are not hard to seek. Situated on the fringe of the West Midlands, with three of the country's richest industrial conurbations within an easy morning's driving distance, Shrewsbury recruits most of its pupils from business or industrial backgrounds, and most of its financial resources are drawn from those areas.

Thirty-five per cent of the fathers of current Salopians are businessmen (33 per cent are from the professions), and of the 138 boys who sat for A levels last year twice as many took maths (55), physics (45) or chemistry (38) as took English (45), arts subjects (14) or Latin (7). A further 25 took economics and politics and business studies accounted for 16.

Not surprisingly, the latter subject was the topic of much comment at this month's conference, not all of it favourable. Mr Anderson is far from convinced of *its merits as an A level* study; it is too complex a subject, he feels, to teach to boys before they have acquired any direct experience of the adult world.

Nevertheless, it is only since Mr Anderson became headmaster two years ago that it has become compulsory for every boy in the school to take a 35-period *course in business studies* (only two other subjects are singled out in this manner—divinity and English). This is in order, Mr Anderson says, to redress the balance against what he regards as a built-in prejudice against careers in commerce (as strong among some of the staff as among many of the boys) and to give the boys "a *proper background*" against which to lead their working lives. All Salopians, he feels, should be familiar with "the language and the grammar of industry".

Mr Anderson regards as unjustified the criticisms frequently levelled at schools—and public schools in particular—that they fail to produce industrial leaders. Certainly, he feels, Shrewsbury may be acquitted of such dereliction, and he points to the number of top positions in British industry occupied, now and in the recent past, by Salopians.

The chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board was educated at Shrewsbury; so were a former managing director of BOAC, *a recent chairman of British* Petroleum, and the new and much-lauded Senior Crown Agent, Mr John Cuckney. Mr Michael Charlesworth, the senior master, says the list at an only slightly less senior level of management is long and equally impressive.

Mr Anderson believes that the blame for any failure, if failure there is, rests largely with government. Both in his opening address to the conference and in private, he spoke harshly of the effects on a business-man's son contemplating such a career for himself of observing the strains imposed on his father by present levels of taxation and the burdens of legislation. "If boys are to be persuaded into accepting the commercial risks of a career in industry or the City", he says, "they must feel that they will be allowed by the politicians to build up some fat against the lean years."

Variations on this theme, and on its bearing on the creation of wealth, were expounded by several industrialists at the conference. Challenged by a young English master to deny the "materialism" implicit in a business career, Mr Peter Prior retorted: "What the hell's wrong with materialism, anyway? I'm all for it if the alternative is to go bankrupt."

Mr David Norman, similarly challenged on the subject of social conscience, suggested, somewhat sharply, that there was little point in possessing such a thing for those who were in no position to afford it.

At the heart of the conference were the discussion groups—informal, low-key affairs illuminated by the kind of jolly anecdote which industrialists like to tell about themselves and schoolmasters like to hear.

Mr Prior, a strong *believer in performing* every job in the company himself at least once, told the story of a Bulmer's delivery man cornered by an angry publican. The woman objected to being chased by the company for her debts and asked the driver what he proposed to do about it. "Don't ask me, luv", he said, pointing to Mr Prior, who was quietly unloading barrels down the chute. "Ask my mate: He's only the chairman."

A useful enough lesson in human (or public?) relations, but hardly dynamite. If the conference had ended at 3.55, few of the delegates would have awarded it more than a beta- plus. Most would have forgotten it by Monday.

Ten *minutes later*, Mr Garnett blew his trumpet and the walls of Jericho fell. Part Merlin, part Messiah, he prowled around the platform like a caged tiger, his arms like semaphore flags, his voice like a finely tuned harp. For 40 minutes he exhorted, he quipped, he besought, he expounded, he inspired: worthiness, involvement, leadership, "making things happen", "common purpose", idealism—our rolled the familiar shibboleths, grand words from a well-worn gospel, and sprang to life like heath fires fanned by a great wind.

The audience, teachers and businessmen alike, were swept off their feet. "The best sermon I ever heard" the school chaplain said. "I don't remember when I was last so moved", Mr Prior said. "I never knew what hit me", a visiting maths master said.

It was all over very quickly Hurricane Garnett blew itself out in a puff of self-deprecation and a breezy joke or two. Visiting delegates dashed off to catch the 5.43 for Birmingham and places south; some of the home team repaired to the headmaster's drawing room for a preliminary post-mortem examination, others returned to their houses to prepare for the morrow's invading hordes.

Not one of them, it is safe to say, will forget the dramatic conclusion to the day's experiment. How many of them will take its lessons to heart—and *choose to teach them?*

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Realism comes to the Highlands

by Ronald Faux

A great change has occurred among youth in the Scottish Highlands and Islands. The reticence and reserve of these young folk were once legendary, but that is no longer so. It is not only that television has filtered into their quiet lives, showing how the urban half lives. Much of the healthy change can be ascribed to their schools, which in recent years have adopted curricula to introduce Highland children to the feel and language of an industrial career.

The days when local industry could not find time for inquiring youth or when a young person's initial brush with an employer was at the first nerve-racking tongue-tied interview for a job, have at least receded and a positive liaison between industry and its potential future work force has been forged.

The initiative in the Highland Region came from the Highlands and Islands Development Board which used its corporate membership of the Industrial Society to use the Challenge of Industry series of courses, organized through the society's youth department as a bridging operation between young people and industry.

Mr Norman McGrail, manpower services officer for the HIDB, said the board had sought to encourage more realism about what the world of work meant. There was no shortage of careers advice but a dearth of understanding of how industry was structured and what work involved in terms of public and private sectors, commerce, management and unions and how everything interrelated. "We felt that a knowledge of industrial society was needed in the schools and that the best way of achieving this would be a similar course to the Challenge of Industry run by the Industrial Society", he said.

A programme was arranged so that every school with more than 500 pupils in the Highland Region, which covers one-sixth of Britain, should have a conference. So far 15 of the 28 schools which qualify have been covered and the remainder will have their own individual introduction to industry during the coming year. In addition, a central conference is held to which schools send representatives and compete for a £100 prize to be spent on strengthening the links between school and industry.

At the last such conference, Mr John Garnett, director of the Industrial Society, said in presenting the award to Campbeltown Grammar School that the pupils had shown greater insight into what industry was about than most people could show after two years at business school. Of anyone in the Highland Region the young folk of Campbeltown urgently need the pulse, self-confidence and persuasion to win a place in the competition for a job in industry.

According to Mr McGrail, unemployment in the Mull of Kintyre is one of the worst, reaching 12 per cent. Each year between 40 and 50 pupils leave school and the great majority go on to some form of further education or move away from the area in search of work. There is a shipyard with a full order book, a bakery which supplies Scottish delicacies to Japan and the United States and other well-established local companies but the opportunities simply cannot be provided locally to all who seek work.



Mr John Garnett, director of the Industrial Society, presenting the £100 award to pupils of Campbeltown Grammar School.

So, what were the young Highlanders told about industry which perhaps seemed alien to the rural life most of them knew? At the last group conference at Aviemore there was a broadly-ranged selection of industrial representatives demonstrating perhaps that it takes all sorts to make an industrial world. From the Highlands were people in manufacturing and servicing industries: a mild-mannered lady who administered a knitwear company with a £4m annual turnover, an oilman from the North Sea, a hotel manager and a Highlander who had uprooted himself to work in Birmingham. The trade union view came, unusually, from a helicopter pilot who had been on strike.

The deputy director of education for the Highland Region spoke of the social industrial and political pressure on deciding curricula and how everything pointed towards the wisdom of preparing young folk in a practical way for the outside, possibly industrial world, so that school-leaving was more a switching of points rather than an abrupt hoist on to an entirely different rail system.

Perhaps schools respond more questioningly now than they once did to the voice of outside experts, solemnly advising them on right directions and proper preparation for leadership. They do not reject them outright but in the enormous span of one comprehensive are the leaders and the led of tomorrow, not only the employers but also the employed and the unemployed.

The planners of curricula and the advisers on careers face strong pressure to ensure that school is a reasonably sure path to a destination which will provide each child with the equipment and opportunity to earn a living, and the Highlands Board and Industrial Society liaison has added to the long-term capacity for informed choice.

The response from the young people was a genuine wish for more first-hand knowledge of industry to help it to outgrow its "grease and assembly line" image, as one boy put it.

The same lad doubted whether there was sufficient incentive in industry to make it attractive and that too many rejected a career there simply because they did not believe a decent wage could be earned through it. Prestige associated in such countries as Germany and Japan with engineering should be encouraged in Britain. A girl from Inverness hoped that liaison between schools and industry was not the cliché that détente had become in the diplomatic world.

Knowledge of industry was very much lacking in many schools among subject teachers and careers masters. Industrial knowledge, another girl considered, could be taught once a month instead of religious knowledge or physical education and yet another pointed out that the industrialists who complained that schools were not training people for a life in industry should remember that schools did not have the resources to do that. It was up to industry to invite schools on to the shopfloor to show them what happened, what was involved.

This view was shared by the boy from Campbeltown Grammar who won the competition. Industry must be selective to achieve the best results, he said, and to increase the selection they must develop a better liaison with the schools, particularly if they were going to attract the brains of the school away from their normal path into the professions. Let schools see industry in action. Vision, he pointed out, makes a greater impression than sound.

Workers are best in the know

by Michael Morley

One of the important achievements of the Industrial Society in the past 60 years—and particularly under the leadership of Mr John Garnett—has been to get public relations practitioners to understand that the people who work in a company must not be called "a public". Never an attractive bit of jargon, in this case it is inaccurate and sloppy.

Mr Garnett maintains—rightly, in my view—that the public relations manager or consultant who persists in thinking of the people who work within an organization as "a public" to be informed of developments along with other "publics" such as customers, the media, local communities, opinion leaders and so on, has nothing to contribute to industry. He argues that employees of a company are an intrinsic part of that company. As such, they have a right to be fully informed of the company's activities, performance and plans, and even if it was not a right, it would be commonsense to recognize the benefits of a good communications policy.

This prodding towards clear thinking and a recognition of the importance of good internal communications on the part of the Industrial Society has brought about a situation where, now, several public relations consultancies are able to offer sound professional advice on the achievement of good internal relations.

There has also been a substantial growth in the number of consulting firms which offer specialist services in the preparation of an annual review for employees (often separate from the annual report and accounts), the organization and staging of employee annual briefing meetings, and special package deals using television personalities on film or video (or in person) to explain the working of the company and its finances to its people.

However, in spite of the growth of this special area within public relations practice, consultancies have not been able to meet the rapidly increasing demand from industry. Although there are now a growing number of executives with experience in the area, the talents required mean that it has not been possible to train enough of them in the special skills required, let alone the time needed to provide the work experience which is clearly essential in a job of this kind.

Since the Industrial Society's golden jubilee the internal battle within many companies between the personnel department and the public relations department over who should be responsible for internal communications (usually a recipe for inaction) has largely been resolved. There are enough case histories to demonstrate that employees are well served and the best results achieved if the chief executive himself takes a real controlling interest in this aspect and combines the human knowledge and negotiating experience of the personnel specialists with the communications skills of the public relations practitioner.

All forward-looking managements now clearly recognize the fundamental importance of good employee communications throughout an organization not just because of the obvious fact that there will be less time lost in disputes. As important, they also believe that a company with high morale (a term strangely seldom used in industry and seemingly reserved for the services) will benefit in several ways: through improved quality control if it is understood that this is essential to succeed against competition; by improved efficiency—and therefore reduced costs—even without the need for new capital investment; and by attracting better quality recruits (the word soon gets around that one company is a good place in which to work).

But these reasons are historical or current. The real concern of the forward planners is one that presents the Industrial Society, company managements, public relations practitioners and the Government with a challenge of huge proportions. It is a challenge which few people are prepared to discuss openly and it is one which faces most firms within British industry.

Most companies' plans (for existing operations and discounting any major diversification or significant overall growth in the economy) foresee an expansion of production and an increase in sales; and at this stage it would be a big surprise if they did not predict increases in profits. But it is an unusual plan that envisages that this increased production in sales and profits will be achieved by a proportionately increased number of employees.

In a large number of cases not even a net increase is foreseen. In most cases management and unions recognize that substantial increases can be achieved in production given increased efficiency without new capital investment; and if capital investment is planned, productivity will be increased still further.

The challenge facing industry is that of communicating this message to the existing workforce — and getting it accepted. The simple but unpalatable message is that without an expansion of the whole economy there will be fewer jobs if we choose to operate as efficiently as our foreign competitors, just as there will be if we do not.

It is not a problem that can be solved by communications alone, of course. But good communications will play a key part, given that there is a recognition of the facts by government and industry, that policies exist to ensure that the inevitable structural changes in the economy take place in a sensible way, and that those are implemented.

One company now wrestling with this problem is British Steel. Everyone—and that does not mean only British Steel employees—who is concerned both with maintaining that organization as a viable and efficient organization in the future while making the proper provision and arrangements for those who will lose their jobs is watching developments with great interest. The heads of many other enterprises are fully aware that to perhaps a less degree they must face the same problem in the years ahead.

The difficulty most often faced by public relations practitioners is that they are asked for their advice and practical assistance too late on many occasions. Perhaps the decision to create redundancies has already been made by a management before specialists are asked to assist in explaining their necessity to the workforce.

It is sometimes suggested that the company figures be shown so that everyone will understand. If these figures are being disclosed for the first time the understandable employee reaction tends to be: "If only you had told me that things had been going from bad to worse for the past few years; why hasn't something been done about it before now?"

In these instances there is no "nice" way of telling a person he or she is out of a job. But at least an experienced public relations practitioner can help a company to observe the proper protocols, to present the reasons for the decision in a logical way and if appropriate to reassure those not affected that the measures taken will help to secure the future of the company with, albeit, fewer people on the payroll.

On the other hand there are the often-forgotten examples of those companies which, with or without specialist public relations advice, have for many years pursued sound internal communications policies with great success.

In general they have two plainly identifiable features: first, a strong and clear-cut management policy (there might be the odd grumble about the inflexibility of the policy, but generally people prefer to know where they are); second, their internal communications are simple, clear and consistent. The effect of the latter is that there are no shock disclosures and all the people become familiar with the ups and downs of the company's progress and are able to see that the management takes the right and logical steps to meet the changing situation.

There are enough examples of such organizations to suggest that the difficult challenge ahead can be met. Interviewed for the Rank Xerox (UK) employee newsletter after he was appointed, managing director, Mr Wayland Hicks is quoted as saying that internal communications will be one of his main management concerns. He said: "Most decisions within our company are supported by simple, plain commonsense. Most people would arrive at the same conclusion if they had all the information that was available to management."

If management is indeed to persuade its workforce to go along with the decisions that British industry will have to take in the next 10 years, then it is vital that the data on which those decisions are being made be consistently and clearly presented to them.

The author is chairman, Daniel J. Edelman, public relations consultants.

The next Special Report in this series, to be published on February 27, will discuss the role of the director. Other reports will deal with the financing and administration of small businesses and the role of the manager.



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A SPOKE IN THE WHEEL

ıe amendments to the Scotland ll passed by the House of ommons on Wednesday night e a serious blow to the overnment's strategy. The ances of establishing the sembly are sensibly diminished it has to receive the support at least forty per cent of e Scottish electorate in the ferendum. Supporters of rliamentary devolution have come worried in recent months t by the growth of outright position in Scotland but by e lack of evident enthusiasm. any of them have begun to fear low poll and the anti-devolu- onists have ingeniously taken vantage of this possibility by serting the forty per cent quirement into the Bill.

This is unquestionably signed to be a blocking vice, but there is a case that serves to be judged on its erits for insisting upon a basic nimum of popular support in otland before the assembly ould be set up. There have ways been two principal argu- ents for devolution which do t conflict but are distinct om each other. One is that transferring power from estminster and placing it in bordinate parliamentary insti- ions the process of decision- king will be brought closer the people and the quality government will thereby be improved.

The trouble with that line of asoning is that it ignores the nsiderable difficulties of prac- e and principle that emerge ien changes of this conse- ence are made in a tradition- y unitary system of govern- nt. These difficulties are all e greater when there is no idence of a uniform desire for volution throughout the king- dom—and those who plead the cause of regional assemblies for England along the lines of that now proposed for Scotland are either dismissing or jumping well ahead of public opinion. The case for devolution as a system of government for general application has simply not won public favour. It is because of the second argument for devolution—the need to re- spond to the strong wish for constitutional change from a section, or sections, of the United Kingdom—that there are now Scotland and Wales Bills before Parliament.

That is not an unworthy argument. The practice of democratic politics requires accommodation to powerful movements of opinion. But if constitutional change of this magnitude is to be brought about simply to meet the strong wishes of the Scots it is not unreasonable to require to be satisfied that those wishes really are as strong and widespread as is supposed. It would make a mockery of the whole operation if an assembly were to be established in Edinburgh in re- sponse to what was thought to be the eager demand of the Scots with only a small majority of them voting for it in a meagre poll.

The Bill as originally drafted did not provide therefore for the automatic implementation of any majority in the referendum. It authorized the Secretary of State to lay an Order in Council before Parliament, "having regard to the answers given in the referendum and all other circumstances". That presum- ably referred to the size of the poll and the majority. But by leaving it to the discretion of the Secretary of State to be exer- cised after the referendum it would have exposed him to the charge of changing the rules when the game had been played if he were to decide that the majority who voted provided insufficient evidence of popular support. It is in principle better to specify the necessary thresh- old in advance.

But the threshold of forty per cent is too high as it stands. It would run the contrary danger of denying Scotland an assembly when a comfortable majority of those voting had come out in favour of it. A choice of safe- guards is available. There could be one threshold that ought not be formidably high, or it could be laid down that one of two conditions must be met : either that a certain percentage of the total electorate votes in favour, or that the majority of those voting reaches a certain size. This would take account of the possibility of a substan- tial majority in a low poll.

The other important amend- ment passed on Wednesday would permit the Orkneys and Shetland to decide whether or not they wished to come under any Scottish assembly. There are : o considerations at stake here. The first is that those islands are sufficiently separate from the Scottish mainland for it to be feasible, though admin- istratively inconvenient, for them to be treated differently if they so wish. The second is that if they are governed differently from the rest of Scotland then, because of the oil in their waters, the economic attractions of Scottish independ- ence would be significantly reduced. On neither score would there be any reason for the House to overturn Wednesday's decision.

CAMDEN STEPS OUT TOO FAR

ere is disproportionately high employment among black izens and probably among ıer ethnic minority groups. ıat is a blemish on our society d a potential danger to its hesion. One way of reducing e proportion of black unem- oyed (and increasing the portion of white un- ployed) would be to grant tematic preference to black olicants for vacancies. That is course on which Camden rough Council appears to have barked in its recently proved policy for "equal ployment opportunity for nic minorities". We say ppears to have embarked" ause the policy statement en as a whole is confused and biguous in intent, crossing and rossing the all-important line ween the removal of all traces discrimination against ethnic norities and the practice of nter-discrimination in their our.

ın introductory passage pre- es for the ambiguity. "The ement indicates that the ncil now recognizes that a sive policy for non- crimination in itself will not sufficient to break the cycle deprivation and so guarantee al opportunities for members ethnic minority groups." How- r, an alternative to a passive icy for non-discrimination be a positive policy for non- crimination or it may be a icy of positive discrimination. example of the first (taken n the Camden statement) ld be the advertising of ancies in the local ethnic ss ; an example of the second ld be racial quotas propor- ate to population. The two cies are founded on different nciples and can be expected to e very different impacts.

he policy statement contains large misstatement of the when it says that "Section of the Race Relations Act, s now permits and encourages l authorities to . . . discrimin- positively in the employment field to cater for the special em- ployment needs of ethnic minority groups". That is not the effect of Section 71 ; while those sections of the Act which do sanction positive discrimination on racial grounds confine their scope to education, welfare and training.

The statement says that all future job advertisements by the council will contain a phrase to this effect: "All applicants will be considered solely on the basis of their suitability for the re- quirements of the post." That is consonant with non-discrimina- tion and incompatible with posi- tive discrimination. Yet the gloss provided by the council's com- mittee chairman says that it will be their practice to pick the black from two equally qualified candidates, black and white. That is consonant with positive dis- crimination and incompatible with non-discrimination. (It also converts the council's formula for job advertisements into a piece of false representation.)

But the question what it is the council conceives itself to be doing, and the question whether it may lawfully do whatever that may be, are not the only ques- tions raised by Camden's action. It compels consideration of the general merits of positive dis- crimination as a means of repair- ing the disadvantages certain racial groups suffer in compari- son with other groups and with the population as a whole. It is an issue on which attention has been riveted in the United States by the case of Mr Bakke, a white man who alleges unlawful discri- mination against him because he was refused a place in the University of California medical school in favour of an apparently less well qualified candidate who came in on a quota for the racial minority group to which he belongs. The case is still with the Supreme Court.

In the United Kingdom the latest statutes in this field blur the previously clear principle on which the law was constructed by attaching to the rule that it is unlawful to discriminate on racial grounds the qualification that it is lawful in certain circum- stances to discriminate on racial grounds in favour of some groups (and so necessarily to the disadvantage of others). The reason for proceeding to that *point is that formal equality of* opportunity such as the removal of all discriminatory practices would provide is not sufficient by itself to remove the disadvan- tages which society imposes on the members of racial minorities. They also need a leg up. The argument is similar to the earlier one that equality of civil rights and formal equality before the law are of scant value to those whom poverty deprives of the means to exercise their opportunities.

The argument does credit to the hearts of its advocates, but it is a perilous one to press in the field of race relations. It is only too easy to foresee the results of Camden's embracing a policy of full-blooded positive discrimination as an employer, if that is what it were to do. It would hand the National Front a heavy stick with which to beat the council, the law and the system. It would prompt other employers of a different mind to say, "Right, they're looking after the blacks : we'll look after the whites." It would pro- voke intense resentment among poor and disadvantaged whites, of whom there are all too many, at being denied employment for the benefit of the cultural aliens who have come among them. And if the majority is stirred to resentment of racial minorities no laws can sweeten their condition.

The social principle of non- discrimination is sufficiently acceptable among the people to be a prudent principle with which to inform law and prac- tice : the principle of counter- discrimination, for members of racial minorities and against members of the indigenous majority, is not.

N INDEPENDENT IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

ſway through its life the ıstrial Society, which cele- es its diamond jubilee this , suffered one of those ods of uncertainty which etimes afflict reforming or- izations. The purposes for ch it had been set up, as the s' Welfare Society, had so far ı achieved that the society ned in danger of sinking into levance. Terms and condi- s of work in industry had roved greatly since 1918, the e was taking an increasingly ve role in safeguarding them, campaigns to touch the con- nces of employers came to n less important than they been. Yet higher standards ving were clearly failing to come the alienation of em- ee from employer which had enched itself since the indus- revolution.

t that point the society chose ickle the harder and less tan- e problem, and set out to blish itself as one of the few es in Britain that genuinely ge the divide between man- ent and workers. It sought and gained the participation of trade union leaders. It still presses for improvements in con- ditions (for more equality of treatment between staff and manual employees, for instance), but that is no longer its main field of action. Its principal task is to improve industrial relations in the widest sense—to set up better lines of communication within companies and to en- courage a sense of common pur- pose. Above all, it seeks to establish (or reestablish) the idea of work itself as something more than a tedious necessary preliminary to the collection of the pay packet. The society and its publications dwell lyrically on the theme of productive work as a source of satisfaction in itself and the foundation of national prosperity.

All this could easily degener- ate into bland inspirational rhetoric. What saves the society from that fate is its continuous involvement in the everyday detail of industrial relations. Its seminars, like yesterday's, for managers, workers or students' feed on the fruits of its practi- cal counselling work—which also provides nine-tenths of the society's considerable income. Companies aware that their industrial relations are unsatis- factory ask it to make one of its detailed "audits" of their case, and receive advice that may very often be uncomfortable, aimed to help workers to under- stand and share the objectives of their employers.

Such advice would carry little weight if the society did not enjoy the confidence of both sides of industry. As an acute and candid observer of the industrial scene it was among the most effective critics both of the Industrial Relations Act and of the Bullock Report. The state has again begun to move in on some of its work, with the creation of the Advice, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, but it will be long before a fully independent commentator like the Industrial Society, free of political or industrial partisan- ship, is in any danger of once again finding its activities at risk of becoming irrelevant.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

EEC industrial priorities

From Mr R. H. Grierson

Sir, The article on European tech- nological strategy by Mr Michael Shanks, which appeared in your issue of January 20, is interesting. My own views, having myself held the post of Director-General for In- dustry and Technology in Brussels in 1973-74, happen to be diametri- cally opposed to those of Mr Shanks.

I regard it as a matter for con- gratulation rather than regret that the Commission should now be focus- ing on industries in crisis instead of trying to spot industrial winners. In troubled industries there is at least the prospect that the European dimension will succeed in saving taxpayers' money. But to suggest, in the face of our own dismal record of state entrepreneurship, that one should encourage a new and untried bureaucracy in Brussels to try its hand at the same game is surely the height of recklessness.

What do Mr Shanks's grand words really mean ? How does one create "viable supra-national 'European science-based industries" ? What is a "European Technological Com- munity" ? What, in practical terms, is the meaning of "industrial strategy" ? I spent a good deal of time seeking answers to these and similar questions in Brussels. I am still waiting for them.

As for Mr Shanks's assertion that the European Commission is a body "dedicated to *laissez-faire*", I won- dered as I read it whether he and I served the same organization. True, the Rome Treaty itself is im- peccably liberal. Equally, it can be said that the defenders of economic liberalism in the Commission have on the whole succeeded in frustrat- ing the worst designs of their diri- *gisme colleagues.*

But the fact remains that the Commission's tone is set by the hundreds of officials who beaver away furiously at finding ways and means of imposing their authority and patronage—in substitution for those of national governments—on European industry. The fact that the Treaty itself envisaged nothing of the kind is brushed aside ; one has only to read the Commission's proposals in the industrial field to get the full flavour of the dirigisme ambitions underlying them.

Those of us who are anxious to see European institutions grow in stature and influence but who at the same time happen to believe that a state-guided economy, let alone state entrepreneurship, are unsatisfactory agents for creating national well-being must get our priorities right. At a time when a paramount need in this country is to unburden the business com- munity of some of the mass of legislation, taxation and general bureaucratic intervention under which it now creaks, it would be sheer lunacy to let our enthusiasm for getting things moving in Europe lead us to condone, let alone pro- mote, the growth of a new and even more remote interventionism in Brussels.

Yours faithfully,
R. H. GRIERSON,
London, SW1.

Catholics and race

From the President of the Catholic Commission for Racial Justice

Sir, Having been away in Africa for some weeks I have only just been advised of the present contro- versy about the relationship of the Catholic Commission for Racial Justice and the Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference. Perhaps some clarification of roles may help.

The Catholic Bishops' guidance to their people on racial justice was clearly set out in a statement issued by the Bishops' Conference in November last. It is for the Bishops only to decide if and when they can usefully make any further pro- nouncement on this matter.

Commissions such as the one for racial justice exist to give advice. One does not tell an advisory body what advice to give. It is in the nature of advice that it may be accepted or not. If the Bishops accept it they may underwrite it. Until they do so it remains the opinion of the advisers.

Yours very sincerely,
JOSEPH F. CLEARY, President,
Catholic Commission for Racial Justice,
The Presbytery,
Snow Hill,
Wolverhampton,
Staffordshire,
January 25.

Coach and Concorde

From Professor W. R. Brock

Sir, Mr Philip Short's letter (Janu- ary 19) gives rise to further reflec- tions on improvements in modern communication. During the past twelve months I have had occasion to send a number of parcels by sur- face mail from the United States to this country. One arrived three *months after postage, most of the* others during the next two months, one (posted just over twelve months ago) has yet to arrive. All arrived in a dilapidated condition ; all had been opened and the perfunctory way in which they had been re- fastened showed contempt for the users' interests. One parcel had some books removed, and others substituted for them.

During the same period I have also had cause to investigate the time taken by transatlantic letters and goods in the middle of the eighteenth century. Two months was a fair average ; some were quicker and none took as long as five months. There were losses but even in time of war most reached their destination. It seems doubtful that customs officers would have been permitted to handle parcels so roughly as they do today.

Persons who order books from the United States may also be interested to know of evidence that books were sold in Philadelphia at that period less than three months after the date of publication in London. Today booksellers warn that there may be a delay of six months. Of course things are different if one is prepared to pay the incredibly high air mail rates.

Yours faithfully,
W. R. BRÖCK,
Department of History,
The University,
Glasgow.

Green pound and land prices

From Mr David Green

Sir, Few governments can hope to see their opponents promote a deci- sion which is essential ; gain credit with the majority affected by its cost by resisting it—and then with the minority, who will benefit, by insisting on its immediate imple- mentation in Brussels.

Unfortunately the devaluation of the green pound will remove some of British farming's symptoms with- out curing its disease.

In order to remain economic in the face of low prices and insensi- tive capital taxation, farming has been forced into ever larger units ; these continuing pressures are now compounded by the green pound differential—for the realities of EEC food prices are imported into the United Kingdom through land prices as surely as if they were directly imposed. But the farmer—or institution—who sells out on the Continent and reinvests in far cheaper land here, can at least keep himself (and any surpluses he chooses to bank out of the trans- action) out of reach of the British Inland Revenue.

The British farmer is between the hammer and the anvil—he must accumulate ever more land in order to break even at the prices allowed him and in so doing make himself ever more vulnerable to capital gains, capital transfer and—in due course, no doubt—wealth taxes. If his descendants are able to con- tinue the business they must do so with a major reduction in working capital. If they are not, his land is on the market to support still further amalgamation.

The result is a fabric of farming that is utterly dependent on mas- sive injections of energy in the form of fertilizers, pesticides and weedkillers as well as plant and machinery. It is very efficient measured against man hours, and relatively efficient measured against capital. But the smaller and more intensively worked farms of the Continent can tell us a lot about yields per acre and unit of energy —and these, in the future are what will matter.

Food prices now that are suffi- ciently high to make smaller hold- ings as viable as they are in Europe, are the inevitable price of regearing our farming to meet con- ditions of rising oil and energy costs and eventual oil shortage ; changes in capital taxation that will encourage the breaking up of ex- cessively large landholdings—rather than their disposal lock, stock and barrel to institutional land collec- tors—are essential. We cannot afford to reimpose upon the land monastic ownership that never dies, seldom disposes and frequently is immune from taxation. One would have greater confidence in the security of our future food supplies if the Government matched its deft poli- *tical footwork with a long-term* agricultural strategy of comparable quality.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID GREEN,
Rhyd-yr Harding,
Castle Morris,
near Haverfordwest,
Pembrokeshire.
January 25.

Disaster relief

From Dr Frances D'Souza and Dr John Seaman

Sir, Kenneth Slack's article (*The Times*, January 14) on the Andhra Pradesh cyclone highlights both the intense human misery, and reasons for the lack of funds for relief. We should like to suggest the priorities to which such slender resources could most usefully be directed. While two months after the cyclone little information on the relief operation in Andhra Pradesh is available there is a considerable scientific knowledge of previous disasters: a knowledge which, if systematically applied, could both reduce the cost and increase the effectiveness of relief.

The discrepancy between common supposition about the needs created by disaster and observed fact amounts almost to a paradox. The immediate effects of a cyclone and tidal wave are largely predictable. The young, the old and the sick are selectively killed since they are least able to save themselves, and traumatic injuries will be relatively few. The result may be a healthier population than before the disaster. Epidemic disease rarely, if ever occurs, since the available conditions for its propagation, outside of refugee camps, do not exist. No case of death from exposure appears ever to have been recorded after a major disaster in the tropics. And yet the provision of medical care, often to higher than pre- disaster levels, of unnecessary medi- cines—which in Guatemala amount- ted to 120 tonnes—of massive invest- ment in vaccination programmes of dubious value, and the introduction of costly, unsuitable and unaccept- able housing, continues.

The crucial need following disas- ter is for information, which can be gathered by cheap, proven survey methods. The problem is unlikely to be the supply of material resources since these will be avail- able in abundance. Rather it lies in distributing the necessary quantities of essential material to those that need them. Longer term solutions can and should be based on con- tinuous enquiry to define needs and the appraisal of the effects of relief.

With each new disaster the same *mistakes are made. In large part* this is due to the inexperience of national governments who have the central responsibility for organiza- tion, but, if foreign agencies insisted that their aid be restricted to meet- ing defined needs this might make the beginnings of a more rational and, therefore, a more effective response to disaster.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCES D'SOUZA,
JOHN SEAMAN,
London Technical Group,
85 Marylebone High Street, W1
January 20.

Liberals and a Tory pact

From Mr William Wallace

Sir, Your leader of January 23 ("The Liberals set their course") is mistaken in concluding that the Liberal Party is not prepared or willing to come to an agreement with the Conservatives in the event of the latter emerging from the next election with the largest num- ber of seats but without an overall majority. The question has been discussed within the various party bodies over the past few months ; it was raised specifically and ex- plicitly during the debate on elec- toral strategy at the Special Assem- bly in Blackpool on January 21, without encountering any of the howls of protest which you suggest might accompany it.

The question of terms would of course be crucial. In the light of Mrs Thatcher's recent support for referenda, the Liberals would be likely to demand a commitment to submit the issue of electoral re- form to an early referendum as a pre-condition of any agreement. That is a reform which we know already commands substantial sup- port within the Conservative Party; only Mrs Thatcher can decide if it is impossible to grant. Liberals would also hope to agree on a pro- gramme of tax reform, on a long- term basis, and on a stable econo- mic policy, including a continuing policy for prices and incomes— again, issues which Conservatives have espoused in the past, and which still command support within the party. On constitutional reform, there appears to be little common ground on devolution; but on parlia- mentary reform and on greater pro- tection for civil liberties I would hope that the Conservatives might offer a positive response.

With respect, your question as to whether cooperation between the Liberals and the Conservatives would be possible in the—quite likely—event of a hung election should be addressed not to the Lib- erals but to the Conservative leadership. In February, 1974, the terms Mr Heath offered the Lib- erals were derisory. In March, 1977, Mrs Thatcher made no attempt to approach the Liberals. Would she refuse to make any con- cessions after an indecisive elec- tion, and attempt to imitate Harold Wilson and Michael Foot in 1974 and press through partisan policies against the verdict of a majority of the electorate ?

Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM J. L. WALLACE,
Member,
Liberal Party Standing Committee,
79 Claude Road,
Chorltonville, Manchester.

Putting a stop to hijacking

From Mr M. Luxemburg

Sir, Mr Parris should think again. The security levy is an insurance premium and since travel by air is a high risk method of travel in this context, it is only right that those who choose such a means of travel should pay a higher premium than, say, for travel by rail where such a risk is virtually nil.

Yours faithfully,
M. LUXEMBURG,
27 Silver Street,
Cublington,
Leighton-Buzzard, Bedfordshire.

Control of the V & A Museum

From Lord Eccles

Sir, Your leading article (January 26) wisely suggests that more thought should be given to the right structure for the departmental museums. When I was responsible for the V & A and the Science Museum there was no trouble be- tween the Ministry of Education and the two museums. As far as I know there is none now between the Science Museum and the De- partment of Education and Science.

None the less I think all depart- mental and trustee museums should be given a new structure. The size and complexity of their duties and the reasonable desire of the staff to have adequate representation at board level have made trustee status out of date. Who would now hand the direction of such large and sensitive concerns to a board entirely composed of part-time unpaid members however distin- guished in their different fields and served by the museum's director, himself not a voting board member, and the only channel through which at board level the various divisions of the museum are entitled to have their views dis- cussed ?

A national museum, and for that matter other government-financed bodies in the arts, require freedom to spend their grant as they think fit, the grant to be suppressed for three years ahead with authority to accumulate a modest reserve for emergencies, a machinery for de- ciding priorities at board level with the main divisions of the museum represented, and open channels of communication with the staff. The part-time members of the board should be restricted in numbers, paid, and not nominated by outside bodies (except where Her Majesty has a traditional right of appoint- ment), but chosen for their experi- ence in some aspect of the museum's affairs.

Having had experience of all three types of managing national museums I have no doubt that a new statute is needed giving each institution a managing board com- posed of part-time and full-time members. I see no need for a top body to oversee their operations or to put their case to the Govern- ment.

Yours faithfully,
ECCLES,
House of Lords.

Choosing a solicitor

From Mr B. E. Edwards

Sir, As Chairman of the Professional and Public Relations Committee of the Law Society I am grateful to you and to your correspondents who have written about our National In- formation Campaign which features the problems caused by Mr Whatsis- name. It is a matter of some pleasure to us that a campaign which has run for such a short time on a modest budget should have attracted your notice.

You take us to task for advising our readers to refer to the Yellow Pages in their search for a solicitor. In the narrow compass of our advertisement it would hardly have been possible to illustrate in detail the many, sometimes complex con- siderations which should be taken into account in choosing a solicitor.

We have always said, as you pointed out, that personal recom- mendation remains the soundest base on which to make that choice. We applaud the work that has been done by the Royal Institute of British Architects in this field and we envy the comparative simplicity of pro- ducing the Register of Architects which can show potential clients the skills possessed. Solicitors do not design buildings which can be viewed or prepare plans which can be studied and there are no folios of photographs of their work to use as a guide in making the choice.

The legal aid referral lists do show the work that solicitors on the legal aid list are prepared to undertake but these referral lists do not and probably never can measure the competence of the practitioner.

The skill and quality of a solicitor is not so easily communicated as those attributes in an architect and until a means can be devised of measuring competence personal recommendations will probably remain the way by which many are introduced to a solicitor.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN EDWARDS,
Hope House,
Little Burstead,
Nr Billericay, Essex.

Wealth and technology

From Mr M. C. Lloyd

Sir, Ivan Illich says (*The Times*, January 23), ". . . a professionally engineered commodity has succeeded in replacing a culturally shaped use-value". I have often wondered what shape a use-value was. Could he tell us anything about its size and colour ?

Yours faithfully,
M. C. LLOYD,
17 Hillgate Place, W8.

Change of address

From the Local Ombudsman for Wales

Sir, The words "Gone Away" con- jure up for some people—as they do for me—a romantic picture of an extended holiday, perhaps at one of the exotic places featured so prominently in the travel pages of *The Times* at this time of the year.

Alas ! The explanation for Mr Wolf-Phillip's unfortunate experi- ence (letters, January 12) is much more prosaic. The Welsh people all know that their Local Ombudsman has neither taken an extended holi- day nor decamped, but has merely moved his base camp from Cardiff to Penybont ar Ogwr—known on the other side of Offa's Dyke and, I expect, at the LSE, as Bridgend.

Is this, perhaps, another example of London being a little out of touch and a little out of date ? The old camp was struck as long ago as August 1977.

Yours faithfully,
D. W. JONES-WILLIAMS, Local Ombudsman,
Commission for Local Administration in Wales,
Derwen House,
Court Road,
Bridgend, Mid Glamorganshire.

COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM

January 26: The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Regiment of Wales (24th/41st Foot), this morning received Lieutenant-General Sir David Peel Yates upon relinquishing his appointment as Colonel, The Royal Regiment of Wales, and Major-General L. A. D. Harrod on his assumption of this appointment.

His Royal Highness, Chairman, presided at a meeting of the Administrative Council of The Queen's Silver Jubilee Trust at 8 Buckingham Street, WC2.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE

January 26: Princess Alexandra, as President, this afternoon visited Queen Alexandra's House, the hostel at Kensington Gore for young women students.

Miss Mona Mitchell was in attendance.

A memorial service for Lord Plurenden will be held at St Martin-in-the-Fields, London, on Thursday, February 2, at 11.30 am.

Birthdays today

Mr Wilfrid Bourne, 56; Lord Chelwood, 61; Sir Robert Dent, 83; Sir John Eccles, 75; Mr Justice Faulks, 70; Mr Maurice Macmillan, MP, 57; Miss Nina Milkina, 59; Mr W. R. van Straubenzee, MP, 54; General Sir Dudley Ward, 73; Lord Wells-Pestell, 68.

Meeting

India League

Admiral of the Fleet Earl Mountbatten of Burma was a speaker at a meeting held at St Pancras Assembly Hall yesterday to celebrate the Twenty-eighth Indian Republic Day and to mark the beginning of the jubilee year of the league (1928-1978). Mrs Elizabeth Collard, Vice-Chairman of the India League, was in the chair, and the other speakers were the High Commissioner for India, the Right Rev Dr Huddleston, the Mayor of Camden and Dr Tarapada Basu, general secretary of the league.

St Felix School, Southwold

St Felix School, Southwold: Old Felician Weekend to mark Miss Oakeley's retirement in March is being held on February 18 and 19. If you would like to come apply to the Honorary Secretary, OFC Homestead Farm, Woodton, Bungay, Suffolk.

Today's engagements

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother *opens exhibition, Animals in Art*, Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, 2.15.

Princess Margaret dines with members of Graduate Common Room, Christ Church, Oxford, 6.55.

Exhibition: Dada and Surrealism Reviewed, Hayward Gallery, South Bank, 10-6.

Chinese New Year Festival: The Year of the Horse, Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, 10-12.

Harrow School: First public concert of School songs with readings, 8.

Shaw Society meeting: Margot Strickland on Shaw and Ellen Terry, Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, 6.30.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. K. Barrett and Miss K. R. Bishopp

The engagement is announced between Alan, stepson of Mr V. Cox and son of Mrs E. Cox, of Peckham, and Kimble, daughter of Mr and Mrs Ronald Bishopp, of Finsbury, London.

Mr P. E. Couse and Mrs C. J. Pruitt

The engagement is announced and the marriage will shortly take place in the United States between Philip Edward Couse, of Michael Drive, Edgbaston, Birmingham, and Carol Johannessen Pruitt, of Lorraine Drive, Melbourne, Florida.

Mr R. P. Dottridge and Miss P. M. Plummer

The engagement is announced between Richard Philip, son of Group Captain and Mrs A. P. Dottridge, of Flansham, Wadhurst, Sussex, and Penelope Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. E. Plummer, of Rowley, Ticehurst, Sussex.

Mr R. I. H. Sievwright and Miss S. French

The engagement is announced between Ian Sievwright, lately of Ryton, Shropshire, and Sheena French, of Portals Nous, Mallorca.

Mr B. D. Winch and Miss L. M. Cunningham

The engagement is announced between Bryan, eldest son of Mr and Mrs David Winch, of 10 Canning Place, London, W8, and Lavinia, only daughter of Mr and Mrs William Cunningham, of Syresham Priory, Brackley, Northamptonshire.

Mr J. R. Beckett and Miss P. R. Charteris

The engagement is announced between Jeremy, younger son of Sir Martyn and the Hon Lady Beckett, St Albans Grove, London, W8, and Perdita Rosemary, youngest daughter of Mrs Charteris, The Grange, Elvington, York, and of the late Hugo Charteris.

Mr A. L. R. Cortey and Miss D. L. Anckorn

The engagement is announced between Adrien, youngest son of M. & Mme T. E. Cortey, of Lacombe, Meaux De La Montagne, France, and Deborah Lucille, daughter of Mr and Mrs F. G. Anckorn, of Westerham, Kent.

Mr S. E. L. Herwin and Miss H. M. Pettinger

The engagement is announced between Stephen, only son of Mr and Mrs E. C. Herwin, of Wellesbourne, Warwickshire, and Helen, only daughter of Mr and Mrs E. J. C. Pettinger, of Hythe, Kent.

Mr S. C. E. Tapp and Miss J. Shelton

The engagement is announced between Simon Charles Edward, elder son of Mrs Patricia Tapp and the late Mr Norman Tapp, QC, of Hamprons Farm House, Shipbourne, Tonbridge, Kent, and Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Shelton, of Lytham St Annes, Lancashire.

Marriage

Mr N. J. F. Robinson and Mrs J. Roberts

The marriage took place quietly on January 24 at Chelsea Register Office between Mr Nicholas Robinson and Mrs Jane Roberts.

Luncheons

HM Government

Mr Frank Judd, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon in honour of Danish journalists at 1 Carlton Gardens yesterday.

Anglo-Ivory Coast Society

The chairman, officers and council of the Anglo-Ivory Coast Society gave a luncheon at the House of Commons yesterday, by courtesy of Mr Jeremy Thorpe, MP, who was among the guests, in honour of HM Ambassador to the Ivory Coast, Mr J. Wright. Mr M. R. Uzielli-Hamilton was in the chair. Others present included: The Chargé d'Affaires of the Ivory Coast, the Earl of Lindsay, Mr Michael Latham, Mr F. M. S. Muller, Mr Peter Murray, Mr D. J. Clarke, Mr A. J. Ellis, Sir G. Walbaum, Mr J. W. Gardner, Mr H. Popper, Mr A. J. Arnott and Mr D. Smith.

Carmen's Company

The Carmen's Company held a luncheon at Painters' Hall yesterday. The Master, Mr W. A. McPhail, presided, with his Wardens, Mr J. E. O. Arnold and Mr W. Arthur Hodkinson. Among those present were:

Lord Shathcona and Mount Royal, the Prime Warden of the Blacksmiths' Company, the Masters of the Coachmakers' and Coach Harness Makers' Company, The Paviors' Company and the Wheelwrights' Company, Mr Derek Lionel Scott, and Mr Brian Lymbery.

Dinners

Indo-British Association

Admiral of the Fleet Earl Mountbatten of Burma was the guest of honour and principal speaker at the annual dinner of the Indo-British Association held yesterday (Indian Republic Day) at the Royal Garden Hotel. The guests were received by Mr Swraj Paul, chairman, and Mrs Paul. Mr Evan Luard, MP, the High Commissioner for India and Mr Eldon Griffiths, MP, also spoke. Among others present were:

The Deputy High Commissioner for India and Mrs Nazareth, Lord Noel-Baker, Mr Michael Foot, MP, and Mrs Foot, Mrs Judith Hart, MP, and Dr A. B. Hart, Sir Edward and Lady Studd, Sir Lin and Lady Hong, Sir Michael and Lady Parsons, Mrs Eldon Griffiths, Mr and Mrs David Lane, Mr and Mrs William Sirs, Mr Michael Marshall, MP, and Mrs Marshall, Mr R. MacFarquhar, MP, and Mrs MacFarquhar, Mr and Mrs R. J. O'Neill, Mr C. Roberts, Mr J. Knott, Mr and Mrs A. Beith, Mr and Mrs Frasland, Mr and Mrs A. B. Falvey, Mr and Mrs R. H. Williams, Mr and Mrs A. Hamilton, Mr and Mrs A. Hyslop and Mr and Mrs Gordon Taylor.

Council of Engineering Institutions

The twenty-second Graham Clark Lecture was delivered last night by Lord Ashby, Chancellor of the Queen's University of Belfast, on "Engineers and Politics: a case history". Before the lecture Sir John Atwell, Chairman of the Council of Engineering Institutions, presented the 1977 John Smeaton Medal, on behalf of the council and the Smeatonian Society of Civil Engineers, to Sir Leonard Redshaw in recognition of his exceptional leadership and initiative in the development of welded ship construction.

Lord Hinton of Bankside, OM, President of the Council of Engineering Institutions and of the Fellowship of Engineering, with officers of the CEI gave a dinner, on behalf of the council, at the Institution of Civil Engineers. Among the guests at the lecture and dinner were:

Lord Ashby, Mr G. M. Binnie, Mr R. H. W. Bullock, Dr L. Cohen, Mr H. G. Conway, Mr J. C. Duckworth, Mr F. W. Fahy, Sir John Garlick, Mr K. Grant, Mr M. J. Heughan, Dr R. W. J. Keay, Mr N. E. Leigh, Vice Admiral Sir Frank Mason, Miss V. J. K. Milligan, Mr A. Palmer, MP, Sir Leonard Redshaw, Commander M. B. F. Ranken, Dr F. A. Robinson, Mr P. Scoon and Mr M. F. Tunnicliffe.

Society of Education Officers

Sir Walter Perry, Vice-Chancellor of The Open University, was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Society of Education Officers held at the Royal Over-Seas League last night. Mr Dudley Fiske, Chief Education Officer for Manchester, presided.

Pattenmakers' Company

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs and their ladies were present at the annual livery dinner held by the Pattenmakers' Company at the Mansion House last night. The Master, Mr Walter H. Salomon, presided, assisted by the Upper Warden, Commander R. MacDonald-Hall, and the Renter Warden, Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Miron, and their ladies. The other speakers were Sir Jasper Hollom, Mr Edward Rayne and Lord Robens of Woldingham. The guests included:

Viscount and Viscountess Weir, Lady Roberts of Woldingham, Prince Alvaro de Orleans-Borbon, Baron and Baroness Alexandre Paternotte de la Vallée, Graf and Gräfin Ferdinand von Galen, Mr Axel Springer, Mr and Mrs William Rees-Mogg, Sir and Mrs Raymond French, Rear-Admiral and Mrs J. O. Roberts and the Deacon of the Incorporation of Cordiners in Glasgow and Mrs Brechin.

Service dinner

Royal Naval Engineering College

The Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command, Admiral Sir David Williams, was guest of honour at a mess guest night dinner held yesterday at the Royal Naval Engineering College, HMS Thunderer. Commander A. E. Surgeon, commander of the college, presided.



Sir Peter Vanneck, Lord Mayor of London, trying on the headdress of Chief José Sierra, a Texan visitor to the Mansion House.

More visits to museums and gallery

By a Staff Reporter

The National Portrait Gallery had more than 65 per cent more visitors last year than in 1976. Estimated attendance figures for national museums and galleries announced in the House of Commons last week by Mr Oakes, Minister of State at the Department of Education and Science, show that both the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Imperial War Museum had more than 50 per cent more visitors than in 1976.

The National Portrait Gallery attributes its spectacular increase in visitors to the jubilee exhibition "Happy and Glorious", which featured 130 years of royal photographs and included pictures taken by the present Royal Family. The exhibition ran from March to October of last year.

The National Maritime Museum and the Tate Gallery both had fewer visitors last year than in 1976. The National Maritime Museum's attendance figures in 1976 were abnormally high because of the "1776" Exhibition on the bi-centenary of American independence, which attracted 360,000 visitors.

	1977	Percentage change on 1976
British Museum	4,123,710	−4.0
Science Museum	4,601,034	−10.7
V and A Mus	2 339,693	−50.8
Imp War Mus	1,039,559	−50.0
Nat Gallery	2 665,819	−14.1
Nat Maritime Mus	1,250,000	−28.5
Nat Portrait Gallery	534,653	−85.1
Tate Gallery	1,005,525	−19.5
Wallace Collection	158,260	−4.8
Brit Mus (Nat His)	3,192,617	−18.1
Geological Mus	510,342	−2.9

High prices at textile sale surprise the auctioneers

By Geraldine Norman

Sale Room Correspondent

Christie's South Kensington specialize in sales of textiles, embroidery and costume, but the success of their sale yesterday took even them by surprise. Embroideries made especially high prices. Mayorcas, the Jermyn Street dealer, paid £1,500 (estimate £300 to £500) for a set of four eighteenth-century needlework chair covers and chair backs.

The same dealer paid £1,200 (estimate £500 to £600) for an engaging needlework picture of about 1660 depicting a man and a woman, their children, their castle, tent, lions and floral sprigs.

Samplers have been steadily climbing in price and previous price records were marginally topped yesterday when a long sampler dated 1681 worked by Jan Huit reached £1,100 (estimate £700 to £1,000). It is worked with many patterns including two girls with long loose hair and hooped petticoats.

Several museums were among the buyers. Northampton, as usual, was after historic shoes. It paid £40 (estimate £20 to £30) for a mid-eighteenth-century pair in ivory silk brocaded with coloured flowers and silver thread, £30 (estimate £10 to £20) for a pair of bronze kid high-heel boots lined with olive green satin by H. Kelsey of Oxford Street, and £55 (estimate £10 to £20) for a pair of boots of green leather and brown striped linen.

Nottingham paid £8 each for three cloche hats of about 1925, each elaborately trimmed, and £40 (estimate £30 to £50) for a Regency dress of pink silk trimmed with blue cord and tassels. Leicester paid £380 (estimate £350 to £450) for a man's suit of about 1753 in orange silk, figured and brocaded with white flowers. The sale totalled £21,134, with 10 per cent unsold.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, Phillips held a New York sale of watches, objects of virtu, jewelry and silver. Lots that found buyers totalled $60,905 or £31,233, but 38 per cent were unsold. Phillips launched their New York operation late last year and their first two sales of 1978 have had a high failure rate. A large volume of goods are flowing in for sale but they may initially have accepted pieces with too high reserves. That happened with Christie's first New York sale last summer.

A sale of Continental furniture at Christie's yesterday made £79,502, with 15 per cent unsold. A wine sale made £70,043, with 10 per cent unsold.

A Sotheby jewel sale made £130,680 with 7 per cent unsold. Unmounted sapphires sold beyond expectations. A cushion-shaped sapphire of 12.21 carats made £12,000 (estimate £15,000 to £18,000). A silver sale at Sotheby's Belgravia made £65,723, with 5 per cent unsold.

£114,160 for Maltese stamps: At Harmer's, the collection formed by the late Colonel D. G. Lloyd-Lowles accounted for most of the £114,160 realized by Maltese stamps and postal history in a two-day sale (our Stamp Correspondent writes). The top bid was £1,750 for a hand-painted essay of the 1886 5s rose. The best postal history lot was an envelope of 1860 with a rare unpaid forwarding mark it made £1,550, twice the estimate.

Memorial services

Sir Alec Valentine

A memorial service for Sir Alec Valentine was held at St Martin-in-the-Fields yesterday. The Rev C. Walker officiated. Mr R. Michael Robbins (managing director (railways), London Transport) and Mr Anthony Bull (also representing the President and Director-General of the Chartered Institute of Transport) read the lessons. Mr David McKenna (British Railways Board) gave an address. Among those present were:

Lady Valentine (widow), Mr and Mrs David Valentine (son and daughter-in-law), Mr and Mrs Robert Andrew and Mr and Mrs Richard Roberts (sons-in-law and daughters), Mr S. W. Barter, Mr R. G. Barter, Mr Kenneth Robinson (Chairman of London Transport Executive) with Mr Ralph Bennett (deputy chairman), Mr P. E. Garbutt, Mr P. E. Willens and Mr W. P. Morgan, Viscount Brentford, Lord Murray of Newhaven, Lady Sloss (representing the president, British Leyland), Lord Garner, Lord Briggs (also representing Worcester College, Oxford), Edith Lady Robertson of Oakridge, Lady Cecilia McKenna, the Hon C. W. Seymour-Biles, the Hon M. E. Percy, Lady (John) Gilmour, Sir Maurice Holmes, Sir John Elliot, Sir James Swaffield (director-general and Clerk, GLC), Sir Stanley Raymond, Mr and Mrs A. H. Grainger, Mr Alan Wills, Dr Tom Taylor, Mr and Mrs A. G. Howes, Mr Charles Oman (GS Club), Mr and Mrs C. J. F. Doulton, Mr John Bartlett, Mr D. W. Hammond, Mr J. L. McGillivray, Mr P. H. Mobsby, Mr A. M. Durrant, Mrs R. M. Robbins, Colonel F. G. Maxwell of Ardwell, Mr Philip James, Mr Norman Reid (Royal British Legion), Ketchingham (Design and Industries Association), Mr A. J. Stanley (secretary, National Freight Corporation), Mr J. F. Borchard (chairman, Federation of Highgate Schools), Mr David Brewster (President, Old Cholmeleians Association), Dr F. Riffle, Mr E. Lyon (Worcester College Society) and Dr J. Shepherd.

Major-General R. G. S. Hobbs

A memorial service for Major-General Reginald Geoffrey Stirling Hobbs was held in the chapel of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, yesterday. The Right Rev V. J. Pike officiated, assisted by the Rev E. W. Evans. Field Marshal Sir Geoffrey Baker read the lesson. Among those present were:

Mrs Hobbs (widow), Major and Mrs Ewan Graham (son-in-law and daughter), Mrs P. G. Hobbs (sister-in-law), Mr and Mrs D. Hobbs, Lady Stirling, Major C. R. G. Stirling (also representing Old Wellingtonian Society) and Mrs Stirling, Major-General and Mrs A. G. E. Stewart-Cox, Lord Maclean, General Lord Bourne, Field Marshal Lord Carver, Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, Field Marshal Sir Richard and Lady Hull, General Sir Dudley Ward, General Sir Frank and Lady Simpson, General Sir Antony Read, Governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea) and Lady Read, General Sir Charles and Lady Harington, General Sir Reginald and Lady Hewetson, General Sir John Mogg, General Sir Charles and Lady Richardson, Lieutenant-General Sir William Scotter, Lieutenant-General Sir James Baird, Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Packard, Lieutenant-General Sir William Pike, Lieutenant-General Sir Brian and Lady Kimmins, Major-General Sir James d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, Major-General Sir Douglas and Lady Kendrew, Major-General Sir Nigel and Lady Tapp, Major-General Sir John and Lady Bates, Major-General Sir Cyril Colquhoun, Archdeacon and Mrs Youens, Major-General P. T. Tower (representing the Master Gunner, St James's Park, and the Royal Regiment of Artillery) and Mrs Tower, Major-General P. R. Hobart, Air Commodore E. B. Colclough, Air Vice-Marshal G. E. N. L. Foster (with Mrs Foster), P. J. Glover (with Mrs Glover), M. James, J. M. McNeill (with Mrs McNeill), J. E. L. Morris (and wife), Group Captain H. D. Ritchie, Air Vice-Marshal G. C. Lamb (RAF Rugby Football Union), Brigadiers H. E. Fernyhough and D. W. Daniel (Royal Military Rugby Football Club), Colonels R. M. Brennan (representing Commandant, Royal Military Academy Sandhurst) and E. M. P. Hoare (Army Rugby Football Union) and Mr S. R. Couchman and Air Commodore R. H. G. Weighill (Rugby Football Union).

Mr R. Edwards

A memorial service for Mr Ralph Edwards was held at the Church of St Nicholas, Chiswick, yesterday. The Rev Patrick Tuft officiated. Mr Timothy Edwards (son) read the lesson and Mr Nicholas Edwards, MP (son) read a poem by Henry Vaughan. Among those present were:

Mrs Edwards (widow), Mr David Edwards (son), Mrs Timothy Edwards and Mrs Nicholas Edwards (daughters-in-law), Miss Averil Edwards, Miss Lady Pearce, Mrs Cooke, Mr M. Prichard, Mr and Mrs Andrew Edwards, Miss Jane Edwards, Mrs Martin Lyons, Mr Jeremy Lawson, Mrs William Bennett, Mr Simon Edwards, Mr Nigel Edwards, the Hon Mrs Joseph Gibbs, the Hon Mrs Simon Lennox-Boyd, Sir Hugo Boothby (representing the Lord Lieutenant of Mid. South), and Mrs Glamorvan, Sir Anthony Lousada, Lady Burton, Sir Oliver Millar, Sir William Crawshay (National Museum of Wales), Mr and Mrs James Lyam, Shaw, Mr Roderic Thesiger, Mr D. Haynes, Major H. J. Lloyd Johnes (Historic Buildings Council for Wales) and Mrs Lloyd Johnes, Mr and Mrs Lawrence Whistler, Mr Denys Sutton (editor, "Apollo"), and Mrs Sutton, Mr Brinsley Ford (National Arts Collection Fund), Mr John Mallett (representing the Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum) with Mr Simon North and Mr John Hardy, Mr Jeremy Beason (Historic Buildings Council for England and Old Chiswick Preservation Society), Mr David Dykes, Mr and Mrs Jenkins, Mr Bernard Dunstan (Royal Academy), and Mrs Dunstan, Mr David Piper (Ashmolean Museum, Oxford), Mr Terence Hodgkinson (Wallace Collection), Mr John Brooke, Mr and Mrs Edward Croft-Murray, Mr and Mrs Peter Brandt, Mr and Mrs Graham Reynolds, Mr and Mrs Richard Hanbury-Tenison, Mrs Humphrey Brooke, Mr George Howard, Mr John Gere, Mr Peyton Ward-Jackson, Mr and Mrs Noel Annesley, Mr and Mrs Evelyn Joll, Mr and Mrs J. Trevelyan, Dr C. Musgrave and Miss Margaret Macdonald Taylor (Royal College of Art).

The Royal Society

The Royal Society has made 13 awards under its Commonwealth Bursaries scheme to assist scientists to work in Commonwealth countries other than their own.

The awards are:

Royal Society and Commonwealth Foundation Bursaries: Dr P. K. M. Davis, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for research in applied solid mechanics, at Southampton University, for one year; Professor C. Narsimhan, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, to investigate utilization of coal, at Queensland University, for one year; Dr P. D. Wong, Monash University, for research on male reproductive physiology, at Reading University, for six months.

Royal Society and Nuffield Foundation Commonwealth Bursaries: Professor P. L. Bergquist, Auckland University, for research on restoration and maintenance of plastics in the environment, at Royal Posteraduate Medical School, Hammersmith Hospital, for six months; Professor C. E. Brion, British Columbia University, to study multichannel detectors, etc, at Flinders University, South Australia, for one year; Dr A. A. Franich, Forest Research Institute, Rotorua, to investigate the composition of epicuticular waxes of the needles of Pinus species and Picea species at Bristol University, for six months; Dr M. L. Herrin, James Cook University, North Queensland, to gain access to equatorial data collected by satellite, at Mullard Space Science Laboratory, University College London, for three months; Dr Christina Kennedy, Sussex University, to undertake research into the intergeneric transfer of nitrogen-fixation genes at CSIRO, Division of Plant Industry, Canberra, for nine months; Dr J. J. Noble, Flinders University, for theoretical investigations into atomic heavy particle reaction mechanisms at Durham University, for one year; Dr S. P. Sen Gupta, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, to make nuclear magnetic resonance studies on single crystals, at Durham University, for six to eight months; Professor J. S. Shannon, University of New South Wales, to increase his competence in organic mass spectrometry, at University College, London, for nine months; Dr R. H. Symons, Adelaide University, to learn latest methods of characterizing viral nucleic acids at MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Cambridge, for eight months; Dr M. A. Zaffer, Dacca University, to study shear initiation of explosions at Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, for seven months.

University news

Hull

G. Harries-Jenkins, of the department of adult education, has been awarded a research grant of £55,360 by the Social Science Research Council for Behavioural and Social Sciences for an investigation into the role of women in armed forces.

OBITUARY

MR LEO GENN

Notable character actor



Mr Leo Genn, who died yesterday at the age of 72, began his career as a barrister, switched to the stage in his mid-twenties and became a popular character actor, with a distinctive rich voice, well known on both sides of the Atlantic.

He was born on August 9, 1905 and educated at the City of London School and St Catharine's College, Cambridge, where he read law. He was called to the bar by the Middle Temple in 1928 and was a practising barrister until November 1930 when he made his first professional stage appearance at the Devonshire Park Theatre, Eastbourne. His West End debut came in the same year and throughout the 1930s Genn was busy on the London and New York stage, including two spells with the Old Vic company, playing Shakespearian and classical parts, including Horatio to Laurence Olivier's Hamlet. His film career began in 1937.

Genn served throughout the Second World War in the Royal Artillery, rising to Lieutenant-Colonel and being awarded the Croix de Guerre in 1945. His legal qualifications led to his appointment to command the No 1 war crimes investigation team, in which capacity he investigated conditions at one of the most notorious Nazi concentration camps, Belsen. He was assistant prosecutor at the subsequent Belsen trial.

While on leave, Genn had spoken the commentary of the war film, *Desert Victory*, and he went on to appear in several notable British pictures of the period, among them *The Way Ahead*, *Henry V*, *Caesar and Cleopatra* and *Green For Danger*, before returning to the New York stage in 1946. His films of the late 1940s included *The Snake Pit* on Hollywood and the famous British prison camp escape story, *The Wooden Horse*.

In 1953 Genn played the Duke of Buckingham in Sir Tyrone Guthrie's Coronation production of *Henry VIII* at the Old Vic and narrated the BBC's special Coronation programme (as he had done 16 years earlier when George VI was crowned). He continued to appear on stage and in films in Britain and America, his later films including *Quo Vadis*, *Moby Dick*, *The Longest Day*, *55 Days at Peking* and *Ten Little Indians*. On the London stage he played one of the jurors in *Twelve Angry Men* (a production he co-presented) and was in the 1967 revival of Maugham's *The Sacred Flame*. In 1968 and 1969 he was visiting drama professor at the Pennsylvania State University and the University of Utah. He was seen on British television in a production of E. M. Forster's *Howard's End*. Genn married in 1933 Miss Marguerite van Praag; there were no children.

MISS EDITH LAURA URCH

Mr Bernard Cartwright writes:

Many who have been comforted and housed in the course of her active life will grieve at the loss of their friend Edith Urch, who has died at the age of 63.

Short and rubby, "Urchie" was the daughter of R. O. G. Urch, *The Times* correspondent in Riga and a principal source of news of Russia in the years after the Revolution.

She was sent to France and England for her education and tried her vocation with the Poor Clare Nuns. However, she eventually decided to become a nurse, ending her career as a Sister Tutor at the Charing Cross Hospital.

During a wartime bomb incident she received an injury to the spine which was to leave her a registered disabled person.

In 1951, using her disability pension, she pioneered the personal approach to the problem of immediate aid to London's "pavement homeless" families, simply by taking them in. Then new houses were opened—properties due for demolition, obtained on a short lease and turned into decent temporary accommodation. Thus was born the Ladyshelme Housing Association, holding two staunch principles: keeping families together and confidentiality.

The work flourished over some 20 years and countless children and homeless families were helped. However, due to the general financial malaise and her increasing incapacity she became prey to those who would use charities to their own purposes, something she resisted to the end.

She was deeply marked by her experience of early communist Russia and its subsequent purges. She was a committed Catholic known for her stand against organized atheism.

MR IAN GORDON-SMITH

Mr R. S. Baldock writes:

Mr Ian Christopher Gordon-Smith, MChir, FRCS, who was killed in a car accident in Thailand on January 14 at the age of 37, was a very promising young surgeon with bright prospects.

Educated at Haileybury, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and the Middlesex Hospital, he worked in Kingston and Cheltenham before returning to his own hospital, and in 1974 he was appointed Senior Surgical Registrar at St Mary's Hospital, W2. At the time of his death he was working at the Manorom Christian Hospital in central Thailand, having been granted two years' leave of absence from St Mary's.

He had a lively mind and a quick wit, and responded vigorously to almost any challenge. He will also be remembered for his strong Christian faith, which had led to active involvement in the Christian Medical Fellowship and the Crusaders' Union, and which had taken him to Thailand with his wife, Stephanie, and two young children, all of whom also died in the accident.

MR J. H. R. LYNAM

Professor H. G. Hanbury writes:

"Jock" Lynam was a unique man. He was dedicated to the Dragon School, which earned the name of the finest preparatory school in the country.

He had a large number of boys and some girls in his charge, and provided for them a very high standard of education. Many were the scholarships won by his boys and it was said of him that he could foretell not only whether each boy would be successful, but even his position in the list of winners. In athletics the school was outstanding and it was difficult to find opponents who could meet its teams on equal terms. Both staff, whose scholarship was excellent, and his pupils adored him; so do we. His friendship was to keep it, and it was a pearl of great price.

Mr Robert Victor Cooke, FRCS, formerly senior surgeon Bristol Royal Hospital, Bristol Homoeopathic Hospital and Tetbury and Almondsbury District Hospitals, died on January 17 at the age of 75. He was Sheriff of Bristol 1971-72 and a former President of the BMA.

Mr Philip Henry de Lerisson Cazenove, retired stockbroker and former High Sheriff of Northamptonshire, died on January 17 at the age of 76.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR JOHN COOTE

Rear-Admiral Sir John Coote, Bt, CB, CBE, DSC, RN, died on January 23 at the age of 73.

The elder son of Sir Ralph Coote, 13th baronet, he was born on January 10, 1905, and educated at the Royal Naval Colleges, Osborne and Dartmouth. He was Deputy Director of Naval Ordnance (Material) and Chief Ordnance Engineer officer from 1955 to 1958.

In the Second World War he won a DSC and was created CBE. He was made CB in 1957.

He married in 1927 Noreen Una, only daughter of Wilfred Tighe. They had two sons, the elder of whom, Mr C. J. Coote, succeeds his father.

Science report

Health: Outbreaks of "red flu"

Reports of outbreaks of "red flu" in Oxfordshire and Somerset do not yet give much guidance on whether there is likely to be a big influenza epidemic in Britain in the next few weeks. So far this autumn and winter notifications of influenza to the research unit of the Royal College of General Practitioners have been below average, as have isolations of the virus reported by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

The uncertainty has been provoked by the unexpected reappearance of an influenza virus last seen 30 years ago. The first reports came from the Soviet Union in November, when the virus responsible for an outbreak of influenza in Khabarovsk was found to be similar to one that had caused epidemics throughout the world between 1947 and 1956 and then disappeared. Since then "red flu" has spread across the Soviet Union, reaching the main cities and Moscow by late December. In January, outbreaks were reported from several European countries, China and the Far East.

An attack of measles, chickenpox, or smallpox gives lifelong immunity against those diseases: second attacks of those infections are rare and when they do occur are usually mild. The same is true of influenza: anyone who had "Asian 'flu" in 1957 or 1958 will not have another serious attack of influenza caused by that virus. But influenza differs from other common viruses in its ability to change and so evade the defences that would otherwise give lifelong protection.

Our apparent lack of immunity to influenza is in fact due to new, immunologically distinct influenza viruses appearing every few years. How and why influenza has that ability to change its make-up is unknown.

The World Health Organization maintains a surveillance system for the early detection and isolation of influenza viruses. Each winter, as outbreaks begin in any part of the northern hemisphere, the virus responsible is identified. If it is the same as or similar to the virus that caused infections in the previous year, most people may expect to be immune, and a serious epidemic is unlikely. Only if the virus is new is there any likelihood of large numbers of cases of serious illness.

On this occasion the "red 'flu" virus is so similar to the earlier 1947 virus that much of the population may expect to have some immunity. Laboratory tests suggest that people under 20 seem to have no protective antibodies but that a substantial proportion of older people are protected. In the Soviet Union, most cases have been among the young and very old sections of the population; elderly persons lose some of their immunity, and influenza is usually more serious in old people.

As yet no vaccine is available against "red 'flu" although manufacturers are working to prepare one. If an epidemic should occur in Britain those affected will have to rely on the traditional remedies, bed, warmth and aspirin, and hope that the Soviet medical authorities are right when they say that the epidemic there was less severe than that caused by "Hongkong 'flu" in 1968-70, the last time there was a big epidemic because of a change in the influenza virus:

By Our Medical Correspondent.

M. Gérard

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Latest wills

Professor Margaret Deanesly, of Westminster, Professor of History, London University, 1942-50, left £113,177 net. After personal bequests she left her copyrights and interest in copyrights, and one-third of the residue to the Church of the Annunciation, Bryanston Street, Westminster.

Mr Harold James Horn, of Dunstable, left £24,637 net. After bequests of effects he left the residue to the Wood Green Animal Shelter.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Lachelin, Mr Pierre Joseph Augustine, of Merstham £143,144
Metcalfe, Sir Ralph Ismay, of West Mersea, shipping director £44,654
Rosengarten, Mrs Berta, of Kilburn £140,596
Samuel, Mrs Viva Doreen, of St John's Wood £124,886

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr Patrick Garland to be associate artistic director, Chichester Festival Theatre.

Miss Joanna Drew, Arts Council director of exhibitions, to be art director in April on the retirement of Mr Robin Campbell.

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, Jan 26, 1953

Murders in Kenya

From Our Correspondent

Nairobi, Jan 25.—Thirty Africans, including some women, were arrested this afternoon in a thickly wooded gorge five miles north-east of Mr Roger E. C. Ruck's farm, the scene of a quadruple murder on Saturday night. Mr Ruck, who was 38, his wife, Dr Esmee Ruck, 32, their son Michael, aged six and a half, and a Kikuyu houseboy were killed by Mau Mau raiders armed with pangas at their farmhouse in the north Kinangop district, 70 miles from Nairobi. The bodies of Mr Ruck and his wife and that of the houseboy were discovered by a farm worker early this morning. The farmer was wearing pyjamas but his wife was fully dressed. All three bore savagely inflicted wounds. It is believed that, in accordance with their custom, Mr and Mrs Ruck were out after supper in the garden behind the house checking doors and windows when they were attacked, and that the houseboy was killed while going to their aid.

Church news

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster announce the appointment of Canon John Austin Baker as Rector of St Margaret's Church, Westminster, with effect from March 29, in succession to Canon David L. Edwards, recently appointed Dean of Norwich.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has appointed Canon Baker to be Speaker's Chaplain for the present Parliament from April 1.

Other appointments

The Rev E. Ronald Broadbent, manager of the SPCK bookshops in Salisbury and Bournemouth, to be Team Vicar of Bourne Valley Team Ministry, diocese of Salisbury.

The Rev J. A. Branch, curate of St Jasper and St Augustine's, Beckenham, diocese of Rochester, to be Rector of East and West Tilbury and Linford, diocese of Chelmsford.

Church in Wales

The Rev D. M. Hughes, Chaplain at Royal Naval College, Greenwich, to be Vicar of Llanfairpwll, diocese of Bangor.

Resignation

The Rev W. E. Edwards, Vicar of Groeslon, diocese of Bangor, on May 31.

Episcopal Church in Scotland

Canon H. L. Hewlett, hon priest in the Isla and Deveron group ministry, to be hon priest, St Michael's, Inverness.

The Rev C. Davis, priest-in-charge of St Mary's, Aberfoyle, to be hon priest in the Isla and Deveron group ministry.

The Rev M. F. Hunt, Rector of St Mary's, Arbroath, to be Rector of St John's with St Michael's, Inverness and Balloch New Town.

THE POLITICAL QUARTERLY

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TRANSPORT IN GREATER LONDON—ENID WISTRICH writes on the subject as a major national problem.

A POLICY FOR THE MIXED ECONOMY—STANLEY HYMAN re-opens this debate.

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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

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rms upsets MPs,
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Reacting to the nuclear power plans, page 19

Ban on subsidies proposed as addition to world rade pledge

Melvyn Westlake

ontroversial proposals aimed ying to reverse the rising of subsidies and special stance to ailing industries ughout the industrialized ld are now being considered in the Organization for nomic Cooperation and elopment in Paris.

ith thousands of jobs in ope preserved by governt handouts, and many more istries potentially at risk if omic recovery does not erialize, these proposals n certain to run into heavy osition.

though they are still at an y stage of formulation, the ral intention is apparently some kind of ban on fur- subsidies to industry ld be incorporated in the D trade pledge which es up for renewal in May.

he pledge was first signed years ago in an attempt to ent the chief trading ons resorting to restrictive e measures in the wake of oil price rise. It has to be wed every year and there signs that many countries becoming reluctant to sign.

t there is also a growing that if the leading mem- of the 24-nation OECD d to renew the pledge at summer's ministerial ting, this would be seen the world at large as a acceptance that the forces rotectionism can no longer kept at bay.

his is in spite of the fact the original trade pledge intended to be only a tem- ry exercise which would terminated when more en- ng arrangements could be e to sustain the free trade em.

owever, many officials in D and world capitals re- l the greatest threat to free e as coming from the ris- level of financial support g given to weak industries shipbuilding, steel and tex-

rge sums are being pro- d to many industries in len, France, Britain, West many and several other tries. Many Governments *themselves thought to be* ied by the money that they now paying out to protect jobs and stop dole queues lengthening.

It is argued by some OECD officials that governments might find it useful to have their hands tied by a revamped trade pledge so that they could justifiably claim that international treaty forbade further subsidies.

The danger is that, unless *some initiative of this kind is* taken, important adjustments to shift productive resources from less unprofitable industrial sectors into more productive uses will be indefinitely delayed.

OECD economists believe that a purely defensive approach to sectoral problems would render many national economies less productive and more inflation-prone, making it more difficult to get back to non-inflationary growth.

Yet, while this view is broadly accepted, the powerful social and political pressures facing governments almost everywhere could still prove strong enough to prevent the emergence of an agreement outlawing the offending practices.

One European country is already estimated to be spending about 1 per cent of its gross domestic product in special schemes of assistance to protect domestic industries and employment.

One British practice that could fall foul of any ban is the Temporary Employment Subsidy. A decision about whether to continue the TES is expected soon.

This particular device is seen as a classic example of the kind of intervention that could cause much harm, and the Government is coming under considerable international pressure to drop it.

Tokyo minister arrives: Mr Nobuhiko Ushiba, Japanese Minister for External Economic Affairs, arrived in London yesterday for talks with government ministers. Mr Ushiba's agenda included dinner last night with the Chancellor and Mr Dell, Secretary of State for Trade.

Today he is to see Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, and have further talks with Mr Dell. Discussions are expected to cover many of the contentious issues *that have impaired Anglo-*Japanese commerical relations recently.

Ministers in Tokyo at odds over interpretation of expansion target for coming year

Japan given little hope of attaining 7 pc growth

From David Blake
Economics Correspondent
Tokyo, Jan 26

Economists and forecasters here remain convinced that Japan has little chance of meeting its target of 7 per cent growth during fiscal 1978, which begins in April. Government plans at the moment rely on increased public spending to provide a stimulus to the domestic economy. This includes increased spending on the country's backward social infrastructure which is expected to provide an increase of 2.1 percentage points in the annual growth rate.

The Government, however, hopes that most of the growth will come *from the increased private consumption* and investment by industry which will result from higher incomes and greater business confidence.

Although inflation is below 5 per cent on an annual basis, confidence remains low and the continuing presence of substantial excess capacity means that no one outside the Government believes that the current policies *have any real chance of achieving the* Government's 7 per cent target.

The exact status of that target has been a matter of intense debate between leading members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Mr Takeo Fukuda, the Prime Minister, has argued that the figure does not represent an international commitment, but is merely an internal goal. Other members of his party, including Mr Masayoshi Ohira, say that the fact that the figure is contained in the recently agreed joint United States-Japan communique gives the figure international importance. There is considerable *speculation here that the difference* between the two men involves desire by Mr Ohira to pin the blame on Mr Fukuda when the country fails to meet the 7 per cent target.

Slow growth is likely to make it impossible for the Government to achieve its target of reducing the present account surplus to around $6,000m, which in turn may well lead to upward *pressure on the yen by late summer.* This would risk imposing further deflationary effects on the economy since a number of exporting industries have already seen signs of a slowdown in their volume of exports.

Although Mr Fukuda is clearly identified with cautious fiscal and other policies, it is thought likely that a supplementary budget to expand the economy will be introduced during the next fiscal year as it becomes clear that the Government's measures are not working.

Delay in doing this is expected to reduce the effect of the measures, however. The Governor of the Bank of Japan, who is thought to favour a more expansionary stance than that proposed by Mr Fukuda, said in an interview today that it was much more important to get the mix of policy measures right first time than try to introduce extra measures later.

Japan's five main opposition parties today agreed to press for one million *million yen of tax cuts to be added to* the Government's programme to stimulate the economy.

The call has been rejected by Mr Fukuda, but prospects for some reduction in income tax, which has been urged on the Government by outside opinion worried by the slow growth and large surplus being experienced by the country's economy, seem to be growing considerably.

Private economists here feel that the Government's tendency to introduce its expansion measures in dribs and drabs has greatly reduced their effectiveness. However, even if the Government were *to introduce large tax cuts at present,* most economists doubt whether growth could be raised much above 6 per cent.

Widespread worries about employment prospects are likely to lead to a low round of wage settlements, which will in turn reduce real incomes and thus consumption.

Governor of Bank is reappointed for new term

By Andrew Goodrick-Clarke
Financial Editor

Mr Gordon Richardson has been reappointed as Governor of the Bank of England for a second five-year term. He is 62 and his first period of office was due to expire in July. His reappointment had been widely expected.

Before his appointment as Governor Mr Richardson had been chairman of Schroder's, a London-based merchant banking group, and he had also been a non-executive director of the Bank of England for six years.

He succeeded Lord O'Brien (then Sir Leslie O'Brien) as Governor in 1973 when Sir Leslie decided to retire midway through his second term of office when aged 65.



Mr Richardson: Further five-year term.

The first three and a half years of Mr Richardson's Governorship were marked by serious economic and financial difficulties. Within a month of arriving at the Bank, against a background of a fast deteriorating British trade balance, minimum lending rate had to be raised from 7½ to 11½ per cent.

With Mr Healey, the Chancellor, the Governor was closely involved in the negotiation of a series of substantial inter*national loans culminating in* the IMF support programme which is now being unwound.

International and domestic economic crises apart, Mr Richardson found himself confronted towards the end of 1973 with the secondary banking collapse.

The Bank's role in organizing a support programme which fended off the threat of a huge domestic banking crash was graphically described by Mr Richardson only last week when he gave evidence to the House of Commons select committee on nationalized industries.

SEC sets timetable and priorities for national securities market

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Jan 26

The Securities and Exchange Commission today outlined the major actions it believes must be taken over the next year to ensure substantial progress toward establishing a national market system in United States securities.

It set a timetable for actions and a list of priorities that will provide the markets with the first clear view of the commission's detailed plans for what amounts to the radical reorganization of the way in which stocks and shares are traded.

Significantly, the SEC has decided to take no decision on eliminating off-board trading restrictions before September 30

The SEC's plans, which cover establishing of a new quotation system new systems for market linkage, new approaches towards dealing with problems associated with limit orders and numerous improvements in the structure of the securities consolidated tape, are likely to soothe the nerves of businessmen involved in the markets.

In effect, the SEC decided that creating a new system should be a slow evolutionary process that is developed in close consultation with market participants.

In a 58-page document the SEC threatened that it would issue detailed rules by set deadlines if the industry and the *stock exchanges failed to work* constructively on the key issues concerning the creation of a more competitive and more open securities system.

Mr Harrison Williams, SEC chairman, said that progress would be reviewed on September 30 and a decision would be taken on whether immediately to abolish off-board trading restrictions or further to delay their abolition. He stressed that there should be no question that "exchange-based restrictions are inappropriate to a national market system".

The commission announced new rules that are to become effective on May 1 that aim to facilitate the swift development of a composite quotation system by improving the quality and reliability of quotation information that is made generally available by the exchanges and by market makers.

This decision, the SEC claimed, would for the first time make available to the public, "comprehensive information as to prices and sizes of quotations for all reported securities from all markets".

Creation of this composite information system represented a fundamental element of the national market system.

High priority is also given by the SEC to developing a system of full informational linkage among the nation's stock exchanges and market makers and of a system that will more efficiently transmit orders between all centres.

The exchanges and the industry *must develop such systems* by September 30 or the SEC will impose mandatory systems of its own design. These should enable brokers and dealers to route orders to any market direct from their offices.

It seems evident that if such systems are in place by September 30 the arguments favour of retaining off-board trading restrictions will be far weaker than now.

The SEC has ordered the exchanges to develop by September 30 a "central limit order filet", which would be a mechanism that ensure that public limit orders can be entered and queeued for execution in such a manner as to ensure that they gest the best available price in the swiftest time possible. Under this system the public would be protected in that orders could not receive inferior treatment than those from institutions or market professionals.

Information provided on the currently-used consolidated tape is to be improved in a number of ways over the months. The symbols used by brokers are to be standardized by April 30, under one of the SEC's announcements. Then it will issue rules by June 30 at the latest that for the first time clearly outline the characteristics of securities that must be listed on the consolidated tape, so possibly increasing the number of listings on the tape.

Wall Street lower: Wall Street fell sharply yesterday after having made marginal gains in the two previous sessions. The Dow Jones industrial average closed 9.10 points down to 763.34

Setback for clearing bank shares after Midland £96.4m issue

By Christopher Wilkins

Midland Bank is launching the first big rights issue of 1978. Less than three years after its previous issue, Midland is asking its shareholders to put up £96.4m of new cash after expenses.

The announcement of the issue, the biggest since Imperial Chemical Industries raised £200m in March 1976, led to a general setback in share prices and to those of the clearing banks in particular.

Midland's own shares, which had previously been close to their year's high at 395p, fell by 22p, and the other big banks slid back by between 18p and 21p.

The issue is to be on the basis of one new share for every five held at 330p a share. Convertible loanstock holders will be offered 21 shares for every £500 of stock held. The issue price represents a discount of 16½ per cent on Midland's opening share price.

Midland has accompanied its rights with an estimate, based on unaudited management accounts, that it made a profit in 1977 of about £190m.

This compares to a profit of £166.4m in 1976, but while the full year is well up, the implication *is that second-half profits* were down both on the £102m earned in the first half and the £100m earned in the second half of 1976.

Even so, this outcome is better than some City observers have been expecting, and Midland has taken the opportunity of its rights to indicate that it will increase its 1977 dividend by 15 per cent.

Midland's last rights issue was in March, 1975. At that time it raised £52m through a one-for-four issue at 185p.

Despite this financing and a series of Eurobond issues totalling $300m in the past two and a half years, Midland, together with Barclays, was considered in the stock market to be the most likely of the clearers to seek further equity. Yesterday's move was far from expected, however.

In a statement yesterday Midland attributed the need for new resources to growth both within the United Kingdom and internationally.

But it is also clear that loan capital has come to assume a sufficiently large proportion of total capital for Midland to want to restore the balance somewhat by raising new equity.

Counting both the recent dollar loans and the rights proceeds, Midland's ratio of "free capital" to deposits will have increased from 3.1 per cent a year ago to about 4.3 per cent.

Financial Editor, page 19

eed sale of African ake likely

ed International is nego- g to sell its 62.5 per cent in a South African pack- company only a few s after increasing its hold-

lks have begun with a sub- y of the Johannesburg n Corporation for the sale Reed's interest in Reed pak, in which the British acquired a controlling for £26m in 1975.

t month Reed paid more £6m for a further 10 per stake in Nampak held by *Truman Associates, who* exercising an option ed to them in 1975.

ed is also discussing the le sale to Union Corpora- of its loss-making Stanger and paper operation which ned jointly with C. G. , a South African group.

npak has a stock market ilization in Johannesburg 5m, which, in turn values eed holding at about £28m. 1976 Nampak reported s of £12.5m pre-tax.

h debts of about £400m shareholders' funds about that figure, Reed has ly sold several investments effort to reduce gearing, ampak promises to be the significant disposal so far.

Financial Editor, page 19

Swan Hunter finally loses Polish order

By Donald Macintyre

Swan Hunter finally lost its *share of the Polish shipping* contract yesterday when shop stewards representing 3,500 boilermakers ignored an 11th hour appeal from union leaders to meet conditions set by British Shipbuilders.

Mr Michael Casey, the corporation's chief executive, signed the £115m contract in Szczecin, Poland, yesterday with the four bulk carriers *which had been destined for* Tyneside reallocated to other yards.

Mr Casey had been told from London that the boilermakers' stewards had refused to offer a guarantee, which they had been given until noon to deliver, to resume a flexibility agreement and drop a differentials wage claim.

Nine leaders of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions had travelled to Wallsend to secure a promise from shop stewards that they would work according to agreements and not pursue claims outside the Government's wages policy.

But the Boilermakers' Society stewards, at whom the exercise had been aimed, rejected the advice of Mr John Chalmers, their general secretary that they should join the other unions in giving the guarantees.

The decision was a major blow not only to Swan but to Mr Chalmers, who had persuaded first his CSEU colleagues, and then the BS board to let him have one final attempt to reach agreement.

Under the contract one of the four ships is to be built at Smith's Dock on Teesside, and the other three at the Govan yard on the Clyde.

Any hope that Swan can now win orders to replace the lost bulk carriers and avert several *hundred redundancies now* appear to rest on attempts which will continue to stabilize the rivalry between boilermakers and their colleagues in other craft unions.

Three of seven ships originally intended for the Tyne out of the 24 ordered by Poland were reallocated because of an overtime ban by outfitting tradesmen in support of parity with the boilermakers.

The ban ended when the outfitters were given a £5.40 "fair wages" award

It was then that the Boilermakers' Society members responded by renouncing an earlier flexibility agreement and lodging their own claim to restore differentials.

Bank ensures minimum lending rate remains unchanged

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent

The Bank of England finally showed its hand to the money markets yesterday afternoon and gave a clear message that it wished to see its minimum lending rate unchanged this week.

There had been increasing speculation in financial markets earlier in the week that the Bank might be prepared to go along with a further small cut in MLR from its present level of 6½ per cent. That speculation had ben increased on Wednesday by the firmness of sterling in the foreign exchange markets, and the way in which the Bank had relieved the shortage of money in the discount market.

But yesterday the Bank forced a number of houses to cover part of their financing needs by borrowing at MLR for a week, the aim being to raise the cost of the houses' funds and deter them from bidding down treasury bill yields—the key to MLR—at today's weekly treasury bill tender.

Caroline Atkinson writes: Sterling strengthened again on the currency markets yesterday when measured against a basket of currencies. Its effective rate is now 66.5 per cent of its value in December, 1971, up 0.1 from Wednesday's close. The pound was unchanged against the dollar, which was generally firmer.

Rumours of a change in the value of the Gulf currencies against the dollar did not upset the United States currency too much. It was later announced that the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain are to revalue against the dollar this weekend after suspension of currency dealings in these centres.

America has delayed publication of its trade figures from yesterday to next Monday, when President Carter is to make a speech. Before then, the Council of Economic Advisers is to present their annual review of the economy.

Dealers are hoping that the President will announce further support for the dollar to offset the potentially bad effect of bad trade figures.

In a strong attack on the Carter administration's economic policy, Mr Philip Coldwell, one of the seven governors of the Federal Reserve system, said the Government had not done its job over the past year in providing the leadership necessary to find an acceptable energy programme, a tax policy to stimulate capital spending or an anti-inflation programme to strengthen the dollar

Exchange control relaxed: The Japanese finance ministry yesterday announced a series of 11 measures relaxing and simplifying Japanese exchange control. They include relaxation of restrictions on foreign exchange accounts held by Japanese residents, liberalization of export and import of gold, and extension of the standard settlement period for foreign trade.

Further resignations at Leyland

Continued from page 1

There is silence on whether British Leyland overall will now turn in a pre-tax loss for last year after making a £70.5m profit in the 15 months to December 1976. The Government in the autumn approved a £50m loan to help pay wages and, more recently, Mr Edwardes pulled off the remarkable coup of obtaining another £50m of unguaranteed money from market sources.

It is understood that the Government is standing firmly behind Mr Edwardes, who will present a completely revised corporate plan and a statement of financial requirements to the National Enterprise Board during the next two months.

Mr Edwardes, it is being said, will ask for £1,000m for a five-year programme, free of periodic agonies and Whitehall wrangles over each tranche.

In a short statement British Leyland said yesterday that, pending an announcement of reorganization, temporary appointments would be made in the cars division. Mr Trevor Taylor, would be made responsible for sales and marketing. Mr Bill McLean, the division's director of employee relations, takes over extra responsibility for personnel policies and planning, while Mr Gordon MacFarquhar, staff director of organization and management planning, assumes additional responsibility for employee services and training.

The bare bones of Mr Edwardes's plans, known to include splitting the car division into smaller units, will be revealed at a big meeting of worker representatives to be held in Birmingham next Wednesday. Speculation suggests that up to 12,000 jobs, mostly by natural wastage, will go in the initial reorganization.



Mr Hopkins: resigned as director of sales and marketing.

Mr Callaghan tells group: It's up to you

By George Clark

Millions of pounds of public money had been poured into British Leyland without much to show for it, Mr Callaghan told the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce last night.

He said: "The country has shown faith in Leylands. Now it is up to Leylands to justify that faith from top to bottom, *management* and workers.

"I say to them all: 'Give yourselves a chance and give Michael Edwardes a break. Do not look to the Government for any more solutions. We have done our part. Now it's up to you'.

"I add only one thing. There's not a single one of us who will not feel proud if Leylands can succeed in becoming a symbol of all that is best in Midlands craftmanship and

After referring to the public money spent on British Leyland, the Prime Minister said: "Now the company must solve its problems. Putting public money into Leylands is an act of faith.

"Are we going to be let down? I make no threats about withholding funds if targets are not met. That kind of language can lead to bloody mindedness. But I say to everyone in Leylands that the way Nemesis will come is when you have no customers left to sell to."

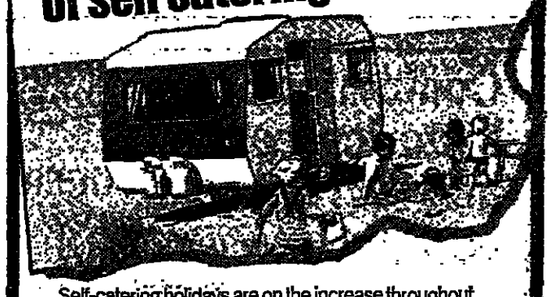
Promising further action to stimulate industrial recovery, Mr Callaghan said: "There is a general expedation that the Budget will reduce the tax burden even further. I see no reason to discourage that belief."

Jobs Act protest, page 20

Caravans International 1977 results

Turnover	1977	1976
UK	17,318,200	10,999,200
Overseas	44,387,200	33,575,000
Profit before Tax	3,764,800	2,097,100
Profit after tax and extraordinary items	2,399,400	595,100
Per share		
Basic earnings	28.98p	8.62p
Dividends	4.62p	3.50p
Net tangible assets (after deducting minority interests)	112.84p	88.32p

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ess Peat	6p to 212p	Turner Mfg	10p to 119p
	10p to 410p	Utd Scientific	9p to 265p

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ys	20p to 323p	Lloyds	18p to 267p
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Lovell	5p to 57p	Peko Wallsend	16p to 409p
ney	20p to 391p	Thyssen-Huette	22p to 785p
pe	17p to 360p	Tiger Oats	30p to 450p
n	29p to 493p	Winkelhaak	27p to 641p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.45	1.70
Austria Sch	31.00	29.00
Belgium Fr	66.00	63.00
Canada $	2.21	2.15
Denmark Kr	11.48	11.08
Finland Mkk	8.05	7.75
France Fr	9.44	9.12
Germany Dm	4.28	4.06
Greece Dr	79.50	75.50
Hongkong $	9.25	8.80
Italy Lr	1780.00	1700.00
Japan Yn	490.00	465.00
Netherlands Gld	4.56	4.34
Norway Kr	10.26	9.90
Portugal Esc	90.00	84.00
S Africa Rd	2.21	2.02
Spain Pes	166.50	159.50
Sweden Kr	9.33	8.98
Switzerland Fr	4.02	3.80
US $	2.00	1.94
Yugoslavia Dnr	39.75	37.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers cheques and other foreign currency business.

es fell back.
dged securities lost ground.
premium 75.75 per cent
tive rate 31.81 per cent).
g was unchanged at $1.9525.
ffective exchange rate index
66.5.

Gold lost $2 an ounce to $175.375.
SDR-$ was 1.21659 on Thursday, while SDR-£ was 0.624020.
Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1,397.8 (previous 1,398.2).

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BSC chief's answers left out of report

By Maurice Corina
Industrial Editor

Whole sections and answers of evidence given to the select Committee on Nationalized Industries by Sir Charles Villiers, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, have been deleted from the minutes of evidence, published yesterday.

The deletions, it is explained, have been made at the request of the BSC, and concern Sir Charles' appearance before the committee in November, when, after exchanges about the level of profits, a hearing had to be held in camera.

At that time, Sir Charles was advised that though evidence was taken in camera it would be published this month.

Also deleted from the committee's public record of evidence is a memorandum from Sir Charles, submitted on November 16, 1977.

The public record shows that Sir Charles advised the committee that he undertook to Mr Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry, to be "absolutely secure" until they met to review the corporation's losses.

December fire damage costs £33.8m

The cost of fire damage in Britain during December—the second month of the firemen's strike—rose to £33.8m or almost double the total for the corresponding month in 1976, according to British Insurance Association estimates.

This figure was higher than the average for the first 10 months of the year and like November, when the estimated cost of damage more than trebled to £42.7m, had been affected by the reduction in normal fire service cover.

Even so, according to Mr Geoffrey Haslam, the BIA chairman: "Insurers are relieved that the firemen's strike is over and that there was not a higher toll in terms of loss of life and destruction of property."

Davy in £88m Brazilian deal

Davy-Loewy of Sheffield, a subsidiary of Davy International, has won an £88m contract for a billet rolling mill plant to be built at Ouro Branco, near Belo Horizonte, Brazil. Of the total, £60m is for direct export.

The plant, which will process local iron ores, is expected to be in operation by the end of next year.

MPs impatient at delay on details of shipbuilding redundancy pay

Mr Kaufman, Minister of State for Industry, told the Standing Committee on the Shipbuilding (Redundancy Payments) Bill yesterday that he would impress on British Shipbuilders and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions the dissatisfaction and impatience of the House of Commons that they did not yet have the details of the redundancy scheme being negotiated for the nationalized industry.

Labour and Conservative MPs complained in committee that the were being asked to approve a Bill making provision for the scheme without any idea how much it would cost.

Mr Michael Grylls, Conservative MP for North West Surrey, said he understood redundant workers would get a lump sum and weekly payments during the duration of the scheme which could make their wages, on average, £4,000 a year, for up to four years. That could cost nearly £9,000m in all.

It would cost taxpayers a great deal and set an example that might be hard for smaller private companies to meet in negotiating with the same unions for redundancy payments to men from their yards.

Mr Huckfield, Under Secretary for Industry, said the ultimate cost of the scheme and the way redundancies took place would depend on the corporate plan for the industry and negotiations with the unions. Weekly payments were expected for only two years.

Mr Frederick Willey, Labour MP for Sunderland North, said it had been seven months since nationalization and MPs ought to have more specific information on the scheme. There had been a "communications freeze which is very prejudicial for the industry *particularly when* we have these anxieties".

Government should have a statutory obligation to consult with other shipbuilders and shiprepairers on the consequences of the scheme on them, said Mr Norman Lamont, an Opposition spokesman on industry. It could be done in a day, he added.

On the casting vote of the chairman, Mr Albert Costain, Conservative MP for Folkestone, an Opposition move for a clause requiring further consultations was defeated.

The committee completed its consideration of the Bill.

Quarter's launchings: British Shipbuilders said yesterday that during the fourth quarter of last year 11 merchant ships of 151,416 tons gross had been completed in their yards. This made a total for the first six months of public ownership of 24 ships of 449,607 tons gross.

Alliance interest held at 6pc

By Margaret Stone

Alliance, sixth largest building society in the country, is holding its investment rate at 6 per cent until the end of April instead of reducing it to 5.5 per cent on January 31.

It is following the lead of the Abbey National and the Leeds Permanent but unlike them did follow the Building Societies Association recommended rate structure last October. Then the Abbey, Leeds and Britannia decided to pay 6.7 per cent for three months longer.

Mr Leonard Hyde, chief general manager of the Leeds, defended the societies' decision to pay 6 per cent for a little longer on the grounds that it was too sharp a drop to bring the investment rate down from 67 per cent to 5.5 per cent in one step.

The Alliance has decided to pay 6 per cent for another three months on the grounds that it "owes something to its investors", Mr Roy Cox, chief general manager, said.

Unlike the Abbey and the Leeds it is not merely paying the higher rate on existing balances at the end of January but also on any new money added to those accounts

Distillers to modify price rise policy

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Distillers, which notified the Price Commission earlier this month of its intention to raise the prices of some of its Scotch whisky brands by as much as 50p a bottle, is believed to have modified its proposals in discussions with the Commission.

Since Distillers has had no major price rises for about a year this may allow the Commission to decide against an investigation of the company.

But another big influence with the Commission is likely to have been Distillers' argument that it needs price rises to protect its export earnings, one of the Commission's responsibilities being to avoid detriment by price restraint to export efforts.

Distillers wanted to raise prices to meet demands from the European Commission for Distillers to end a dual-pricing policy for Scotch whisky within Europe. The Commission had wanted Distillers to cut prices on the continent, but that would hit Distillers' earnings.

One way Distillers might have made its price proposals more acceptable to the Price Commission is to withdraw a further major brand from the United Kingdom market instead of continuing to ask for a high price rise. Already the company has announced the withdrawal of Johnnie Walker Red Label, the world's best-selling brand, and Dimple Haig.

Multi-fibre pact sets quota levels at average 90 pc

By Malcolm Brown

Quota coverage in the new bilateral agreements under the Multi-Fibre Arrangement is about 90 per cent overall, and even higher for big suppliers such as India, Pakistan, South Korea and Taiwan, the Department of Trade said yesterday when it published details of the agreements.

Of the 33 countries involved in the negotiations 21 have now initialled bilateral agreements with the EEC; two—Poland and Hungary—have not yet initialled; three negotiations with small suppliers have not yet been completed; special arrangements have been reached with six Mediterranean suppliers and special measures have been introduced for Taiwan.

Details of the agreements indicate that for the eight most sensitive products—cotton yarn and fabrics, spun synthetic fabrics, knitted shirts and T-shirts, jerseys and pullovers, trousers, woven shirts and blouses—all low cost imports are now restricted with global limits for the Community as a whole and for each member state.

The department said yesterday that these eight products accounted for more than 60 per cent of total United Kingdom imports in 1976.

The MFA stipulates a minimum annual growth rate as a rule of 6 per cent, but the department stresses that the growth rate for particular, sensitive products will be much lower and in many cases less than 2 to 3 per cent.

Output down: Man-made fibre output in the United Kingdom last year was the lowest for nine years, the British Man-Made Fibres Federation said yesterday. Production in the fourth quarter was 26 per cent below the previous quarterly average for the 1970s at 115,140 tonnes and there was a reduction of 10.7 per cent in output last year to 551,820 tonnes.

Computer code bank set up for retail pricing system

By Patricia Tisdale

A central bank to coordinate computer code numbers for grocery and other products sold through retailers was launched yesterday by the British Article Number Association.

The bank is regarded as a key factor in the development of computer checkout facilities in supermarkets and other retail outlets and the abolition of individual price marking on packets, cans and bottles.

From this week manufacturers can be allocated a unique computer code number for their products which will include a description of its size, type and price and can be incorporated at production stage in the labels.

This number, which can be electronically "read" in supermarkets, means that replacement goods can be instantly reordered. It also cuts down stores stocks and controls.

The code can be used for pricing goods if used in conjunction with an electronic till which can automatically scan the relevant number section.

Computerized tills are already being used by the John Lewis Partnership, Argos and the Bentalls department store company.

Some supermarkets, notably Shoppers Paradise, the Fine Fare-owned chain of discount stores, are seeking to reduce costs by using price labels on shelves.

A general application of computer code numbers on products is expected to speed the introduction of electronic devices in stores.

Introduction of code numbers by manufacturers in turn depended on the establishment of a central coordinating authority which could ensure that the same codes are used in Europe as in Britain.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Public interest and a company's purpose

From Mr Ralph Instone

Sir, Mr George Goyder's letter (January 18) contains two errors, one historical and the other analytical.

Under the pre-1844 deed of settlement (devised as a means of circumventing the Bubble Act of 1720, which allowed incorporation only by Act of Parliament or Royal Charter) directors were managers, not (as Mr Goyder supposes) trustees. The function of the trustees was simply to hold the jointly-owned property on trust for the proprietors and to enforce their mutual covenants; they owed no duty as such to the public or anyone else.

Secondly, Mr Goyder asserts that "the purpose of a company is to serve the community by providing goods and services", and that the role of directors is to see that its objectives are carried out. From this premise he argues that we should return to what he imagines was the pre-1844 practice and make the public company "a trust for certain objects", and the directors trustees for those objects.

What this analysis omits is that the company is a mechanism for providing goods and services which can be *sold*. Its motive power is the expectation of profit; and the social justification of profit is the rise in general living standards which results from productive efficiency and/or innovation in a competitive market at home or abroad.

It is now an accepted function of the state to impose physical and/or financial constraints on those actions of private-sector managements which are thought to prejudice the general public or the interests of employees, eg, by legislation on mergers and restrictive practices and on unfair dismissal. If efficiency and innovation are to be encouraged, it is only by such negative means, directed to specific problems, and not by tinkering with the theoretical basis of *companies' constitutions*, that the public interest should be protected.

Yours faithfully,
RALPH INSTONE,
13 Old Square,
Lincoln's Inn,
WC2A 3UA.
January 18.

Solicitor's fees: the rights of a client

From Dr Monica Vincent

Sir, Your correspondent M E. R. Lee (January 16), i claiming that a solicitor's fee are subject to supervision b the Law Society, assumes the this client will be correctl advised of his rights regardin a Remuneration Certificate.

While it is true that a solic tor has an absolute duty t tell a client of the availabilit of a certificate and risks rebuk if he fails to do so, it is als true that once a solicitor account has been paid, the La Society will not give the clien any assistance, even though i has rebuked the solicitor.

Even when other solicitor whom the client has consulte about the account before it wa paid have also failed to tel him of certificate procedure and the client cannot fin another solicitor willing to sor out the resulting problem, th Law Society will remain silent

As it is possible that a Certifi cate of Remuneration would b for a less amount than the fee demanded, a solicitor who fail to tell his client of his right could obtain money which th Law Society's assessors woul not consider he was entitled to had they been asked for a certificate.

It is unfortunate that th Law Society allows its mem bers whose actions it consider warrant rebuke to retain fee paid in ignorance of the client' rights. Also, in view of th Law Society's recent advertisin campaign, it is unfortunate tha the society cannot suggest how such a client could now find a solicitor willing to sort out suc an impasse, when so many solicitors have refused or failed to do so.

Yours faithfully,
MONICA VINCENT,
The White House,
Perranarworthal,
Truro,
Cornwall.
January 18.

Motor industry shortcomings affect other exporters

From Mr Ronald E. Rushen

Sir, Having spent the whole of my working life in the export field, may I add a postscript to the excellent letter from Mr M. Goodman (January 24) on the poor performance of the British car industry abroad.

What is sometimes not adequately appreciated is that inefficiency and delay in one export field may seriously damage the prospects of many other industries in overseas markets. Since every foreign buyer is bound to be a motorist, a bad experience on his part of a British car—or the report of one from a friend—puts a black mark against the whole of British industry, including the many British firms which are thoroughly competent and enterprising.

Thus the harm done to our overall export potential by the poor performance of the British motor industry is much wider and more serious than the actual loss of car exports themselves, and much of the talk about the so-called "English disease" originated in the shortcomings of British car manufacturers.

Yours faithfully,
R. E. RUSHEN,
40, Nairn Road,
Canford Cliffs,
Poole,
Dorset.

Arguments against estate agents as dealers

From Mr M. V. G. Masefield

Sir, Referring to Professor Davis's letter (January 23) there is a very good reason why estate agents should not carry their own stock of houses, and it is that the cost of holding empty property would reduce the money available for purchase.

Assuming an agent can borrow at 10 per cent, it would cost £625 to keep a £25,000 house on his books for three months, excluding his normal overheads. On top of this there would be outgoings for insurance, repairs, conveyancing and in some cases rates, all of which would be considered.

It is interesting to note that the arrangements suggested would involve two conveyances for each sale, from vendor to agent and agent to final purchaser. This would give twice the opportunity for gazumping and double the fees for solicitors. In fact an agent would not be acting as an agent but as a property dealer, and I cannot believe that this would be in the best interests of a householder.

Yours faithfully,
M. V. G. MASEFIELD,
54 Fielding Road,
London W4.
January 23.

"...on our way to adequate returns..."

Preliminary announcement and points from the Statement by the Chairman, Sir Gerald Thorley.

Salient Figures
52 weeks ended September 25

	1977	1976
	£000	£000
Turnover	268,267	206,924
Profit before tax	20,468	14,595
Profit before tax as a percentage of:		
Average capital employed	20·6%	19·2%
Turnover	7·6%	7·1%
Net earnings per share	169·2p	131·9p
Total dividends per share	19·0p	9·3p

Comparison of historical cost and current cost accounts

	Historical cost £000	Current cost £000
Profit after tax	19,133	9,108
Net earnings per share	169.2p	80.6p
Dividend cover	5.2 times	2.7 times
Net assets per share	£7.36	£14.22

Results

The financial results were better by almost any measure and represent a milestone of record on our way to adequate returns on the assets employed in the business. At £20,468,000 the statutory profit before tax was marginally ahead of the forecast made at the time of the interim results and rights issue; a 40% advance over 1975/76.

The Directors recommend a final dividend of 13.8124p per share net of associated tax credit, making the total net dividend for the year 19p per share.

This year we have introduced two innovations. First, we have made no provision for deferred tax. This follows a review of our tax position which demonstrates that we are not likely to have any liability to pay corporation tax in the foreseeable future. Second, we have included a statement of current cost profits. It gives a more realistic assessment of the profits in relation to the underlying assets of the business and shows a reduction from the statutory profit of £20,468,000 to £10,443,000, principally due to an increase in the depreciation charge. The revaluation of the assets employed in the business, on which the extra depreciation charge is based, is not incorporated in the statutory balance sheet. Even on the more stringent basis the dividend is covered 2.7 times.

The achievements of the year were considerable. Sales of sugar advanced from 770,000 tonnes to just under 900,000 tonnes. This was achieved in a highly competitive market.

Scrip Issue

In the year under review we committed nearly £30,000,000 to fixed capital and required an additional £20,000,000 in working capital at the year end. We were encouraged by the response of shareholders to our call for a "heavy" one-for-two rights issue which raised just over £18,000,000, made more onerous in the market by the decision of the Government not to take up its rights, which reduced its shareholding from 36% to 24%.

We are proposing to bring our issued capital more into line with the underlying asset base by a one-for-one scrip issue, thus capitalising £15,000,000 of reserves, and to split our shares into 50p units with a view to making them more marketable.

Prospects for the Current year

The crop this year has reverted to a more normal pattern. We were encouraged to receive continued support from growers, after three poor crops, which enabled us to maintain the same acreage for the current season. The high sugar content and almost absolute absence of disease will compensate for the yields being still somewhat below average. The income from beet this year should give the growers reason to be pleased that they stayed with the crop after the three bad years.

The Company receives no subsidies or aid either from the UK Government or from the EEC. The distortions created by the large gap between the green pound and the market exchange rate of sterling has put the Company and its growers at a disadvantage compared with their main competitors. The current year is bound to be tough for both the Company and its growers under such circumstances.

Position of Strength

The British consumer requires a secure source of sugar at economic prices. The Company is a low-cost producer of sugar when compared with any continental producers or its UK competitors. This low cost structure will allow both the Company and its growers to prosper when true market forces are allowed to operate within the EEC. The Board is determined to maintain the Company's relative cost structure. Its determination on this issue and its confidence in the Company's future can be judged by the recent announcement of a two year capital programme costing £70,000,000 to complete the capacity to produce 1,250,000 tonnes of sugar in the 1979/80 campaign. The perseverance of the Company and its growers will reap benefits in future years to the mutual advantage of consumers as well as growers, employees and shareholders.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

	1977 £000	1976 £000
CAPITAL EMPLOYED		
Share capital (authorised, issued and fully paid):—		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	15,000	10,000
Reserves	95,458	65,797
	110,458	75,797
Deferred tax	—	—
Deferred credits	2,371	2,578
Loan capital	20,700	11,000
	133,529	89,375
EMPLOYMENT OF CAPITAL		
Fixed assets	92,868	68,732
Current assets		
Stocks of consumable stores	16,123	14,255
Stocks of sugar and other products	16,102	6,340
New sugar beet crop	4,421	3,743
Debtors	21,338	14,418
Bank balances and deposits	9,398	4,123
	67,382	42,879
Current liabilities		
Tax	1,335	500
Creditors	23,314	21,060
Bank overdrafts	—	211
Dividends:—		
Final (recommended)	2,072	465
	26,721	22,236
Net current assets	40,661	20,643
	133,529	89,375

British Sugar
Corporation Limited

COPIES OF THE 1977 ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS WILL BE AVAILABLE AFTER FEBRUARY 6 FROM THE SECRETARY, P.O. BOX 26, OUNDLE ROAD, PETERBOROUGH, PE2 9QU.
THE AGM OF BRITISH SUGAR CORPORATION LIMITED WILL BE HELD AT THE HYDE PARK HOTEL, 66 KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON S.W.1, ON THURSDAY MARCH 2 1978 AT 12 NOON.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Midland jolts the banking sector

about four months now clearing bank s have been exceptionally strong per- ers, and while the rest of the market een easing back from its autumn peak shares have recently been reaching ighs. Until yesterday Midland had out- rmed the market over three months by 20 per cent; but there must now be doubt whether this relative strength be sustained, a point underlined by pitate falls of between 18p and 22p by e clearers yesterday.

dland's £96.4m rights, coming at a time institutional liquidity and confidence oth low, will be a serious enough short- strain for the market as a whole, let the banking sector. Moreover the ial timing of Midland's move, shortly l of the annual results, has already led despread speculation that another big , probably from Barclays, could follow on as Midland's issue is absorbed. inly, in terms of capital ratios, Barclays ooks to be most in need of new equity, gh unlike Midland, whose $300m loan were beginning to assume an ulthily large proportion of total capital ound 30 per cent, Barclays may still it has scope for taking on new loan il.

while shareholders will be far from siastic about the rights it is hard to Midland's decision to move before ays, the one clearer which has not had its in the past three years, could step ainly because of the recovery of sub- ies, Midland has achieved outstanding h recently.

estimate of £190m for the year just l is no mean performance in the dismal stic circumstances even though it does porate a second half decline. Further, kes sense to top up capital just ahead eriod when loan demand at home will owing faster, and Midland will also itself with some leeway for the further sion internationally which it is known seeking. For the present, however, the s may suffer for the aggressive tactics.

move as a welcome indication of Reed's determination to put the group back onto a firmer footing even at the expense of short-term prospects. Third quarter figures due next Tuesday are unlikely to provide much relief for shareholders now steeling themselves for a cut in the year's dividend payment of some 25 per cent to 15p gross and earnings of less than 20p.

The implied yield of just under 11 per cent may still be sufficient to support the shares at last night's closing level of 138p But given that Reed may have no option but to ride out the losses in its Canadian pulp operations it seems that the road to recovery is still a very long one.

Inchcape

An income advantage

As a result of sailing through the dividend gap for overseas traders Inchcape has reversed its traditional rating against the market. With a prospective yield of 6.3 per cent it is selling against a market average of 5.6 per cent, and is more than a point above its quality rival in the sector, Harrisons & Crosfield, which is beset with the problems concerning the intricate cross-holdings within its plantation empire.

The stock market, though, is concentrating on the short-term trading position. Profits of £34.4m, to Septmber, an increase of only £1.5m on the corresponding half, left the shares 17p down at 360p even though they have been dull since the middle of last year.

Rising sterling, low forecasts for the increase this year in world trade and a mixed picture for the commodities in the countries where Inchcape trades has left little room for enthusiasm.

Certainly hopes of short-term gains must be limited, but Inchcape is passing through a difficult period after a sharp rise in earnings. The dividend should still be covered three times by profits approaching £75m this year and the share price at the moment is paying scant regard to the past record. However the problems that were with the group in the past half are not going to go away quickly. Around £2m has been lost before tax because of the drop in the Nigerian interests from subsidiary to 40 per cent associate status while price controls in both Nigeria and Malaysia were a further depressing factor.

Profits would have been £3m higher on the exchange rate ruling 12 months earlier —and will be down by a similar proportion in the second half. Steady but unspectacular growth, then, looks the order of the day, but with the yield advantage there seems no reason why the shares should underperform.

● *The inevitable reaction to the tiny initial compensation payments being made by the Government for the nationalized shipbuilding and airframe companies came yesterday. Prices were marked down but sanity was retained as the market quickly came to see that, with the possible exception of the £5.2m for Austin & Pickersgill, the payments were little more than nominal. Hopes are now rising for a second interim payout after the companies have got into negotiation in February, which will give a much clearer picture of the eventual sums.*

Among the companies hardest hit yesterday were Vickers and Vosper who will not be receiving anything until more financial information has been collected. It is not surprising that accountants Whinney Murray, who have been advising the Government, should have had trouble in either case, as neither's nationalized interests had been within self-contained subsidiaries. Indeed Austin & Pickersgill may have been the easiest company on which to come to an early figure as it was run very much as an independent concern without inter-company loans.

By the end of the day it was obvious that the market was still as much in the dark as it had always been. Some of the speculative froth, however, has been shaken out, and the shares concerned could well be quieter from now on ahead of some really useful information.

Roger Vielvoye and Kenneth Owen (below) discuss two aspects of the United Kingdom's energy programme

Reacting to the nuclear power plans

Nuclear engineers with long memories can probably recall the halcyon days of the 1960s when their services were eagerly sought after by the two nuclear building consortia as teams of experts were built up to tackle the ambitious advanced gas cooled reactor design and construction programme.

But the AGR programme quickly ran into severe problems; demand for electricity and nuclear power dropped sharply and the business went into decline.

Throughout the seventies, despite a reorganization of the industry and an abortive attempt to develop the steam generating heavy water reactor (SGHWR), the numbers of skilled people building nuclear reactors has dwindled.

Now the AGR is back in business and for the first time in years nuclear engineers are in demand. As a result of Mr Wedgwood Benn's statemtnt that two AGRs will be ordered with work on site beginning in 1980 and that design work will begin on the pressurised water reactor (PWR), Britain's reactor building company, the Nuclear Power Company (NPC) is planning a massive recruitive drive. Full page advertisements listing the jobs available are scheduled in a nattempt to lure engineers back into the industry.

It is not only in the reactor building industry that Mr Benn's statement has caused a flurry of activity. While the South of Scotland Electricity Board (SSEB) has designated the site for its AGR at Torness near Dunbar, the Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) has a choice of four sites— one of which must be chosen for the AGR and another designated for the PWR.

For the board an early decision on the site is vital. With work due to begin on the AGR site in 1980, it needs as much time as possible to get through all the planning and licensing procedures which in the case of some sites could be lengthy.

One of the key factors in making the choice will be the knowledge that the application for a PWR site will certainly have to go to a public enquiry and that a remote position such as Sizewell in Suffolk or Dungeness in Kent might be looked on more favourably.

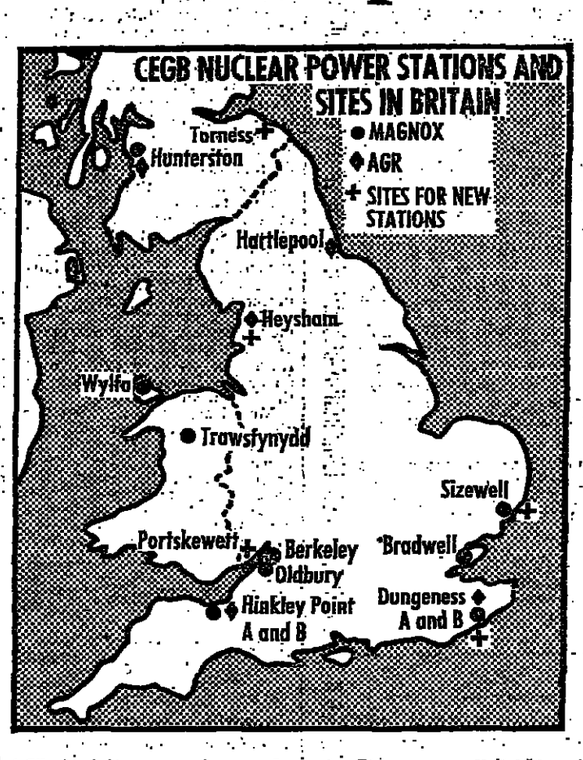
This narrows the choice for AGRs down to Heysham on the Lancashire coast and Portskewett on the Welsh side of the Severn, practically opposite the established Magnox power stations at Oldbury and Berkeley.

Heysham is the firm favourite for the board's vote. NPC is already building the first stage of a 2,500 megawatt AGR station there and the CEGB would only need to acquire agreement from the local planning authorities on the details and appearance for the second stage of the station. Site work could then begin without a public enquiry.

Portskewett in Gwent has been on the CEGB's list of potential nuclear power station sites for some years. Government consent and planning permission for a 1,300 megawatt AGR station was acquired in 1972 but this expired last December. The board has since applied for a renewal of the planning permission but there have been local objections and it seems likely that a public inquiry will be held.

A nuclear site licence would also have to be acquired from the nuclear inspectorate, although the board do not foresee any difficulties in meeting any of their requirements. Delays caused by an inquiry tend to push Portskewett into second place on the board's list.

Choosing a site for PWR could be even more tricky and time-consuming. Even though both Sizewell, the site of a Magnox station, and Dungeness, the home of a Magnox and the ill-fated and much delayed AGR, are in remote coastal areas, the board can expect that the principle of building PWRs will be challenged by environmental groups; and there could be local planning objections besides. So far the board has no consents of any kind for either site.



Sizewell has a varied history as a nuclear power station site. Permission was given for the construction of one of the first generation of AGRs in 1969 and work on the site actually began in 1970. But two months later plans for construction were deferred. It was also the site for Britain's first SGHWR, but again this was cancelled before use could be made of the roads and foundations that exist behind the coastal sand dunes.

Development of the AGR will be centred on NPC's plant at Risley, Lancashire, where much of the previous work on the first generation of reactors was done.

Designs for the Scottish and English reactors will be based on the Hinkley and Hunterston AGRs that are now operating. Emphasis will be on making the reactor more accessible and therefore easier to maintain. Where it is possible, the corrosion and vibration problems that dogged the first reactors will be designed out.

Gearing up for AGR involves more than just NPC. There are a large number of subcontractors in the nuclear business, some of whom have disposed of the facilities that provided components for the first AGRs. After the system was damned in 1974, most people thought that the AGR would never make a come-back and, graphite machining equipment for the core was dismantled, said one industry source yesterday.

Mr Benn's announcement has also provided a welcome boost for the new single boilermaking company that is being formed from the interests of Clarke Chapman and Babcock and Wilcox. Although the boilers at Hinkley and Hunterston were provided by Clarke Chapman, the orders for the new reactors will be divided among the facilities from both companies.

The AGR boilers will provide work for between 2,500 and 3,000 people and has effectively removed the threat of redundancies in the boilermaking industry. The strategy for the pressure vessel and steam generators for the PWR still has to be considered. It is estimated that investment of about £20m would be needed to give Britain its own capacity to manufacture these components.

How the PWR will be developed is less clear. The CEGB may fund the £40m development programme, but there may have to be lengthy negotiations and assurances before this takes place. In the meantime NPC must start the business of sounding out foreign companies that could provide assistance and getting the necessary safety clearances.

"With the AGR on our plates as well the CEGB estimate that a start could not be made on a PWR before 1982 is pretty accurate", said one NPC employee yesterday.

The author is Energy Correspondent of The Times.

How to get the most out of coal

Converting coal into usable energy is not just a matter of burning it to provide heat. Indeed, "burning it" is not just a matter of setting light to it. A range of complex processes is available for converting coal into liquid and gaseous fuels and these processes will be key factors in Britain's energy planning for the 1990s.

Five specific projects are now being considered by the coal industry's tripartite working party on research and development. This group, on which the National Coal Board, the Department of Energy and trade unions are represented, is following up an earlier assessment of coal industry prospects to the year 2000 and aims to determine priorities for United Kingdom coal R and D.

The new processes are for converting coal into products such as substitute natural gas (SNG), a clean fuel gas for power generation, liquid fuels and feedstocks for chemical processes.

Mr Alex Eadie, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy and chairman of the working party, has said that to implement the proposed programme in full would cost more than £60m. "It is most important that we invest in this work now", he said yesterday, "so that we are in a position to provide alternative energy supplies when our oil is past its peak."

One of the proposals comes from the British Gas Corporation and the other four from the National Coal Board. The Gas Corporation's experience to date has included the development of a "slagging gasifier" at its Westfield development centre in Scotland.

This converts lump coal into gas at high pressure in steam and oxygen, in a process that is particularly suited to the production of substitute natural gas. American interest is reflected in a United States Department of Energy contract for a consortium led by Conoco to develop a coal gasification plant for Eastern Ohio based on the Westfield technology.

The new processes will convert coal into substitute natural gas, liquid fuels and chemical feedstock

The slagging gasifier is an improved version of the long established Lurgi fixed-bed process, giving higher throughputs and thermal efficiencies. Now the proposal is to move forward to a design that will handle small particles of coal (pieces smaller than a quarter of an inch, known as "fines") as well as two-inch lumps.

This is important because mechanized methods of coal mining result in high proportions of small particles and because the ability to use the total mine output (one or more mines could well be dedicated to supplying a single SNG plant) will be increasingly valuable.

To accept this wider range of coal size the proposed new Westfield design would combine two techniques. Known as the composite gasifier, it would have an upper and a lower section, respectively converting lump coal and fines, with ash being removed from the bottom as a liquid slag.

Thus the range of coal available for gasification would be extended, and output would be increased. As mentioned, the ability to consume the total output of a mine is an important requirement.

As well as its value for the production of SNG, the composite gasifier is expected to be of interest to other industries, too. These include the iron and steel and electricity supply.

Another approach to gasification, in one of the Coal Board projects, is aimed at producing gas of a low calorific value as a fuel for generating electricity. This uses the British pioneered fluidized-bed combustion technique in another "composite" approach which could improve significantly the efficiency of power stations.

Using conventional steam turbines, the design efficiency of modern coal-fired stations approaches 38 per cent—a limit set by the maximum 540°C superheat steam temperature that can be accepted by the boiler-tube materials.

Big improvements in efficiency could be made by adopting a combined process in which hot combustion gases are first expanded in a gas turbine and then used to generate steam to supply a steam turbine.

Large industrial gas turbines can withstand gas inlet temperatures up to 1,000°C at present and this is likely to be raised to 1,250°C or higher within the next decade. It could lead to efficiencies for a combined-cycle station of about 45 per cent. This would mean a reduction of almost 20 per cent in the amount of coal required to generate a given quantity of electricity.

It is unlikely that the coal could be burned directly to produce the hot gases, since the high temperature of combustion would lead to the emission of undesirable corrosive and erosive constituents. Instead, the coal would be gasified at lower temperatures to produce an acceptably clean fuel gas, which could then be burned to raise its temperature to the maximum permitted by the new gas turbines, so giving the higher overall efficiencies.

This process also offers the prospect of better control of emissions of sulphur compounds.

Coal Bord scientists believe that a fluidized-bed process operating at high pressure and using air and steam offers the best solution here. This line of approach has been backed with some financial support from the European Coal and Steel Community.

Studies have indicated that the use of a fluidized-bed gasifier in which coal is partially gasified and the remaining char is burned in a fluidized-bed combustor to raise steam would give the best results.

After the present studies, a pilot plant to provide engineering information and demonstrate actual operation would be the logical next step. To build such a plant is one of the Coal Board's four current proposals.

The others cover coal liquefaction by liquid solvent; liquefaction by hot gas solvent; and "pyrolysis", described by Mr Eadie as "a sophistication of coal carbonization, heating the coal quickly in a hydrogen atmosphere".

The author is Technology Correspondent of The Times.

The Proprietors of Hay's Wharf, Limited

The 70th Annual General Meeting was held in London on 26th January, 1978, Sir David H. Burnett, Bt. M.B.E., T.D., the Chairman, presiding. The Report and Accounts were adopted and the Dividend was approved.

The following are extracts from the Chairman's Statement and the Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1977.

Summary of Results

Trading profit before tax was £2,978,000 compared with profits of £1,165,000 at the half-year.

A final dividend of 3.526p per share, with the interim of 1.422p already paid, makes 4.948p for the year compared with 4.43p last year.

Comparative Figures	1977	1976
Year ended 30th September	£'000	£'000
Group Turnover	47,300	40,000
Trading Profit before Taxation	2,978	2,031
Taxation (1976—credit)	1,100	(22)
Profit after Taxation	1,827	1,988
Dividends—Ordinary and Preference	920	821
Extraordinary Items:-		
Losses less profits (and amounts attributable to Minority Shareholders)	1,846	101
Premiums on acquisition of shares in subsidiaries acquired during the year and goodwill written off	1,865	—
Transferred Against Reserve (Surplus in 1976)	2,823	(1,063)
Earnings per share		
Based on profit before extraordinary items (1976 after adjusting for the abnormal tax credit)	10.42p	7.09p

Further Outlook

Having completed during the year under review important disposals of low-yielding and loss-making assets, it is hoped in the current year further to improve the return on capital invested and earnings per share.

Copies of the full Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary of The Proprietors of Hay's Wharf, Limited, St. Olaf House, London Bridge, London SE1 2PJ.

Business Diary: Benn again • Wills leaves Reliant

Benn, the Secretary of or Energy, in a gesture smacks of the American of funding govern- critics and ensuring that ave all the information to make their points as agreed to an unpre- ed use of public funds. April the National ner Council is to have a ure grant, channelled the Department of and Consumer Protec- or the sole purpose of ng a counter-secretariat ct rivalry to that already d for the new govern- nded Energy Commis- The countersecretariat vice the three consumer ntatives among the com- 's 23 members.

last September, at the l Consumer Congress, was publicly castigated hael (now Lord) Young blic enemy number one Cabinet" after a year's n announcing who the er representatives were

strangely, now that l Barnes of the Electri- nsumers' Council, Naomi sh of the Gas Con- and David Tench of the ic Coal Consumers' are confirmed in their is, Benn has found him- lied with them at the sion's meetings, against a hic alliance of the trade nd industry representa-

gh the grant starts with w financial year, the lready knows who the man of the counter- riate will be. He is Thorold, who was junior for Friends of the Earth at the Windscale inquiry, and he starts work on Monday.

Beside his Windscale experience Thorold has been director of the Public Interest Research Centre, which published *Social Audit*.

■ Reliant, the Tamworth, Staffordshire, invalid carriage to sports car manufacturer, is losing its second senior executive in less than two months.

Barrie Wills, the 36-year-old deputy managing director, Business Diary learns, is to leave on Tuesday after six years with the company.

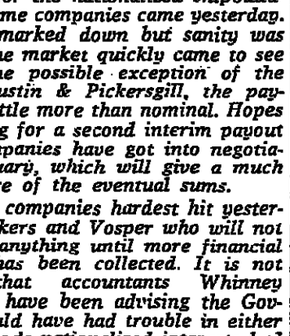
Wills is a protege of Ray Wiggin, who after 18 years with the firm quit as managing director before Christmas. In June last year, the controlling stake in Reliant was acquired from the Hodge Group by John Nash's Kettering-based J. F. Nash Securities leisure group.

Wills would only say yesterday that he was leaving not because Wiggin's job went to manufacturing director Spencer but because of the "change of style and philosophy" under John Nash and Nash director Fred Gammon.

It is just possible that Wiggin, an engineer, and Wills, a life-long motor industry man, might go into business together.

■ Ian Findlay, the new chairman of Lloyd's, has been immersed in European affairs since he took office at the beginning of this month, particularly so since the retirement at the end of 1977 of Sir Frank Roberts, the former ambassador to Bonn and Lloyd's international adviser.

The gap caused by Sir Frank's departure, however, is to be filled by one of Lloyd's favourite sons, Sir Havelock Hudson, the immediate past chairman, whose contribution to Lloyd's during his three-year stint was universally acknowledged to be exceptional.


Sir Havelock Hudson

Both he and Findlay—a non-marine underwriter who has just retired from Sedgwick Forbes and once created a sensation by wearing a kilt in "The Room"—have their work cut out as far as harmonization of insurance practice in Europe is concerned.

Lloyd's has no counterpart in Europe and the idea of direct access to Europe for it meets with some hostility, particularly from the Germans.

So while freedom of establishment (which means that insurance companies will be able to set up shop in Europe) has been accepted, there is a lot of heel-dragging over the freedom of services directive which is much more important for Lloyd's.

Besides pressing its case with the Department of Trade here, Lloyd's is also lobbying the Eurocrats.

Next week British EEC budget commissioner Christopher Tugendhat is dropping in for a chat and, preaching to the less converted, Findlay will also be host to Dr G. Angerer, a senior German Community official with responsibilities for insurance.

■ The Post Office is trying new methods to make its counter clerks civil to customers. The revised training course for new entrants to the Post Office includes instruction in transactional analysis (TA for short), the para-psychology originated by the Canadian, Dr Eric Berne, in his best-selling book *Games People Play*.

The object, says the Post Office, is "to give new counter clerks a systematic way of understanding human behaviour and an ability to react appropriately in all situations".

Accordingly trainees are taught that customers come in three ego-states—"parent" trying to teach the clerk his job, "adult" looking after themselves and "child" needing care and attention.

They are also taught "the concept and importance of 'strokes'", which is TA jargon for polite gestures which please people, such as smiles.

They are not taught, the Post Office add sternly, the Berne concept of games, which has rather more to do with sexual relationships than counter-clerking.

One hundred and seventy new counter clerks have had the benefit of TA training in the past year, about 10 per cent of the new entry. I bet you cannot find them.

■ I swear I could hear George Pusack thinking the other night. Pusack, the chairman of Mobil UK was sitting in the row behind me at a recital in Greenwich given by the guitar virtuoso Julian Bream, staged by the borough of Greenwich but sponsored by the oil company.

During the interval it was announced that Bream would be five minutes late in resuming as he had just broken a string. ream Bduly appeared, only to lose a second string before he could start his first piece."

I have not had a string break in five years", Bream said "and to have two break in one evening is really . . . audacious".

When he then grumbled "They're man-made fibre", I'm prepared to bet a pound Pusack was asking himself "Do they make guitar strings from Mobil by-products?"

Bank of the Southwest, a Houston-based bank little known outside the United States, is about to become more widely known as the 300th foreign bank to be represented in London. Only a year or two ago pessimists were forecasting a mass exodus of foreign banks. As it is, Noel Alexander Associates, consultants who specialize in advising incoming banks, estimate that 28 new banks arrived in London last year while only two departed, bringing the total to 299. That represents the highest level of new arrivals since 1974, when 31 banks moved in. It also represents a trebling of the number of foreign banks in London since 1966.


ex Jarratt, chairman of Reed International

unwhile with Nampak perhaps heading rofits of around £17m pre-tax this Reed will be surrendering fairly sub- l earnings at a time when unrelieved from the Canadian operations are ing heavily on after-tax earnings. all that shareholders may see the

1 International

ling in ith Africa

ig re-affirmed as recently as November it would dispose only of "strictly heral interests" in its efforts to re- a massive £400m debt burden, Reed national now seems to have altered its e.

ed Nampak, the South African subsi- in which Reed is now negotiating to ts 62.5 per cent stake may not fit in long-term strategy but is nevertheless ficant in current earnings terms.

luding the 10 per cent stake bought month under an option obligation s share of Nampak has cost it some compared with a Johannesburg stock t valuation of around £28m. Reed iven no figures but the value of the s likely to be under £35m the proceeds ich would not make a significant dent group's 200 per cent gearing.

Country and New Town Properties Limited

Interim results

The estimated unaudited result for the half year ended 31st July 1977, with comparative figures for the corresponding period of the previous half year and the final figures for the year to 31st January 1977 are as follows:-

	Half Year 31.7.77 £000's	Half Year 31.7.76 £000's	Year 31.1.77 £000's
Group Result before Taxation	253	(70)	(89)
Provisional charge for Taxation	195	62	79
Group Result after Taxation	58	(132)	(168)
Minority Interests	142	43	105
	(84)	(175)	(273)
Preference Dividend has been paid	1.4	1.4	2.8

The half yearly figures to 31.7.76 have been restated to give effect to the Board's decision to write off the expenses before taxation relating to properties previously held for development and which are included in the figures for the year to 31st January 1977.

Provision has been been made for a revenue loss for the half year of £59,000 attributable to the Arnhem property in Holland is reflected in the figures shown above. This property was sold on the 30th December 1977 at written down book value.

The tax charge has arisen entirely overseas. The disproportionate level of the figure to the pre tax profits reflects the fact that no offset of the charge may be made against the provisional tax position existing in other parts of the group.

Notes:

1. The improved trend shown in the above statement has been maintained in the second half of the year, and it is hoped, after taxation and minority interests, to recover the loss sustained in the first half. Nevertheless, the Directors consider that the financial position of the Company warrants the payment of an interim dividend of 2% (0·2p per share) on account of the full year.
2. Major improvements at the Strand Store are progressing very satisfactorily and will in the main be completed before the end of the year, after which the Store should be capable of supporting a market rental.
3. With the objective of securing long term expansion, the Board in conjunction with representatives of the major shareholder, The British & Commonwealth Shipping Company Limited, which has minority interests in certain of the overseas subsidiaries, have been examining proposals to reorganize the Company's overseas interests into a separate self-financed group. Such reorganization would create a major offshore property investment group with greater flexibility in arranging the necessary finance.

Jobs protection Act 'stopping many groups from taking on labour'

By Clifford Webb

Mr Richard Hale, president of the Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce, told the Prime Minister in Birmingham last night that many West Midland companies were refusing to take on labour because of the additional costs threatened by the Employment Protection Act.

Speaking at the chamber's annual banquet, he said it was collecting its own evidence from members. More than 200 had responded so far and they reported that 897 possible jobs were not filled last year as a direct result of the Act.

This contrasts with statements by Mr Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, that there was no hard evidence of adverse effects of the Act on the labour market.

Mr Hale said: "Smaller firms are inevitably deterred by legislation from employing more people. They know that, at some time, they may either have to pay up or appear in an industrial tribunal against a contender whose costs are being met by the state, who may have been encouraged by civil servants to pursue the case, and knowing that the burden of proof is against them, the employer.

"These are not bloody-minded backwoodsmen, Prime Minister, working in Victorian sweat shops. If such people still exist, which I doubt, they probably know nothing about the employment legislation anyway, and they certainly would not reply to letters from the chamber."

In the main the companies replying were now seeing a long-awaited upturn in orders and prospects. But they were investing in new plant and equipment rather than incur the special risks of employing more people.

He said employers were not asking for a return to the age of Dickens, but they were asking for some recognition that a reasonably free job market offered the best chance of employment growth. Companies already had to meet overheads amounting to an additional 20 per cent on wages and salaries.

Rise in North American consumption of aluminium

By Wallace Jackson
Commodities Editor

A forecast that consumption of primary aluminium in the western world increased by 4¼ per cent in 1977 over that of 1976, to 11.4 million tonnes is made today by Amalgamated Metal Corporation.

In its latest Aluminium Trends, AMC says that an increase of 6¼ per cent in North America offset a decline in Japan and an almost unchanged level of consumption in Western Europe.

Production in the western world is forecast to have risen by 10.9 per cent to 11.35 million tonnes. The growth was particularly strong in North America and East Asia with increases of 14 per cent and 29 per cent respectively.

As a result, after allowing for a net import from the eastern block of 100,000 tonnes, it is forecast that there was an apparent surplus of 50,000 tonnes in primary aluminium at the end of 1977.

Smelter capacity is forecast to increase by 23 per cent in the 1976-80 period to 14.9 million tonnes, with an increase of 255 per cent to 608,000 tonnes in South America and 33 per cent to 190,000 tonnes in Africa and the Middle East.

Consumption of primary aluminium will be affected adversely by the world economy, growing only slowly in the period to 1980 and by the possibility of a decline in activity in 1979. The industries in which primary aluminium is likely to expand fastest are cars, containers and packaging.

AMC forecast that primary aluminium consumption in the western world should increase by nearly 4½ per cent in 1978; fall by 4¼ per cent in 1979 and increase by 10½ per cent to 12.6m tonnes in 1980.

Consequently, the industry should be characterized by surplus capacity worldwide. Capacity utilization will therefore have to be reduced to about 81 per cent in 1979 and 83½ per cent in 1980 to prevent a further build-up of inventory.

Managers 'will call for curbs on legislation'

By Malcolm Brown

The Government must act to restore incentives to demoralized managers, Mr Roy Close, director general of the British Institute of Management, said in London yesterday.

Mr Close, who was addressing the Executives' Association of Great Britain, said that the official attitude to managers seemed to be to load them up with legislation and administrative work, grumble at them, under-pay them, and expect them to carry through economic policies which they had had no hand in developing.

Now there was likely to be a backlash. He forecast that at the BIM convention, to be held on March 7, there would be demands for a moratorium on new legislation while managers tried to assimilate what had already hit them.

This was an indication that managers were fed up and wanted the Government off their backs for a while.

"This is potentially a very serious situation, not least because managers are at the same time demanding action in another critical area: the restoration of incentives.

"Even if we acknowledge the political appeal, in the early days of the pay policy, of the flat rate approach, we have to recognize now that the flat rate pay policy and our penal and regressive income tax system have had an unequal impact; that managers and other professional people have suffered a bigger proportionate reduction in their standards than others.

"Differentials—the reward for skill and knowledge, the incentive to learn, work hard, and take responsibility—have been undermined."

Encouragement and incentive were badly needed, Mr Close said.

Yorkshire company to supply Ferrybridge plant

Deal to ship coal by waterways

There was a boost for the small and frequently ignored waterways transport industry yesterday when the Central Electricity Generating Board awarded a 10 year contract to the Cawoods Hargreaves company of Yorkshire to carry 15 million tons of coal by canal to the Ferrybridge Power Station.

This announcement came on the day when the British Waters Board met to consider how best to utilize £5m being provided by the Government for maintenance work under the Government's special measures to assist the construction industries.

Relations between Whitehall and the Board have not been too friendly in the past, largely because the Department of Environment has tended to treat waterways freight operations of little consequence.

Indeed, its future role is in doubt because of the White Paper on water reorganization. This proposes anew water authority which, while preoccupied with water management, may absorb the board's powers and obligations.

It says something for Whitehall, which sat on a detailed report on waterways modernization, prepared by Fraenkel & Partners, that it is now assisting the board with long-needed State aid for repairs to the canal system, but keeping a cloud over its whole future.

In these circumstances the board will be hard pushed to recruit the extra staff it needs to handle its recently approved aid from Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment.

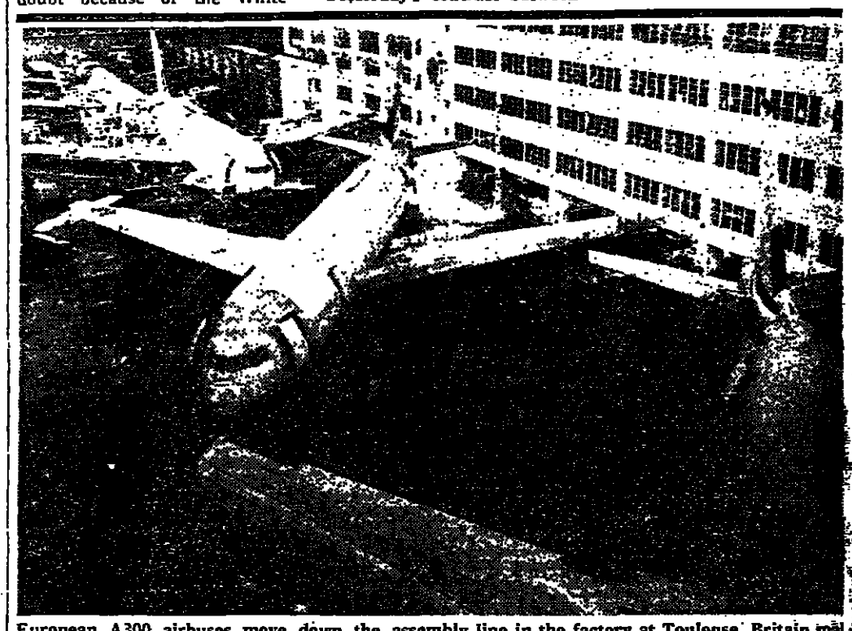
Nonetheless the board apparently is very pleased with Mr Shore's moves, which should encourage its existing engineering staff.

Yesterday's contract between Cawoods Hargreaves—a je subsidiary of Cawoods Holdi and Hargreaves—and the CE is something of a demonstrat of confidence in their pion ing work on "push-tow" frei movements, whereby comp ment barges and tugs interl to make rigid vessels capabl carrying 500 tons of coal.

Waterborne coal operati have been steadily improvec Ferrybridge and the comp recently proposed that a ca extension should be built the Selby coalfield so rail water freight services could made complementary in po station supply.

Cawoods' contract is interesting one, for the comp also supplies 1½ million tons coal by road to Yorkshire po stations and is in a unique p tion to make cost comparisi

Maurice Cori



European A300 airbuses move down the assembly line in the factory at Toulouse. Britain ma the wings, and other sections come in from all over Europe.

A300 airbus taking off to success

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

With 96 aircraft on order, the five-nation A300 airbus is rapidly becoming the most successful project in the history of European aerospace collaboration.

That history has been far from happy, with the way littered with poor sales performances, but the 300-seater airbus is taking off for three reasons: it is technically successful, it meets a market need, and the Americans have failed, for once, to produce a competitor.

This is why the assembly lines at Toulouse are alive with activity as parts from other factories in France, West Germany, Britain and Spain are channelled in, while Airbus Industrie, managers of the project, plan to increase the rate of production.

The first two customers for the A300 were the "captive" airlines of two of the partner governments, Air France and Lufthansa. But their in-service experience with the big twin-jet has been happy, and the manufacturers are now picking up uncommitted airlines, so that they have 12 customers on their list.

Every one of these can be expected to come back for orders. A total of 43 A300s have been delivered to date, and Airbus Industrie claim that these are achieving between them a 98.5 per cent technical reliability rate.

The list of customers for the airbus spans the world, from Korean Air Lines to South African Airways, from Thai International to Aerocondor, of Colombia. But the pearls in the sales crown are without doubt Scandinavian, which gives the consortium an entry to the important KSSU group of Eu pean airlines—KLM, Swiss SAS and the French indep dent UTA—and a lease agr ment with Eastern, the United States carrier, which already flying four A300s its busy route between N York and Miami. If a suita financing deal can be wor out. Eastern is likely to put an order for up to 30 A300s March.

Such an order will give aircraft industries of the f partner countries — Brit Aerospace make the wing a production boost, but it v have two side effects of e greater importance.

First, it will mean that the first time an aircraft ma in Europe has broken into t United States market.

And secondly, it will give t French and the West Germa the confidence to proceed wi other Euro-projects.

Hoover recalls laid-off workers

Hoover are recalling 440 workers laid off at their Cambuslang factory, near Glasgow, which has been hit by a strike of 47 company delivery drivers at Cyfarthfa, near Merthyr Tydfil, South Wales.

The drivers have withdrawn their pickets from the factory, pending talks today, and Hoover want the 440 workers to report for duty as usual.

The strike by the 47 drivers follows their rejection of a basic 10 per cent pay rise offer. The men are demanding extra payments involving overtime.

Today's peace talks are being held under the auspices of the Engineering Employers Federation, but the location is being kept secret.

More than 2,600 workers are still laid off at Hoover's Merthyr washing machine factory and it is not known when the company will bring them back to work.

Battle in food shop sector likely to continue

By Hugh Clayton

Pressure on profits of food shops will persist well into 1978 despite a rise in consumer income, the Institute of Grocery Distribution said yesterday.

Its latest Economic Bulletin gave little hope of a volume growth that would ease the fierce battle for market shares that dominated the trade in 1976 and 1977.

Although the rate of increase in food prices was lower than it has been for most of the five years in which Britain has been in the EEC, persistent unemployment remained a strong constraint on expansion in food spending.

Some raw material costs had fallen sharply, the institute said. That eased inflationary pressure on processed foods. Another help was the low rate of increase for wages, the second most important cost in the industry's output.

"Available evidence points to a rise in total labour costs slightly above the Phase Three guidelines", the institute said. In the first three months after the end of Phase Two average earnings in the industry rose by 2.8 per cent, equivalent to an annual rate of more than 11.3 per cent.

At the end of 1977 processed foods cost 22 per cent more than a year before. But the rise in the second half of the year was only 6.5 per cent, thanks to sharp cuts in costs of foods like tea and coffee.

"With price decreases on t commodity markets in coffe cocoa, sugar and soyabeans, t prospects for the new ye appear encouraging", the ins tute said. But it expected ris in prices of semolina and ri because of a world shortage.

It also predicted dearer pr cessed fruit and vegetables b cause of higher EEC levies th began when Britain ended i transitional period of membe ship at the start of the year.

Anglo American Gold Investment Company Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

FINAL DIVIDEND

Final dividend No. 60 of 85 cents a share (1976: 90 cents) for the year ended December 31 1977 has been declared payable to shareholders registered in the books of the company at the close of business on February 10 1978 and to persons presenting coupon No. 60 marked "South Africa" detached from share warrants to bearer.

The transfer registers and registers of members will be closed from February 11 to February 24 1978, both days inclusive, and warrants will be posted from the Johannesburg and United Kingdom offices of the transfer secretaries on or about March 16 1978. Registered shareholders paid from the United Kingdom will receive the United Kingdom currency equivalent on March 7 1978 of the rand value of their dividends (less appropriate taxes). Any such shareholders may, however, elect to be paid in South African currency, provided that the request is received at the offices of the company's transfer secretaries on or before February 10 1978.

Holders of share warrants to bearer are notified that the dividend is payable on or after March 17 1978 upon presentation of coupon No. 60 (marked "South Africa") only at the offices of Barclays National Bank Limited, Stock Exchange Branch, Corner Main and Sauer Streets, Johannesburg 2001, South Africa—Union Bank of Switzerland, Bahnhofstrasse 45, Zurich, Switzerland—Credit du Nord, 6-8 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 9e, France, and Banque Bruxelles Lambert. 2 Rue de la Regence, 1000 Brussels, Belgium. Coupons must be left at least four clear days for examination.

Note: Proceeds of dividends in respect of coupons marked "South Africa" may, at the request of the depositors, be converted through an authorised dealer in exchange in the Republic of South Africa, into any currency. The effective rate of exchange for conversion into any such currency will be that prevailing at the time the proceeds of the dividend are deposited with the authorised dealer in exchange.

The effective rate of non-resident shareholders' tax is 15 per cent.

The dividend is payable subject to conditions which can be inspected at the head and London offices of the company and at the offices of the company's transfer secretaries, Consolidated Share Registrars Limited, 62 Marshall Street, Johannesburg 2001, and Charter Consolidated Limited, P.O. Box 102, Charter House, Park Street, Ashford, Kent TN24 8EQ.

Subject to final audit, the abridged consolidated income statement of Anglo American Gold Investment Company Limited and its subsidiary companies for the year ended December 31 1977 and the abridged consolidated balance sheet at that date, are as follows:

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

	1977 R000's	1976 R000's
Investment income	45 189	46 930
Interest earned	337	1 788
Surplus on realisation of investments	1 790	—
Underwriting commission	347	77
	47 663	48 795
Deduct:		
Administration expenses	1 016	1 256
Interest paid	1 689	372
Prospecting and mineral rights expenses	1 625	1 767
Provision against loans and investments (See Note)	1 725	—
	6 055	3 395
Group profit before taxation	41 608	45 400
South African normal taxation	101	34
Profit after taxation	41 507	45 366
Appropriations:		
Dividends		
No. 59—(interim) of 80 cents per share	17 562	19 757
No. 60—(final) of 85 cents per share	18 659	19 757
	36 221	39 514
Transfer to general reserve	5 000	5 500
	41 221	45 014
	286	352
Unappropriated profit from previous year	3 793	3 441
Unappropriated profit, December 31, 1977	4 079	3 793

Note: Provision has been made against loans to, and investments in, the group's interests in Australia.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	1977 R000's	1976 R000's
Issued share capital	21 952	21 952
Non-distributable reserves	29 630	29 630
	51 582	51 582
Distributable reserves:		
General reserve	113 000	108 000
Unappropriated profit	4 079	3 793
	117 079	111 793
	168 661	163 375
Represented by:		
Listed investments—market value R760 811 000 (1976: R612 839 000)	184 731	147 581
Unlisted investments—directors' valuation R5 289 000 (1976: R4 455 000)	340	340
Loans	4 955	12 836
	190 026	160 757
Current assets:		
Debtors	14 586	11 798
Cash on fixed deposit and at call	58	16 270
	14 644	28 068
Current liabilities:		
Shareholders for dividend No. 60	18 659	19 757
Short term loan	17 015	5 431
Creditors	335	262
	36 009	25 450
Net current liabilities (1976: Assets)	21 365	2 618
	168 661	163 375
Equity earnings per share—cents	189.1	206.7
Dividends per share—cents	165	180
Net asset value—cents per share*	3 145	2 882

* Includes listed investments at market value and unlisted investments at directors' valuation

Head Office:
44 Main Street,
Johannesburg 2001

By Order of the Board
ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED
Secretaries
per H. J. E. Stanley
Companies Secretary
January 27 1978

ENGLISH CHINA CLAYS LIMITED

LORD ABERCONWAY *reports on a difficult but successful year.*

Main points from the Chairman's Statement

English China Clays group

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT STATEMENT for the year ended 30th September	1977 £'000	1976 £'000
Turnover	203,742	154,977
Group profit before taxation	30,477	24,469
Group profit after taxation	15,475	11,904
Dividends	5,723	3,265
Profit retained	9,752	8,639
Earnings (after taxation) per share	9.96p	8.57p
Dividend cover (times)	2.7	3.65

RESULTS

Group profit was fully in line with expectations in the face of the failure of the paper industry to achieve its expected recovery, the continued slow down in public sector housing, and the further reduction in volume in the U.K. quarrying industry.

The total dividend for the year has increased from 2.4387p. to 3.5538p. per share, net, and is the maximum permitted dividend after adjustment to take account of the decrease from 35% to 34% in the rate of advance corporation tax.

CLAY DIVISION

— Market share has been maintained despite adverse trading conditions.

— Service to customers, particularly overseas, has been improved, with storage capacity and stocks held abroad being nearly doubled.

— A high degree of success has been achieved in satisfying the technological needs of customers; in producing higher quality clays from less naturally high quality materials; and in fuel economy.

QUARRIES & BUILDING DIVISIONS

— The Quarries Division has been robust in trading well against a background of substantially lower demand. The contribution of Boddy Industries, acquired during the year, has helped significantly.

— The Building Division has given a good account of itself in difficult circumstances and has expanded its private estate development, leisure and overseas businesses to counter the shrinkage in its public sector business.

PROSPECTS

With capacity in the European paper industry greatly in excess of demand, stocks of paper high, and the price structure highly competitive, there is little prospect of the Clay Division securing significant increases in export prices commensurate with cost increases.

Despite those factors, the growth of indigenous competition, and the relative strength of sterling, we are confident that we will continue to maintain our market share.

Prospects for the Quarries Division remain similar to those of a year ago. The Government's intention to allow some £400,000,000 of additional work later this year for the building and construction industry is welcome and, although representing only a few days' workload for the industry, is a sign that it may be beginning to realise that expenditure on public works spreads employment far beyond the confines of the industries directly concerned.

Good prospects in this country for private estate development, and further interests acquired on the leisure side, together with a shift overseas in the emphasis on public sector housing, give hope for a reasonably good year for the Building Division.

Overall, prospects for the Group in the current year, while not encouraging, may yield a modest increase in profit.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 59th Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at Hyde Park Hotel, Knightsbridge, London, SW1, on Wednesday 22nd February 1978, at 12.30 p.m.

Copies of the Chairman's Statement together with the Report and Accounts may be obtained upon application to the Company Secretary, John Keay House, St. Austell, Cornwall.

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itch Lovell hopes o recoup poultry ector opening loss

Ashley Druker

he poultry division failing achieve the degree of coun- cyclical strength recently wn by J. B. Eastwood, and fact going into loss for the ning half, depressed the t-half outcome to October ir food group Fitch Lovell. ile admittedly not yet firing all cylinders, better things on the cards—and this par- larly applies to the poultry . Current trading, says Mr G. T. Webster, chairman, icates that the second-half that sector will show a e into profit.

or the latest half, sales rose nearly 20 per cent to m, on which profit before and exceptional items came £3.61m against £3.83m last —a shortfall of some 7,000. Earnings a share e out at 2.07p compared 2.97p and it pays an in- m on the enlarged equity 1.94p gross against 1.78p. directors intend to recom- d a total dividend of 6.13p s compared with 5.58p.

ifficult trading conditions e met by the poultry side, lains Mr Webster. These e the result of a combi- on of factors that is a high l of production in the in- ry at a time of increasing prices, which was coup- with an unexpected dec- in consumption.

On a brighter note, the retail sectors showed a good improvement, almost doubled from £645,000 to £1.18m. Faced with ever-rising raw material costs, the manufacturing side at £2.13m against £2.17m managed to hold the ground gained in the preceding year. The Agency, First-Hand, wholesale and markets sectors bettered their previous profit performance at £1.65m against £1.5m, and this despite fluctuating commodity prices and adverse trading conditions.

Meanwhile the higher level of trading and capital spending increased the use of funds and, in spite of the lower cost of money, raised the interest charge from £929,000 to £991,000. Exceptional items came to £854,000. These took in the cost of the experimental launch of further processed poultry products, £382,000, withdrawal by Lovell & Christmas from symbol group trading, £211,000, and the cost of branch closures some £139,000.

In looking at the results for the year as a whole, the chairman advises great caution, as always in the volatile food industry. Further confusing the picture ahead is the renewed price war between Sainsbury and Tesco, and all making for intensified competition in food retailing generally.

Guinness Peat going well on all fronts

By Bryan Appleyard

A very bullish statement combined with a 20 per cent interim dividend increase from Guinness Peat Group, the merchant bankers and commodity brokers, pushed the shares up 6p to 212p in the midst of a banking sector that was deeply depressed by the Midland rights issue.

The statement said that group results so far this year are comfortably ahead of last time when net profits, taking in banking profits, were up from £4m to £6.3m.

The board said the overall level of activity in the various markets had been generally good and the international division, which takes in commodity processing, is progressing well. The recent £1.5m acquisition of pharmaceutical company Willows Francis is expected to make an important contribution

Guinness Mahon is said to be continuing its steady growth and this should be reflected in its profits for the full year.

The interim dividend, meanwhile, is raised from 5.303p gross to 6.44p. The final payment comes after the expiry of current dividend controls, so the company may be able to continue this increase for the full year which would indicate gross total dividends of 18.2p giving the shares a yield of 8.6 per cent. One market estimate of full year net profits, due in September, was £8m against £6.2m last time.

Stock markets

Midland £95m rights put stop to rally

The stock market rally which got underway on Wednesday afternoon was stopped in its tracks by news of a £95m rights issue by Midland Bank and this, coupled to disappointment over the interim compensation payments to the shipbuilders cast adrift the *FT* index. At the close it reached the worst level of the session, 7.4 down at 475.8.

Fears that the United States Administration may announce measures to support the dollar ahead of the postponed trade figures upset gilts. The Bank of England signal to the money markets that MLR should be unchanged today did little to help and shorts, after a slight rally in mid-morning, fell sharply away closing with losses of around half a point. At the longer end, gilts eased throughout the day but nervousness in after hours trading saw many stocks a point down at one stage before steadying slightly to end with losses of around three quarters.

Much of the action in the markets centred round the shares of the shipbuilding and aircraft nationalization groups.

What one dealer described as "panic" selling in the morning knocked many shares to their lowest levels of the day, but there was some recovery as the buyers came back in the afternoon.

Although there was not as much trade as had been expected the general feeling appears to be that it was the small man getting out and the professional investor doing the buying.

Swan Hunter, which touched 143 at one point, closed 6p down at 148p while Vickers clawed back 2p of its slump to end 11p off at 187p. Of the others Yarrow registered a drop of 15p to 280p, Vosper 11p to 165p, Laird Group, which owned Scottish Aviation, 2p to 80p, Hawker Siddeley 1p to 41p, Richardsons Westgarth 1½p to 56p and Hawthorn Leslie 2p to 68p. Bucking the trend London & Overseas Freighters added a penny to 38½p.

Banks were the other sector to register sharp losses led all the way by Midland which closed 22p down at 373p. And dealers are already worrying about the effect of the cash call on the market over the next few weeks. Many institutional fund managers have been staying out of equities for the past four weeks and it is thought that the rights will take up the entire month's cash flow of at least one fund.

Of the others National Westminster lost 21p to 267p, Lloyds went 18p down to 267p and Barclays was trimmed back 20p to 323p. The Scottish groups eased in sympathy leaving Bank of Scotland 10p down at 300p and National & Commercial 4p worse at 76p.

Most of the leaders managed to hold up well closing off the bottom with losses of a few pence. Boots at 216p, Fisons at 387p, ICI at 345p and GKN at 267p were trimmed 3p while Glaxo went 2p down to 595p and Unilever at 508p eased 4p.

Dealers are mystified by the small, but persistent buying in Needlers, the chocolate manufacturer. Since Monday the shares have been climbing steadily, adding a further 4p yesterday to 30p As yet, there is no speculation of a take-over but any bidder would have to overcome a strong family holding.

Market men hoping that the impending replacement of J. Bibby chairman, Ben Bibby, with the present managing director, Leslie Young, would presage a selling-off of the Bibby family holding, thereby provoking a bid (possibly from major stakeholder Tiger Oats and National Milling) can think again. The family is retaining representation on the board and has no intention of selling.

Equity turnover on January 25 was £83.307m (14,265 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were ICI, Tate & Lyle, Vickers, Courtaulds, Dunlop, Grand Metropolitan, GUS "A", GKN, Lucas, Marks & Spencer, Vosper, BP, Distillers, Midland Bank, Turner Manufacturing, Henry Wigfall, and Davy International.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Asarco (Q)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	10(10)	1/3	—(—)
Brit Sugar (F)	268.2(206.9)	20.4(14.59)	169.2(131.9)	13.81(4.6)	—	19(9.29)
Brooke Tool (F)	4.80(3.90)	0.16(0.05)	125.6(22.8)	1.0(Nil)	3/4	1.0(Nil)
Comm Prop (I)	0.63(0.54)	0.45(0.40)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Cowan, De Grt (I)	15.6a(11.73	0.85(0.71)	3.46(3.16)	0.72(0.55)	5/4	—(1.7)
Denbyware (I)	5.70(4.58)	0.22(0.40)	—(—)	2.11(2.11)	3/4	—(5.4)
Derby Trust (F)	—(—)	0.34(0.30)	—(—)	7.13(6.71)	—	13.4(11.8)
Edin Am Ass (F)	—(—)	0.5a(0.42)	1.58(1.18)	1.10(0.90)	—	1.10(0.90)
Fitch Lovell (I)	246.1(205.7)	2.7(3.4)	2.07(2.97)	1.27(1.14)	31/3	—(3.6)
F.S. Dev (I)	—(—)	0.39a(0.44a)	—(—)	4(4)	—	—(—)
Griqualand Ex (Q)	—(—)	4.62(3.36)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Hales Prop (I)	0.41(0.11)	0.13(0.08)	3.3(2.1)	0.8(0.73)	10/3	—(1.2)
Hume Hldgs (I)	—(—)	1.16(0.58)	3.45(2.82)	1.48(0.97)	13/4	—(3.6)
Imry Prop (I)	—(—)	0.25(0.13)	—(—)	0.8(Nil)	3/3	—(Nil)
Inchcape (I)	(32.8)	34.4(32.8)	—(—)	6.0(4.55)	31/3	15b(10)
Lonsdale Inv (F)	26.01(20.7)	1.2(0.91)	10.03(8.19)	3.24(2.88)	—	4.6(4.14)
Y. J. Lovell (F)	54.1(47.3)	1.70(1.52)	22.5(21.9)	2.39(3.48)	—	3.48(3.48)
Macarthy's Ph (I)	43.54(34.96)	1.47(1.21)	6.6(5.4)	1.5(1.0)	8/4	—(3.9)
Manson Fin (I)	—(—)	0.30(0.21)	2.1(1.4)	1.5(1.0)	24/2	—(2.7)
Mid. Wits (I)	1.9a(1.5a)	1.47a(1.37a)	13.0(13.2)	10(10)	3/2	—(22.5)
Midland Trust (I)	—(—)	0.09(0.08)	—(—)	1.32(1.2)	6/3	—(3.6)
P. Pan Bak (I)	2.57(2.29)	0.03(0.02c)	6.5(3.8c)	Nil(Nil)	—	—(—)
Scot. Eng & Eur Textiles (I)	5.09(3.83)	0.56(0.32)	—(—)	0.66(0.6)	—	—(1.6)
R. Smallshaw (F)	3.73(2.95)	0.26(0.10)	10.3(3.8)	1.5(1.0)	—	1.5(1.0)
David Smith (I)	3.7(3.0)	0.67(0.61)	6.0(5.5)	1.25(1.1)	10/3	—(2.4)
Throg Trust (F)	—(—)	2.74(2.45)	—(—)	1.9(—)	—	—(—)
Wat & Philip (F)	57.73(38.43)	1.17(0.86)	7.2(5.4)	1.66(1.48)	—	2.43(2.17)
AJ Worthgton (I)	0.89(0.86)	0.15(0.14)	3.55(3.48)	0.30(0.27)	24/2	0.47(0.70)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.515. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a Rands. b Forecast. c Loss.



r Nigel Broackes (left), rman of Trafalgar House, his deputy Mr Victor thews said at the general ting yesterday that they e confident that they could the investment property folio on yields of between d 6 per cent. Before the con- ion of the Billiter Buildings Leadenhall House sales, were unable to give details these transactions, writes Maughan.

now seems probable, how- that Trafalgar has also d terms of a third sale h will just come into its criteria. It is understood terms have been agreed the sale of Wine Office t, EC4. Acquired in July, the building offers 150,000 sq ft of lettable space and is due for completion in 1979. The building contract, worth some £9m, was placed with Trafalgar's contracting subsidiary, Trollope & Colls. The site is believed to have been pre-let to the accountancy firm of Touche Ross and will command a price of around £20m. The annual rent roll is thought to have been fixed at £1.3m, indicating an initial yield of about 6 per cent. The return may be at some premium ro the market's 5 per cent yield estimate, but City feeling still appears bullish on property values since the site falls outside the EC2 and EC3 postal areas which are still the arbiters of prime premise locations.

oor second lf for Pratt Eng

r the second year running, annual profits of the F. Engineering Corporation fallen. In spite of turnover from £14.72m to £17.46m e year to October 31, pre- profits declined from 000 to £706,000 after er depreciation and st.

s comes after slightly r results in the first half. The board explains that expected improvement in econd half was held back continued difficult con- s, especially in the con- ional steel division. Direct ts were up from £2.2m to

hough the problems ienced in the second half t year have continued into current year, the board s, there is now evidence proving business. So the is looking for, as the rogresses, a return to the profitable trend which d up to the start of 1976. rict and effective control" ues to be operated over low. The order book was at the year-end, compared 6.4m at the half-year and at October 31, 1976.

maximum dividend d of 7.29p gross is being with a small amount for revious year. This com- with 6.62p for 1975-76. year's tax charge is down £105,000 to £56,000; net amount to £651,000, t £834,000. The figures 75-76 have been restated ing changes in accounting s related to the valuation cks

Brittains to receive ECI's £2m

Plans for the injection by Equity Capital for Industry of £2m into Brittains were announced yesterday.

Brittains said that terms have been agreed in principle for ECI to subscribe for new share and loan capital totalling £2m. Brittains is also to buy Wolvercote Paper Mill, near Oxford, from Oxford University Press, for £1.7m to be financed by an issue of ordinary shares and a loan.

It will also sell its half share in Britains-Riegel of Wrexham, makers of industrial laminates, to its partner, Rexham Corporation of the United States, for £1m cash.

These deals will provide the additional capital needed for a major investment programme, particularly directed towards modernization of the paper activities and expansion of the plastics side. They will expand Brittains's equity base and broaden and strengthen the range of its speciality paper products.

Brittains will issue at par £1.5m of new 9 per cent convertible redeemable second preference shares of £1 and £500,000 12 per cent convertible secured loan, 1995.

ECI will subscribe for £500,000 of the preference shares, as well as for the whole of the convertible secured loan. But existing shareholders and holders of the 10½ per cent debenture of Brittains will be able to apply for the remaining £1m of preference on the same terms as ECI, which will take up any shares not applied for.

J Lovell again at peak t margins tightening

lers, developers and tim- porters Y J Lovell (Hold- ollows its bumper year 3-76 of a record £1.52m with a new best-ever for months to September 30 spite hard going in the ction sector

uragingly also, the eports a fairly good start new year though tighten- rgins means that full- nuspects for the year remain somewhat

the latest year pre-tax increased some £181,000 cord £1.71m. The direc- ommend a final net divi- f 2.39p a share which, with interim net dividend of 1.5p a share, represents the maximum permitted increase, making a total gross payment lifted from 5.35p to 5.87p.

Of the various constituent sectors in the group, building and allied trades contributed profits of some £1.13m compared with £954,000 before tax and the timber division £754,000 against £632,000. Losses incurred in establishing associated companies overseas amounted to about £174,000 compared with £84,000.

Elsewhere, the group's properties were professionally revalued as at September 20 last at £8.1m. This resulted in a surplus of £3.9m over book values.

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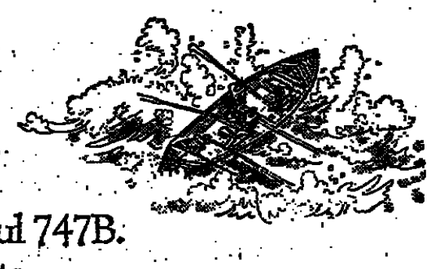
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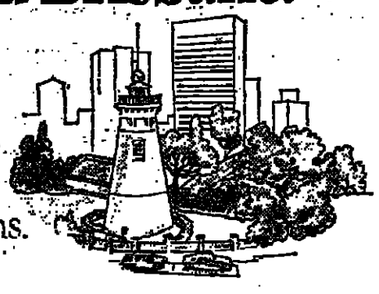
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FINANCIAL NEWS

Bright picture to date from BSC but going stays tough

By Ray Maughan

The weather and the extent to which the green pound devaluation allows farm prices to rise make forecasting pre-tax profits at the British Sugar Corporation an extremely complex affair. Yet so far the picture is bright. Pre-tax profits in the year to September 25 last improved by 40 per cent to a record £20.47m, while total sugar sales increased by 17 per cent.

Confidence in the future, according to chairman Mr Gerald Thorley, can be judged by the group's recently announced £70m capital spending programme over two years. This will complete the capacity to produce 1.25m tonnes of sugar in the 1979-80 campaign.

Sugar sales last year rose from 770,000 to just under 900,000 tonnes, but this includes imports as British Sugar sought to make its Silver Spoon product a fully national brand.

In theory, the 7½ per cent devaluation of the green pound will be mirrored in domestic farm price increases, but, even if the higher prices go through in July, they will have a small effect on the corporation's current year and it is likely that retailers will hoard supplies ahead of the price increase.

Again, on a theoretical basis, the corporation could make £30m pre-tax in the current year if production reaches 1m tonnes.

The shares climbed 5p yesterday to 490p, and if British Sugar can make, say, £25m pre-tax this year the fully taxed earnings multiple would be around 6. However, the provisions of ED 19 remove the corporation's likely tax liability and the p/e would thus be halved. The shares will be split by a one-for-one capitalization issue.

Meyer expands in D-I-Y

Three brothers who built up a small hardware business started by their great grandfather into a timber merchanting, retailing and DIY concern are now selling out in a £2m-plus deal. Another big timber merchanting group, Montague L. Meyer is taking over the two companies, Dicken & Son (Teesside) and Dicken's Mandale Timber, both Stockton-on-Tees-based. The brothers, together with their families, will receive a total of some £2.4m in shares and cash from the transaction.

At December 31 last, net assets of these companies, adjusted to include provisions for deferred tax, were about £1.95m and pre-tax profit for 1976 was £406,000. Through the deal Meyer will strengthen its business in the North-East and also increase its involvement in the retail field.

The directors of the Dickens' companies have resigned with the exception of Mr A. G. Dicken, who stays as managing director. Mr M. D. Meyer and Mr C. A. P. Mallett, Meyer directors, have joined the boards of the two companies.

Country & New Town confident

Country & New Town Properties has incurred another loss in the half year to end-July last but it is now sufficiently confident of the upturn in the letting market that it has decided for the first time to pay an interim dividend of 0.2p per share.

Net revenue pre-tax amounted to £255,000 against a deficit of £70,000 in the corresponding period of 1976. However, after a tax charge of £195,000 and minority interests of £142,000, Country and New Town still suffered an attributable loss of £84,000.

The tax charge has arisen entirely overseas and the disproportionate level of liability to overall pre-tax revenue reflects the fact that no offset is available against other parts of the group.

While the overseas liability impinges on overall earnings, the fact remains that the group appears to have come through the property storm with its overseas assets, worth around £25m, intact. And in order to secure long-term expansion abroad, the group and its 29.7 per cent shareholder, British & Commonwealth Shipping, is examining proposals to reorganize the overseas interests into a separate self-financed group. Such reorganization, Country and New Town believes, would create a major offshore property investment operation with greater flexibility in arranging the necessary finance.

In the meantime, the Strand Store improvement is said to be progressing very satisfactorily and should be mostly completed before the current year end. Thereafter, the store should be capable of supporting a market rental.

Lonsdale in 36 pc jump for full year

By Michael Clark

A strong performance by the office equipment and stationery division of Lonsdale Universal helped push up group pre-tax profits by 36 per cent to £1.24m for the year to September 30.

As a result the shares leapt 5p to 84p yesterday in what remained a bearish market.

Mr Alan Edwards, the group managing director, said he was pleased with group development during a year in which trading had been far from easy, and added: "We are strongly based to continue our progress in 1978".

Turnover of the Middlesex-based group rose by 25 per cent to £26m, pushing margins up from 4.3 per cent to 4.7 per cent. Earnings a share under ED 19 provision are 13.90p and under the "liability" method 10.03p against 8.19p. The final dividend is 4.90p the total 10.6p compared with 9.6p for last year.

Office equipment and stationery, now accounting for 40 per cent of group turnover, led the way with a 75 per cent increase in profits to £754,000 from a 57 per cent increase in turnover, reflecting the previous year's investment programme.

Apart from the expected poor results from the retailing and board packaging sectors, all other group trading sectors showed excellent growth.

At the half-way stage the group reported pre-tax profits up from £451,000 to £585,000 on turnover increased by £3.1m to £13.5m.

Lively first-half from Cowan, de Groot

Confirming the progress reported in the opening quarter, Cowan, de Groot turns in commendable first-half figures.

With all four divisions of the group continuing to trade well, pre-tax profit advanced by 18 per cent from £719,000 to £852,000 in the half to October 31 last.

Turnover of this toys, giftware, electrical wholesaling, hardware and machinery group rose by 33 per cent from £11,734m to £15,652m. After tax up from £374,000 to £443,000, net profit went ahead from £345,000 to £409,000.

Earnings are shown to have risen from 3.16p to 3.46p. On this, the net interim dividend goes up from 0.55p to 0.72p a share from 0.85p gross to 1.09p. Last year's total was 1.723p and was paid on a record pre-tax profit of £1.81m.

The cost of the interim increases from £56,000 to £89,000 and will be paid on capital increased by last July's one-for-five rights issue.

Mr Derrick Cowan, chairman, comments that the increase in first-half turnover partly reflects a deliberate policy to ensure that margins overall were kept within acceptable levels. The present strength of sterling, together with lower interest rates, should be beneficial to the group.

This year, he goes on, should be a period of consolidation involving integration and improvement in the various relatively substantial acquisitions the group has made during the past few years.

The group has arranged further £1m loan capital wi its merchant bankers, Coun Bank, one of its largest sha holders, from which it contin to receive "the strongest su port".

The loan is being made ava able for eight years at interest charge linked to s inter-bank rate. It is intend to use this loan for possil future acquisitions and to f ance internal growth and e pansion.

Macarthys head for record year

Coming on top of record results in 1976-77, Macarthys Pharmaceuticals pushed its pre-tax profits up from £1.21m to £1.47m in the six months to October 31. Sales rose from £34.96m to £43.54m. Earnings per share are up from 5.4p to 6.6p and the interim payment, gross, goes up from 1.51p to 2.27p to reduce the disparity between payments.

The board reports that overall sales growth has continued to be satisfactory during the last few months and its expects the second-half's results to be of the same order as the first's. This could mean best-ever figures of £2.94m pre-tax, against the previous year's £2.85m.

Hume confident of forecast

Reporting pre-tax revenue up from £882,000 to £1.16m for the half-year to December 31, the board of Hume Holdings says it is confident that distributable revenue for the full year will fulfil the chairman's forecast of an increase on the previous year.

To reduce Hume's property portfolio, sales have been agreed of its interest in a freehold and a long leasehold property. The net surplus over cost would be £1.69m before capital gains tax and the net pre-tax income given up would be about £95,000 p.a.

Imry Property in the black

A turnround from losses to profits at the interim stage is announced by Imry Property Holdings. In the half-year to September 30 it made a pre-tax profit of £193,000, against a loss of £55,000 last year. This was after losses in Belgium of £64,000, compared with £186,000.

The second half should show an increased profit as it will not be bearing the terminal Belgium losses incurred during the first half. After all charges, there is a profit for the half-year of £64,000, against last year's loss of £172,000. Shareholders are to receive an interim payment of 1.21p gross. This is the first ordinary payment for two years.

Brooke Tool starts dividends again

Almost trebled profits were made in the year to September 30 by Brooke Tool Engineering (Holdings). On turnover up from £3.9m to £4.8m, pre-tax profits jumped from £54,900 to £161,700, after deducting interest of £116,400, compared with £130,700.

Shareholders receive a dividend of 1.51p gross—the first since 1968. Earnings per share have bounded from 22.8p to 125.6p. The board considers it unlikely that there will be any further tax liability as the carried-forward tax losses, together with group relief, are available to use against some subsidiaries' profits.

Briefly

SEET puts in strong opening

Scottish and European T tiles turns in pre-tax prof for the last half to end Octob last up from £325,000 £561,000 on turnover, expludi Wemyss Textiles sold last Apr up from £3.83m to £5.09 Wemyss turnover amounted £1.12m for the comparable h but the disposal had no mater effect on pre-tax profit for 19 77.

The outcome of the latest months confirms the optimi at the annual meeting in Se tember when the chairman ported on progres for the fi four months. Meantime the quirement of the mills cc tinues, the new steam gener ing plant at Kenneth Macken Holdings has now been install and the Blackburn group planning further replaceme of existing looms with weavi machines. The interim divide is 1p gross against 0.92p.

SOUND DIFFUSION
Houston Financial Services t granted a loan of £1m to Sou Diffusion to enable monies p viously advanced to be repaid a discount.

WATSON & PHILIP
Pre-tax profit of £1.17 (£864,000 for year to October Turnover: £57.73m (£38.43m).

HAY'S WHARF
Chairman told annual meeti that profits for the first quart to December 31, 1977 showed "useful increase" over prof earned for the 1976 quarter.

ENGLISH CHINA CLAYS
The five-yearly valuation of t company's freehold and leasehe minerals, land and building, as October 1, shows a value of almo £94m.—an excess of £28m over t balance sheet figure.

NORTH BROKEN HILL HOLDINGS
Estimated loss of $A86,000 rural operations, before tax, f quarter to December 31.

Business appointments

Mr S Procter joins National and Commercial

Mr Sidney Procter goes on to the board of the National and Commercial Banking Group from February. He will be succeeding Mr R. E. B. Lloyd as Chief Executive of Williams & Glyn's Bank on the same day. Mr Lloyd has resigned from the board of National and Commercial Banking Group and from the board of The Royal Bank of Scotland but, as previously announced, continues as a director of Williams & Glyn's Bank.

Mr Jeffrey Knight, deputy chief executive of the Stock Exchange is to relinquish responsibility for direct management of the Quotations Department to allow him to play an appropriate role on a number of main policy issues confronting the Stock Exchange. Mr Gavin Fryer becomes head of quotations and Mr Martin Fidler head of membership.

Mr Richard Lloyd, who becomes an executive deputy chairman of Hill Samuel on February 1, has been appointed to the board of Vickers.

Mr Leslie Hill, a group divisional director of EMI and managing director of EMI Records (UK), has been made director; group music. He also becomes deputy chairman of EMI Records (UK), with Mr L. G. Wood continuing as chairman. Mr Ramon Lopez, deputy managing director of EMI international operations, is appointed director of UK Records (UK). Both appointments are from March 13.

Mr Peter Webster has been appointed a non-executive director of **Booker McConnell.**

Mr D. A. Matthews has been appointed group financial controller of **Hunting Gate Group.**

Mr T. D. Luper becomes a director of **Executex Clothes.**

Mr P. M. de Carteret has been appointed to the board of Jersey appointed to the board of Jersey **General Investment Trust.**

Mr R. A. Rowbotham has taken over as chairman of **Rowbotham Insurance Group,** succeeding Mr C. S. Rowbotham who becomes president. Mr Brian Fuller becomes a director of Rowbotham (Reinsurance).

Mr N. L. Wilson has been appointed a director of **Anthony Gibbs Unit Trust Maangers.**

Mr Ian Barclay has been appointed commercial director on the board of **Alvis.**

Mr Neil Forster, Mr Paul Hodge, Mr Tom Hodge and Sir Edward Singleton have joined the board of **Walford Maritime.**

Siemens electrical group raises profit by over DM40m

International

Siemens AG of Munich, the world's fourth largest electrical group, raised its profit for the year ended September 30 to DM650m (about £154.7m) from DM606m. The proposed 1976-77 dividend of DM8 is unchanged on capital of DM1,600m.

Siemens said that its parent company reserves would be raised by DM154m and those of the consolidated world group by DM351m.

The group's yield on turnover in the year fell to 2.6 per cent from 2.9 per cent. This was due to the consolidation into the world group of Kraftwerk Union AG, which increased the group's turnover but made no contribution to profit last year, a company spokesma usaid.

Siemens has already announced provisional 1976-77 world turnover of DM125,200m against DM120,700m in the previous year.—Reuter.

GHH payment

Gutehoffnungshuette, of West Germany, the parent company of the GHH Engineering Group, is likely to pay its shareholders a dividend of DM6 per DM50 nominal share for the year to end June. But the groups' finance chief, Dr Heinz Kraemer pointed out that this forecast contained no implications for the group's possible profit record this year.

It is a holding company for the group and the forecast of an unchanged DM6 dividend for 1977-78 is possible on the strength of the dividend declarations already made for the past business year by the GHH Group subsidiaries. In the six months to the end of December incoming orders declined by 6.3 per cent to DM6,436m (about £1,532m) from DM6.870m in the same period of the previous year. Sales slipped by 5.8 per cent to DM5,545m but at the end of December, orders in hand had reached a new high of DM13,937m

KLM counters loss

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines net profit for the third quarter in the year ending March 31 is 25.7m florins (about £5.7m). This compares with a loss of Fl18.8m in the similar year ago period. Profit for the nine months is 172.5m florins against Fl94.9m.

Operating revenues in third quarter 666.2m florins (Fl595.3m) making 2,100m florins in the first nine months. The 1976-77 figures have been adjusted for comparison after an extended writing-off period for the company's Boeing 747s and DC 10-30s and the inclusion of interest charges on leased aircraft in operating expenses, KLM said.

Mitsubishi drop

Mitsubishi Corporation, Japan's largest trading conglomerate says that expected consolidated profit for the year ending March 31 this year may decline to around 25,000m yen (about £51m) from 33,200m in 1976.

But it said that it hopes to maintain the unchanged net income in the second half from the first half of 1977. Prospects for the second half, the company said were still uncertain because of the yen's appreciation of about 10 per cent since last September, a slow economic recovery and deteriorating export market conditions.



Place your message in The Times on Valentine's day.

On February 14th, there will be a special section in the Personal Columns devoted to Valentine messages. Once again the Times bears a Valentine's day offer to thrill the heart of your loved one.

Included in the cost we will send your Valentine, to arrive by 14th February, this year's new selection of love poems, written by some of the great love poets through the ages, printed with a beautiful illustration and presented as a sealed scroll.

To ensure your message is read there will be a card with the scroll reading: "There is a Valentine's message for you in The Times."

The minimum size for your message is 3 lines (allow 28 characters including word spaces per line) for which the cost is £7.25, but, should you wish to extend your sweet-nothings, it will only cost you £2.50 for each additional line.

Complete the coupon below and return it with a cheque or postal order, made out to Times Newspapers Limited to:

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THE TIMES

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Address:

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Scrolls cannot be guaranteed to be delivered by Feb 14th on orders received by the The Times after 5 p.m. Thursday, Feb, 9th. Offer applies to U.K. only

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RAPIDLY GROWING, WELL ESTABLISHED NURSING AGENCY

Squirrel Lodge—featured in Nationwide, on Thames and Southern T.V., also BBC Radio and Radio Solent.

We have been established over 16 years with good private patient and National Health Service connections. We serve some 300 regular clients plus an equal number of intermittent short term clients.

Our agency is situated in a quiet residential area on the South Coast in a rapidly expanding industrial area midway between Winchester, Portsmouth and Southampton.

Our business premises comprise of 3 offices, rest room and machine room, plus adequate living accommodation with garden, orchard and double garage. Double glazing and C.H. throughout.

We are willing to sell as a going concern complete with staff or would negotiate business and sale of premises separately. The annual T/O is £162,000 approx.

Illness necessitates the sale of this very successful business for which we are asking

ONLY £25,000 o.n.o. FOR BUSINESS INCLUDING NCR and OTHER BUSINESS MACHINERY.

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Just one insertion in our Tuesday Business to Business column brought our advertiser 30 replies over 2 months—5 from South of France, 1 from Brussels, 1 from Germany and the rest from the U.K. This advertiser started advertising in Business to Business last May and his business has gone from strength to strength. May we help you with your business advertising. For details of rates, forthcoming highlights and features ring:

Sue Nicholls
on 01-278 9238/9 now

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TELEX SPEEDS up business. Use our fast, economical and confidential service C35 n.s.—Bromley Rapid TLX Service. 01-464 7655.

Business Opportunities

WOOD BURNING STOVES, Inliers and Barbeques. Stockists required Apply Ltd., Leaming Spinners Ltd., Udgrid, Christ. Wrexham Clwyd, Wales. Tel. Ghurt 7411.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

BERKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
£7,000,000 due 25th April 1978 issued 26th January 1978. Average £98.570. £67,000,000 applications. £14,000,000 outstanding.

BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
£4m Bills issued 25.1.78 at £ 17/64 Maturing 21.4.78. Total applications £40m Bills outstanding £4m.

NOTICE
All advertisements are subject to the conditions of Acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY FOR LIGHT INDUSTRIES

SOCIETE NATIONALE DES MATERIAUX DE CONSTRUCTION

(National Building Materials Corporation)

Production Division

INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER No. 1/78

Société Nationale des Materiaux de Construction (S.N.M.C.) invites international tenders for the supply of:

FLUSHING MECHANISMS FOR W.C. CISTERNS IN SANITARY EARTHENWARE.

Tender documents may be obtained from S.N.M.C., Production Division, Supply Department, Gué de Constantine, BP 78, Kouba, ALGIERS, ALGERIA, against payment of fifty Dinars (50 DA).

Tenders in six (6) copies should be placed in two sealed envelopes with the outer one being marked only "APPEL D'OFFRE" Mécanisme de chasse pour Sanitaire—"A ne pas uvrir"—and should reach the above address not later than 20th February 1978.

GHANA SUPPLY COMMISSION TENDER EQUIPMENT FOR UPPER REGION AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Ghana Supply Commission invites tenders from U.K. Manufacturers and suppliers for the supply of the following items which should be wholly produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom; and payment of which shall be made through the U.K. Ghana Loan:

1. Maize Shellers
2. Mobile Maize Shellers
3. Threshers
4. Mobile Threshers
5. Single Row Seeders
6. Seed Dibblers
7. Seed Cleaners
8. Seed Treaters
9. Groundnut Lifters
10. Groundnut Thrashers
11. Ridgers

Interested manufacturers, suppliers, etc., may obtain a set of tender documents for a non-refundable fee of £75.00 (Seventy-five pounds only) from the Ag. Purchasing Liaison Officer, Office of the Ghana Supply Commission, 38-39 Berners Street, London W1P 3AE, from the 24th January, 1978.

Tenders, duly completed and bearing Ghana Supply Commission Ref. UR/ADPP/005, should be addressed to the Managing Director to reach the Commission not later than 3.00 p.m. on 15th March, 1978, or deposited into the Tender Box not later than 3.00 p.m. on the above date.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of R. HORSTED FENCING Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP are required on or before the 7th day of March 1978, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Joseph Beaumont Atkinson of Alfred Taube & Co., the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1978.

J. B. ATKINSON,
Chartered Accountant,
Liquidator.

DAINTY MAID LIMITED and the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company will be held at 7a, New Cavendish Street, London, W1M 8AH on Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1978, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1978.

STUART CLIFFORD FREEMAN, Director.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of BENTWORTH CREETS Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 24th day of February, 1978, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned W. M. T. Fowle, of 1 Puddle Dock, Blackfriars, London, EC4V 3PD, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1978.

W. M. T. FOWLE,
Liquidator.

The Companies Acts 1948 to 1967
TRADERS DELIVERY SERVICE Limited.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a Meeting of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held, at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situate at 8-12 Bentinck Street, London W.1 on Wednesday the 8th day of February 1978, at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes mentioned in sections 293 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 23rd day of January 1978.

By Order of the Board,
KEITH LAVERY,
Director.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the HIGH COURT of Chancery Division. Companies Court. In the Matters of: No. 00141 of 1978 FEI Limited
No. 00144 of 1978 LIGHT INVESTMENTS Limited
No. 00145 of 1978 MANLEY GINEERING Limited
No. 00146 of 1978 M. ANTHONY Limited
and in the Matter of the PANIES ACT, 1948.
Notice is hereby given that TIONS for the WINDING UP above named Companies by the Court of Justice were on the day of January 1978 present the said Court by the Commissi of Inland Revenue, of Som House, Strand, London, WC2R 1 and that the said Petitions directed to be heard before Court sitting at the Royal Cou Justice Strand, London, on 20th day of February 1978, and creditor or contributory of ar the said Companies desirous to port or oppose the making o Order on any of the said Peti may appear at the time of he in person or by his Counsel that purpose, and a copy of Petition will be furnished to creditor or contributory of an the said Companies requiring same by the undersigned on ment of the regulated charge tho same.
ERIC MOSES, Solicitor o land Revenue, Som House, Strand, Lo WC2R 1LB.
Note: Any person who intem appear on the hearing of any o said Petitions must serve on or by post to the above-named n in writing of his intention so t The notice must state the name address of the person, or if a the name and address of the and must be signed by the perso firm, or his or their Solicito any), and must be served, o posted, must be sent by po sufficient time to reach the a named not later than four o'clo the afternoon of the 17th da February 1978.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS TO SUBMIT CLAIMS
THE LONSDALE-BANDS ORGANISATION LIMITED
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN the creditors of the above na Company, which is being vo tarily wound up, are requirec on or before the 16th day of Feb 1978 being the day fixed by the undersigned Douglas Barker Bond, of P.S. Mar 107, 108 Queen Victoria St London EC4P 4JX, the Liquic of the said Company, to send names and addresses and partic of their debts or claims, and any security held by them, and names and addresses of Solicitors (if any) to the un signed, and if so required notice in writing from me, said Liquidator are by Solicitors or personally, to com and prove their said debts claims, and to establish any they may have to priority, at time and place as shall be s fied in such notice, or in de thereof they will be excluded the benefit of any distribution before such debts are proved such priority is established, or the case may be, from objec to such distribution.
Dated this 20th day of Jan 1978.
D. B. Bond,
Chartered Accountant
Liquidator.

CANONBURY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED
Notice is hereby given the Meeting of the Creditors of above-named company will be at 3rd Floor, 3-4 Albemarle Str London, W.1, on Friday the Day of February, 1978, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, for purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the Companies 1948.
Dated this 16th day of Janu 1978.
D. J. HANNAGAN, Secretary
Witness: A. J. BARRE F.C.A.
Chartered Accountant

The Times Special Reports.

All the subject matte on all the subjects that matter.

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هكذا من الأصل

ARKET REPORTS

'obond prices
dday indicators)

STRAIGHTS

		Bid	Offer
lia 7¼ 1984	..	99⅞	99⅝
lia 8¼ 1983	..	99⅝	99⅞
Mining 9¼ 1982	..	98	98¼
1985	..	99⅝	100⅛
7¾ 1992	..	96¾	97¼
or 9¼ 1992	..	99¼	99½
Gas 9 1981	..	101⅛	102⅛
n 6¼ 1980	..	96⅛	97¼
n 7 1981	..	96⅛	96⅝
n 8¼ 1980	..	98⅛	98⅝
n 8¼ 1997	..	97⅛	97⅝
n 8¼ 1987	..	96⅛	97
Julians 8¼ 1985	..	96	96¾
1987	..	98⅛	98½
1983	..	95¾	96⅛
8¼ 1992	..	84½	85
ston 8¼ 1982	..	98	98½
ston 8¼ 1987	..	93⅞	94⅜
Quebec 9¼ 1992	..	95	95½
1987	..	96	96¾
ssex 8¼ 1987	..	97½	98
vernicks 9¼ 1980	..	97½	98
lan Bloed 9 1992	..	96½	97
d Int 8¼ 1992	..	96½	97½
1987	..	84	85
Zealand DEC 7¼		101⅝	102⅛
1986	..	96⅝	96¾
Fujosan 8 1981	..	96⅝	96¾
Mal 8¼ 1987	..	97½	98
Mal 9¼ 1981	..	102½	103
Minbag 8¼ 1986	..	97½	98
1985	..	96	96½
Wovis 9 1992	..	94	94⅝
Reynolds 7¼		98½	98⅞
1986	..	99½	100
1982	..	96½	97
1987	..	97½	98
1983	..	97½	98
1987	..	95	95¾
Autobahn 8¼		96½	97
Kidde 8¼ 1985		96¾	97¼
panken 7 11/16		98½	98¾
1983	..	96½	97
11/16 1982	..	96½	97
n 7 9/16 1984	..	96	96¾

HAN DOLLARS

1982	..	98½	99
1983	..	97½	98½
1984	..	97¾	98¼
Columbia MPI 9		99	99½
1983	..	99½	100
Rober 9¼ 1984		98¾	99¼

CHE MARKS

n 1.7.84	..	103	103⅛
1.5.87	..	105	105⅛
eimens 6¼ 1.5.84		105	106
6¾ 1.9.89		101⅝	102⅛
Hydro 6¼		87	..
		100⅛	101⅛

ONVERTIBLES

n Express 4¼ '87		78	80
Foods 4¼ 1992		92½	93½
Foods 4¼ 1991		105	107
1992	..	92½	93½
6¾ 1991	..	106	108
n 4¼ 1988	..	76½	78½
1988	..	110	112
Kodak 4¼ 1989		81½	83½
Camera 5¾ '91		78	80
1988	..	79	81
1986	..	90	92
Electric 4¼ 1987		79	81
1987	..	75½	77½
Western 5 1988		111	113
ell 6 1986	..	84	86
1997	..	85½	87½
1987	..	92	93
6¾ 1992	..	107	109
1987	..	74	76
McDermott 4¼ '87		147	149
Real Estate 4 1992		124½	126½
yman 4¼ 1987	..	74½	76½
1988	..	96½	100
ney. 4¼ 1987	..	73½	75½
1988	..	147½	149½
s Metals 5 1988		83	85
Rand 4¼ 1988	..	79	81
1987	..	77	79
Bowater 6 1992		122½	124½
4¼ 1988	..	76	78
ank of Switz 4¼		137	139
Lambert 4¼ 1987		78	80
Corp 5 1988	..	76¼	77¼

Kidder Peabody Securities

ent Issues

	Closing Price
ily 11% Rd 1995 (£100)	£105⅛
r 10½% 1995 (£50)	£99½
W. 25p Ord (10%)	124
Reg Cnsl 10½% 1985 (£99)	£99⅛
ritney 25p Ord (8%)	£101½
Wtr 7% 1985 (£)	104
ary 25p Ord	£54½
10½% 1999 (£95)	

ISSUES	Latest date of redm	
Mtge(85s)	Feb 24	24 prem-1
Assr (SAL75)	Mar 18	18 prem-1
10s)		28 prem-1
158s)	Mar 13	27 prem-2
of Aust (A$1.75)	Mar 3	50 prem-2
5)		27 prem-1
(56¢)	Mar 3	27 prem-1

prices in parentheses. * Ex dividend. ‡ Ex tender. § Nil paid. ‖ 25p paid. ¶ 50p paid. ** 75p paid. †† £50 paid. ‡‡ £75 paid. ‖ ‖ £25 paid. ¶ ¶ £50 paid. ** £75 paid.

r pact call

ington, Jan. 26.—President has asked the Senate to the 1977 International Agreement, saying that ly it should eliminate the r special tariffs and fees otdy imposed. The agree- was consistent with the States intent to balance erests of producing and ing countries through inter- l cooperation.

ank Base Rates

N Bank	6½%
clays Bank	6½%
solidated Crdts	7½%
t London Secs	6½%
loare & Co	*6½%
rds Bank	6½%
don Mercantile	6½%
land Bank	6½%
Westminster	6½%
minster Acc's	6½%
ley Trust	9½%
	6½%
iams and Glyn's	6½%

day deposits on sums of),000 and under 25,· up 25,000 3%%. over ,000 3%%.

MOULINEX

es in 1977

ion-consolidated turnover before tax for the business year reached F.1,458,506,566—an increase of 5.54% over the ius year.

rogress, broken down geographically, may be summarised lows:

	1977	%	1976	%
e	618,627,266	42.4	669,597,897	48.4
ts	839,879,360	57.5	713,357,256	51.6
	1,458,506,566	100.0	1,381,955,153	100.0

he provisional consolidated turnover figure for the year amounted to F.1,683.9m as against F.1,529.7m for 1976, a f 10.08%.

is worth noting that this figure includes for the first time usiness of the U.S. subsidiary, i.e. a local turnover of 4,000.

ius Shares.

he allocation of bonus shares on a one-for-ten basis (new ranking for profit as from 1st January, 1977) as usly announced resulted from the capital increase of tober, 1977.

ealing in subscription rights (Coupon No. 6) began on ris Bourse on 16 January, 1978.

COPPER.—Cash wire bars fell £12.25 and three months dropped £12.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £622-22.50 a metric ton; three months, £636.50-36.00. Sales, 9,900 tons. Cash cathodes, £611.50-12.50; three months, £624-25. Sales, 300 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £622.50-23.00; three months, £636.50-36.50. Settlement, £623. Sales, 17,500 tons. Cash cathodes, £610-12; three months, £624.50-25.50. Settlement, £613. Sales, 1,350 tons.

SILVER lost about 3p in the ring.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 556.25p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 996.6); three months, 527.95p (947.9c); six months, 504.60p (917.7c); one year, 474.80p (838.1c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 555.5-55.5p; three months, 554.5-54.5p. Sales, 99 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 556.7-56.8p; three months, 569.5-60.1p. Settlement, 556.2p. Sales, 30 lots.

TIN : Standard cash fell £45 and three months was £50 down. Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,000-6,010 a metric ton; three months £5,980-90. Sales, 525 lots. High grade, cash £6,000-6,010; three months, £5,990-6,000. Sales, 20 tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £6,035-40; three months, £5,988-90. Settlement, £6,040. Sales, 600 tons. High grade, cash £6,025-30; three months, £5,995-6,000. Settlement, £6,040. Sales, 90 tons. Singapore tin ex-works, $41,644 a picul.

LEAD : Cash fell £10 and three months was £9.50 lower. Afternoon.—Cash, £306-307 per metric ton; three months £312-12.50. Sales, 800 tons. Morning.—Cash, £307-07.50; three months, £312.50. Settlement, £307.50. Sales, 4,700 tons.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £269-69.5 a metric ton; three months, £285.50-86.00. Sales, 2,800 tons. Morning.—Cash, £286-86.50; three months, £249.50-49.75. Settlement, £286.50. Sales, 1,700 tons. All afternoon prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was at £111.75 ($218.25) a troy ounce.

RUBBER was hesitant 1pence per kilo).—March, 45.65-46.00; April, 46-46.50; April-June, 46.55-46.65; July-Sept, 48.30-48.40; Oct-Dec, 51.50-51.75; Jan-March, 51.90-51.95; April-June, 53.55-53.60; July-Sept, 55.15-55.35; Oct-Dec, 56.85-56.90. Sales, 592 lots at 10 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were steadier.—Spot 45.50-47.00, Cifs, March, 46.75-47.00; April, 46.75-47.25.

COFFEE : Robustas back, spot Jan losing £133, March £31.50. Arabicas were dull.—

ROBUSTAS (£ per metric tonne): Jan. 2,016-30; March, 1,755-57; May, 1,655-58; July, 1,500-03; Sept, 1,530-36; Nov, 1,480-1,500; Jan, 1,461-1,500. Sales: 2,534 lots including 39 options.

ARABICAS ($ per 50 kilos): April, 209-09.25; June, 198.25-98.50; Aug, 187-87.45; Oct, 177.25-77.75; Dec, 168-68.50; Feb, 153.10-63.00. Sales: 25 lots.

PALM OIL was quiet.—Feb, £270-80; March, £270-90; April, £270-80; May, £269-70; June, £260-70; July, £260-70; Aug, £260-70; Sept, £260-70; Oct, £260-70.

COCOA was barely steady.—March, £1,557-58 per metric ton; May, £1,470-78; July, £1,456-60; Sept, £1,415-18; Dec, £1,420-25; March, £1,400-10; May £1,380-90. Sales, 4,420 lots including 9 options. 2250 pricks; daily, 250 37c; 15-day average, 135.52c; 22-day average, 137.10c (United States cents per lb).

SUGAR futures were steady.—The London daily price of "raws" was unchanged at £113; the "w hites" price was £1 higher at £117.—March, £120.50-.00; May, no metric ton; May, £124.25-24.35; Aug, £127.50-27.25; Oct, £130.30-30.50; Dec, £131.31-.10; March, £134.45-35.00; May, £137-37.50. Sales: 2,185 lots. ISA prices: 9.05c; 15-day average, 8.78c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was quiet.—Feb, £104-09 per metric ton; April, £104.10-04.30; June, £104.50-05.00; Aug, £105.70-05.80; Oct, £106.06.80; Dec, £105.30-06.00; Feb, £106-08. Sales: 99 lots.

WOOL : Greasy futures were steady 1pence per kilo).—March, 232-37; May, 232-35; July, 231-36; Oct, 236-40; March, 237-42; May, 238-44; July, 238-44. Sales: Nil.

JUTE was steady.—Bangladesh white "C" grade, afloat $190 per long ton. "D" grade, afloat $475. Calcutta was closed for holiday.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring No 1, 13% per cent: Jan, Feb and March £94 seller. Tilbury: US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Jan, Feb and March, £81.25 trans-shipment east coast.

MAIZE.—No 3 yellow American/French: Jan, £98; Feb, £98.50; March, £100 trans-shipment east coast.

BARLEY was unquoted. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta).

EEC origin BARLEY was fully steady: March £73.45; May £75.90; Sept, £79.60; Nov, £81.90. Sales: 105 lots.

WHEAT was fully steady: March 85; May £86.85; Sept £84.05; Nov £86.25. Sales: 58 lots

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices.

	Other Milling WHEAT	Fred WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
S Lincoln	£90.00	£77.20	£69.90
Wilts	—	£77.30	£70.80

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fat-stock prices and comparative markets on January 26.—GB: Cattle 62.30p per kg.l.w. (+1.99); UK: Sheep 130.85p per kg.s.c.w. (+0.71); GB: Pigs 50.6p per kg.l.w. (no change). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 26.1 per cent average price 63.38p (+1.60). Sheep numbers up 7.0 per cent, average price 131.6p (+0.71). Pig numbers up 35.1 per cent, average price 50.6p (no change). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 4.2 per cent, average price 60.08p (+2.58). Sheep numbers up 24.3 per cent, average price 121.4p (+3.3). Pig numbers all

Commodities

Soviet concern over grain delays

Chicago, Jan 26.—Soviet Government officials met privately this week with leading grain export companies to discuss serious shipping delays in the United States gulf, industry sources said No solutions to the problem were readily available.

The explosions late last month, which destroyed two major gulf elevators, have sparked widespread concern in the Soviet Union and other large grain importing nations over longer shipping delays, exporters said.

Adding to the problem has been rainy weather this week, which has prevented grain elevators around New Orleans, Louisiana, and at key Texas ports from loading vessels, they said.

Wall Street

New York, Jan 26.—The New York stock market fell sharply today with investors anticipating another rise in the money supply, which was reported after the close.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 9.10 points to 763.34. Losers outpaced gainers by about 890 to about 450.

Volume totalled 19,600,000 shares, compared with 18,690,000 yesterday

The Federal Reserve reported at the close that the basic money supply in the latest statement week rose $800m while the broader "M2" measure gained $1,400m.

Brokers say a rise in the money supply raises concern among investors about a possible tightening of credit by the federal reserve.

However, analysts said the money supply increase was not as big as had been anticipated.

	Jan 26	Jan 25
Allied Chem	37½	37½
Allied Stores	18⅝	19
Allied Supermkt	2⅝	2⅝
Allis Chalmers	23⅜	24⅛
Alcoa	30¼	30¼
Amax Inc	35	35
Amerada Hess	24	24⅜
Am Airlines	10⅝	11¼
Am Brands	30⅜	30⅜
Am Broadcast	30⅜	30⅜
Am Can	38⅜	38⅜
Am Cyanamid	24½	24⅝
Am Elec Power	20⅜	20⅜
Am Home	27¾	27⅞
Am Motors	3⅜	3⅜
Am Nat Res	40⅝	40⅝
Am Standard	19⅝	19⅝
Am Telephone	57⅛	57⅜
AMF Inc	14⅜	14⅝
Amerada Hess	24	24⅜
Armco Steel	28	27⅞
Asarco	19⅝	19⅝
Ashland Oil	29¾	29¾
Atlantic Richfield	45	45
Avco	11⅝	11⅞
Avon Products	43⅜	43⅜
Babcock & Wcox	26⅝	27⅛
Bankers Tst NY	35⅝	34⅝
Bank of America	43¾	43⅞
Bank of NY	34⅛	34⅛
Beatrice Foods	22⅝	22⅝
Bell & Howell	15	15
Bendix	34¾	34¾
Bethlehem Steel	25⅜	25⅜
Boeing	25⅝	25⅝
Boise Cascade	22¾	22⅞
Borden	22⅜	22⅜
Borg Warner	20⅝	20⅝
Bristol Myers	39⅜	39⅜
BP	15⅝	15½
Budd	9⅜	9⅜
Burlington Ind	19¾	19¾
Burlington Nthn	39¾	40
Burroughs	64⅝	65⅜
Campbell Soup	42⅜	42⅝
Canadian Pacific	15	15¼
Caterpillar	45⅝	45⅝
Celanese	39⅝	39⅝
Central Soya	13¾	13⅝
Charter NY	27⅞	27⅞
Chase Manhat	14⅝	14⅝
Chem Bank NY	39¾	39¾
Chesapeake Ohio	34⅞	34⅞
Chrysler	13⅜	13
Citicorp	29⅜	29⅜
Cities Service	49⅜	49⅜
Clark Equip	30⅝	30⅝
Coca Cola	35⅜	35⅜
Colgate	19¾	19¾
CBS	45⅜	45⅜
Columbia Gas	25	25
Combustion Eng	32⅝	34½
Conwith Edison	21⅜	21⅜
Cons Edison	21⅝	21⅝
Cons Foods	22⅝	22⅝
Cons Power	23⅛	23⅛
Continental Corp	28⅜	28⅜
Continental Oil	25⅝	26¼
Control Data	25	25
Corning Glass	46⅝	46⅝
CPC Intnl	40⅜	40⅜
Crane	20⅜	20⅜
Crocker Int	9⅜	9⅜
Crown Zeller	31½	31½
Dart Ind	24⅜	24⅜
Deere	29⅝	29⅝
Del Monte	22⅝	23⅜
Delta Air	39⅜	39⅜
Detroit Edison	18⅜	18⅜
Disney	34⅝	34⅝
Dow Chemical	29⅜	29⅜
Dresser Ind	20⅜	20⅜
Duke Power	23⅝	23⅝
Du Pont	105⅜	107⅛
Eastern Air	7⅞	7⅞
Eastman Kodak	45⅜	46⅛
Eaton Corp	34¾	34¾
El Paso Nat Gas	15⅝	15⅝
Equitable Life	24⅜	24⅜
Esmark	23⅜	27⅛
Exxon	27⅝	27⅝
Exxon Corp	45⅜	46⅛
Fed Dept Stores	35⅝	36¾
Firestone	15⅜	15⅜
1st Chicago	17¾	17¾
1st Nat Boston	24¾	24⅝

	Jan 26	Jan 25
1st Penn Corp	18⅝	18
Ford	41⅞	40⅞
GAF Corp	11⅜	11¾
Gamble Skogmo	27⅛	27⅛
Gen Dynamics	40¾	40¾
Gen Electric	45⅞	45⅞
Gen Foods	29⅜	29⅜
Gen Mills	37⅞	37⅞
Gen Motors	58	57⅞
Gen Pub Util NY	19¾	19
Gen Tel Elec	28⅜	28⅜
Gen Tire	23¾	23⅞
Gerber Prod	24⅜	24⅜
Georgia Pacific	34¾	34⅞
Getty Oil	158	158
Gillette	34⅜	34⅜
Goodrich	19⅝	19⅝
Goodyear	16⅞	16⅞
Gould Inc	17⅞	18¼
Grace	27⅝	27⅝
Grt A&Pacific	35⅜	35⅜
Greyhound	12⅝	12⅝
Grumman Corp	15⅜	15⅜
Gulf Oil	24¾	25
Gulf & West	11	11⅛
Heinz H. J.	35⅝	35⅝
Hercules	14⅞	15
Honeywell	43¾	43⅞
IC Indus	24⅜	24⅜
Ingersoll	23⅜	24¼
Inland Steel	38⅝	38⅝
IBM	264½	265¾
Int Harvester	22⅝	23⅛
INCO	15¾	15⅞
Int Paper	39⅞	40¼
Int Tel Tel	28¾	28¾
Jovel Inc	12⅝	12¾
Jim Walter	27⅞	28¼
Johns-Manville	28⅜	28⅜
Johnson & John	68¾	70¾
Kaiser Alumin	23⅝	23⅝
Kennecott	22⅜	22⅜
Kerr McGee	44½	44¾
Kimberly Clark	42	42⅜
Kraftco Corp	25¾	25¾
K Mart	24⅝	24⅝
Kroger	26⅝	26⅝
Ligget Group	28¾	28¾
Litton Ind Corp	6¾	6¾
Litton	14¾	14¾
Lockheed	13¾	13¾
Lucky Stores	13¾	13¾
Manuf Hanover	32⅜	32⅜
Marcor	30⅜	31
Marathon Oil	42⅜	44
Marine Midland	13¾	13⅝
Martin Marietta	23⅝	23⅝
McDonnell	19¾	19¾
Mead	20¾	20¾
Merck	54⅜	54⅜
Minnesota Mng	46¾	47
Mobil Oil	30⅝	30⅝
Monsanto	50⅝	51⅜
Morgan J. P.	46¾	47⅛
Motorola	38	38⅛
NCR Corp	39⅜	39⅜
NL Industries	16⅞	16⅞
Nabisco	47¾	47¾
Nat Distillers	21	20⅝
Nat Steel	32⅜	32⅜
Norfolk & West	27⅜	27⅜
NW Bancorp	21⅝	21⅝
Norton Simon	18⅜	18¾
Occidental Pet	23¾	23¾
Ogden	16¾	16¾
Olin Corp	16¾	16¾
Owens-Illinois	21¾	21¾
Pacific Gas Elec	23½	23¾
Pan Am	5	5⅛
Penney J. C.	33¾	33¾
Pennzoil	29⅜	29⅜
Pepsico	26⅜	26⅜
Pet Inc	23	23⅛
Pfizer	27½	27⅞
Phelps Dodge	19¾	19¾
Phillip Morris	35⅜	35⅜
Phillips Petrol	19⅝	19⅝
Polaroid	23¾	23¾
PPG Ind	24⅜	24⅜
Proctor Gamble	31⅜	31⅜
Pub Serv El & Gas	22⅜	22⅜
Pullman	25¾	25⅞
Rapid American	5⅜	5⅜
Raytheon	30⅞	30⅞
RCA Corp	21¾	21⅝
Reynolds Metal	24⅞	24⅞
Reynolds Ind	28¾	28¾
Rockwell Int	28⅜	28⅜
Royal Dutch	49⅜	49⅜
Safeway	27⅜	27⅜
St Regis Paper	29⅜	29⅜
Santa Fe Ind	34½	34⅝
SCM	17	17⅜
Schlumberger	66¾	67¼
Scott Paper	13⅜	13⅞
Seaboard Coast	23⅜	23⅜
Seagram	20⅜	20⅜
Sears Roebuck	24¾	24¾
Shell Oil	34⅜	34⅜
Shell Trans	39⅜	39⅜
Singer	19⅝	19⅝
Sony	7¼	7¼
Sth Cal Edison	20⅝	20⅝
Southern Pacific	35⅜	35⅜
Southern Rly	37⅞	38⅛
Sperry Rand	23¾	24¼
Squibb	34⅜	34⅜
Std Brands	25⅜	25⅜
Std Oil Calif'nia	45⅛	45⅛
Std Oil Indiana	43⅜	43⅜
Std Oil Ohio	43¾	43¾
Sterling Drug	24⅜	24⅜
Sterling J. P.	14⅞	15¼
Stude Worth	45⅜	46¼
Sunbeam Corp	20	19¾
Sun Oil	32¾	32¾
Sundstrand	25⅜	25⅜
Teledyne	69½	69½
Tenneco	28⅜	28⅜
Texaco	24⅜	24⅜
Texas East Trans	38	38¾
Texas Inst	71¾	71¾
Texas Utilities	19⅝	19⅝
Textron	24⅜	24⅜
TWA	11½	11½
Travelers Corp	27⅜	27⅜
TRW Inc	28	28¼
UAL Inc	21¾	21¾
Unilever Ltd	45⅞	45⅞
Unilever NV	37⅜	37⅜
Union Bancorp	13	13
Union Carbide	47⅜	47⅜
Union Oil Calif	45⅜	45⅜
Un Pacific Corp	45⅜	45⅜
Uniroyal	7¾	7¾
United Brands	7¾	7¾
US Gypsum	36⅜	37
US Industries	14⅜	14⅜
US Shoe	20⅜	20⅜
US Steel	31⅜	31⅜
Utd Technol	35⅜	35⅜
Wachovie	37	37
Warner Comm	20⅜	20⅜
Warner Lambert	27¼	27¼
Wells Fargo	30⅜	30⅜
West'n Bancorp	30½	30½
Westinghse Elec	17⅜	17⅜
Weyerhaeuser	29⅜	29⅜
Whirlpool	20⅜	20⅜
White Motor	6¾	6¾
Wickes Corp	11⅜	11⅜
Xerox Corp	43⅜	43⅜
Zenith	13⅜	13⅜

Canadian Prices

Abitibi	10⅝	10⅝
Alcan Alumin	25¾	27¼
Algoma Steel	14½	14½
Bell Telephone	25⅞	25⅞
Cominco	25⅞	26
Dome Petroleum	2¾	2¾
Falconbridge	17⅜	17⅜
Gulf Oil	25	25⅛
Hawker Sid Can	27	27
Hudson Bay Min	18¾	19½
Hudson Bay Oil	14⅝	15½
Imasco	26¼	27½
Imperial Oil	19	19¼
Inco	13¾	13⅝
Massey-Ferguson	13⅜	13⅜
Royal Trust	15⅜	15⅜
Seagram	20	20
Steel Co	23	23⅜
Talcorp	5¾	5¾
Thomson N "A"	11¾	12
Walker Hiram	9⅜	9⅜
Wstn Dpt Stores	30⅝	31⅜

a Ex dist. e Asked. x Ex distribution. b Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 1.9490 (1.9535); three months, 1.9329 (1.9555); Canadian dollar, 90.29 (90.56).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 348.91. The futures index was 353.63.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 763.34 (773.44); transportation, 209.58 (211.43); utilities, 105.14 (105.58); 65 stocks, 258.64 (271.51).

New York Stock Exchange index, 49.07 (44.47); industrials 52.56 (53.03); transportation, 39.02 (38.57); utilities, 31.57 (32.38); financial, 50.13 (50.54).

Copper record

Tokyo, Jan 26.—Japan's revised delivery of electrolytic copper in November was a record at 88,893 tonnes, up 9.7 per cent from 81,005 in October and 21.1 per cent from 73,420 in November, 1976, the Trade and Industry Ministry said. November output was 80,546 tonnes, up 1.9 per cent

Foreign Exchange

The dollar took on a steadier appearance yesterday as recent selling ceased and closing of short-term positions developed ahead of the United States trade figures, postponed until Monday.

After $1.9535-40 at the outset, the pound fell to $1.9475 at one stage and then rallied to $1.9530 behind news that Britain is repaying early some $1,000m of IMF loans. It finally closed unchanged at $1.9525. A further rise occurred against the currency basket at 66.5 (66.4). Trading was fairly quiet with no Bank of England activity reported.

The dollar managed a modest rally in terms of D-marks, 2.1095 (2.1000); the guilder, 2.2580 (2.2510); French franc, 4.7170 (4.7030); and Belgian franc, 32.60 (32.56). Against the strong Swiss franc, the dollar at 1.9740 (1.9590) recovered some of its recent sharp falls. Revaluation moves announced for the weekend by a few Arab countries, designed to mitigate against the dollar's prolonged slide, made little impact. The Yen went from 241.20 to 240.70

Gold lost $2 an ounce to close in London at $175.375.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (any range) January 26	Market rates (close) January 25
New York	1.9460-9545	1.9530-9630
Montreal	2.1570-1660	2.1595-1695
Amsterdam	4.38-4251	4.40¾-41¾
Brussels	63.50-70¼	63.60-70¼
Copenhagen	11.14½-15⅛	11.15¾-17⅛
Frankfurt	4.66⅛-12⅝	4.71⅛-12⅝
Lisbon	76.00-75½	76.05-35½
Madrid	155.60-.20p	157.05-.20p
Milan	1,688-94¼	1,693-94¼
Oslo	9.98-10.02¼	10.00-01¼
Paris	8.17½-21¼	8.20½-21¾
Stockholm	9.85-.85¾	9.86-.87¼
Tokyo	465-.75¼	466¼-.72½
Vienna	29.40-.60sch	29.50-.60sch
Zurich	3.82-.85½	3.83-.86¼

Effective exchange rate compared to December 31, was up 0.1 at 64.0.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	par-.10c disc	.35-.45c disc
Montreal	par-.10c disc	.70-.35c disc
Amsterdam	¼c prem-par	2½-1½c prem
Brussels	5c prem-5c disc	10-20c disc
Copenhagen	11½-1.9ore disc	30-32ore disc
Frankfurt	1¾-3pf prem	4-3pf prem
Lisbon	80-190c disc	420-720c disc
Madrid	110-190c disc	420-530c disc
Milan	9-17l disc	38-48l disc
Oslo	6-8ore disc	25-.35ore disc
Paris	3¾-4¾c disc	16¾-.25c disc
Stockholm	3½-5¼ore disc	12¾-14ore disc
Vienna	par-.10gro disc	10-30gro disc
Zurich	2¾-3¼c prem	5¾-6¾c prem

Canadian dollar rate against US dollar, 50.9036-39.

Eurodollar deposits (£) rate, 6¾-7; seven days, 6¾-7¼; one month, 7-7¼; three months, 7¼-7⅝; six months, 7¼-7⅝.

Sovereigns (new): non-resident, $53-57 (£28¼-29¼); resident, $54½-56½ (£28-29).

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $176 (an ounce); pm, $175.5. Krugerrand (per coin): non-resident, $151½-153½; resident, $150¾-152¾ (£78¾-80¾).

Sovereigns (new): non-resident, $53-57 (£28¼-29¼); resident, $54½-56½ (£28-29).

Copper

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Wheat pact hope

Washington, Jan 26.—An international wheat agreement can be in place by July 1, Mr Bob Bergland, the United States Secretary of Agriculture, has said

Asked at a Senate agriculture hearing about the likely price range in such a pact, he said he believed the lower limit would be somewhere above the United States loan level—now $2.25 a bushel. The upper limit might be $2 above that, he added.

Discount market

Recent optimism about interest rates was instantly killed off when the Bank of England signalled yesterday that it did not wish to see a change in Minimum Lending Rate this week. This took many dealers by surprise after Wednesday's silence, which the market took to mean official acceptance of a small quarter-point reduction in MLR.

The Bank's message accompanied another exceptionally large programme of assistance to the market, all channelled via lending. The authorities lent a small sum for seven days, and an exceptionally large sum overnight, all at 6¼ per cent MLR. Eight or nine houses participated.

Houses again held their bids at 6¼ per cent in the face of interbank money that commanded around 7 per cent for the most part. Only after the Bank's help did conditions ease a trifle, with final balances taken between 6 and 6¼ per cent.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 6¼% (Last changed 6.1.78)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 6½%

Discount Mkt Loans%

Overnight. High 6¼ Low 6⅛

Week Fixed: 6¼-6⅛

Treasury Bills (Buying) Selling

2 months 5⅝% 2 months 5⅝%

3 months 5⅝% 3 months 5⅝%

Prime Bank Bills (Buying) Trade (Discounting)

2 months 6¼-6⅛ 3 months 6⅛

3 months 6¼-6⅛ 4 months 6⅛

4 months 6¼-6⅛ 5 months

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Stock Exchange Prices

Banks fall back

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 16. Dealings End, Jan 27. § Contango Day, Jan 30. Settlement Day, Feb 7

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1977-78 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield			
101⅛	92⅞	Treas 9%	99⅛		1978	100⅛	..	8 961	5 529
104⅛	97⅛	Treas 10½%	102⅝		1978	102⅝	..	10 288	5 331
100⅝	96⅝	Exch 9%	99⅝		1976-78	99⅝	..	9 033	5 865
107	95⅝	Treas 11¾%	104⅝		1979	104⅝	..	10 792	7 100
97⅜	84⅜	Treas 3%	34⅝		1979	35⅝	..	3 146	0 019
93⅜	82½	Elec 4¾%	49½		1974-79	96¾	..	4 823	6 760
104⅝	95⅞	Treas 10½%	102⅝		1979	102⅝	..	10 080	7 766
97¼	84½	Elec 9¾%	97⅝		1976-79	93⅜	..	3 679	6 420
109¾	97⅛	Treas Cnv 12¾%	108½		1980	108½	..	8 965	8 214
103¼	88¼	Treas 9%	96⅛		1980	101⅝	..	9 357	8 585
96	83⅞	Treas 8¾%	96⅛		1977-80	94	..	3 123	6 260
104⅝	92¾	Fund 9%	95⅝		1979-80	95	..	3 539	7 382
112⅝	99⅛	Exch 13%	109⅝		1980	103⅝	..	12 017	9 588
104⅜	92⅞	Treas 11¾%	104⅛		1981	104⅛	..	10 962	9 560
94¼	77⅛	Treas 5%	35⅞		1978-81	90⅜	..	3 893	6 673
104⅛	96⅛	Treas 9½%	99¾		1981	100¼	..	9 725	9 650
103⅛	95⅜	Exch 9¾%	99⅛		1981	99⅛	..	9 574	9 578
110⅝	97⅛	Exch 9¾%	99½		1981	99⅝	..	9 842	9 862
96¾	87½	Exch 9%	96⅝		1980-82	97⅜	..	3 419	6 952
112⅝	99¾	Exch 12¾%	108⅛		1981	108⅛	..	11 893	9 988
103⅛	95⅜	Treas 9¾%	98⅛		1980-82	97⅜	..	8 784	9 397
97⅜	79⅝	Treas 7¾%	96⅛		1982	96⅛	..	3 517	7 297
114⅝	101⅛	Treas 12%	114½		1982	113¾	..	12 369	10 004
103⅛	92⅜	Treas 9%	97⅝		1982	97⅝	..	9 239	9 207
101⅝	89⅜	Treas 8¾%	96⅝		1982	96⅝	..	8 993	9 087
104⅝	93⅜	Exch 9%	99⅝		1982	99	..	9 439	9 058
104⅝	93⅜	Treas 9%	99⅝		1982	99⅝	..	3 692	7 343
114⅛	99¼	Treas 12½%	113		1983	113	..	11 652	9 839
101⅜	90⅜	Treas 9%	98⅛		1983	97⅞	..	9 480	9 842
95⅛	77⅜	Fund 5½%	1982-84		1984	87⅜	..	6 273	8 159
99⅛	77⅜	Treas 8½%	1984-86		1986	96⅜	..	8 679	9 390
96⅞	76⅛	Fund 8½%	1985-87		1987	85⅞	..	8 174	9 946
97⅛	68¾	Treas 7¾%	1985-88		1988	87⅜	..	8 838	9 107
91⅛	69⅜	Treas 9%	1983-88		1992	89⅝	..	4 826	7 757
104⅛	84⅜	Treas 9½%	1986-89		1989	73¾	..	6 057	8 987
112⅜	98⅜	Treas 13%	1990		1990	112½	..	11 637	11 562
112⅜	91⅛	Exch 12%	1990		1990	111½	..	11 587	11 434
111⅛	89⅜	Treas 12%	1992		1992	104⅞	..	11 587	11 434
111⅛	89⅜	Treas 12%	1992		1992	104⅞	..	11 587	11 434
112⅜	84⅛	Treas 12%	1993		1993	108	..	11 637	11 462
112⅜	91⅛	Fund 3%	1993		1993	70½	..	6 888	10 091
122⅛	99⅛	Treas 13¾%	1993		1993	117½	..	12 012	11 626
120⅛	96⅛	Treas 14%	1994		1994	119½	..	12 012	11 626
111⅛	94⅜	Exch 12½%	1994		1994	108¾	..	11 681	11 547
111⅛	94⅜	Treas 12½%	1992		1994	108¾	..	11 679	11 468

هكذا من الأصل



Engineering Division of major international oil company have an urgent requirement for a

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATOR

FEMALE **THE HAGUE**

Salary: Dfl. 36,000 p.a.

Reporting to the General Manager, the successful candidate will establish a department and be responsible for the administration of the personnel function within the operations office. Present staff level 90 plus.
Age 25 or over, single, applicants should have previous in depth experience of the personnel and recruitment fields. A sound secretarial background is essential.
Benefits include : 21 days' home leave after qualifying period, medical and life insurance.
Please apply with details of career to date to :
Derek Chapman, Personnel Director,

Santa Fe (UK) Ltd.,

Parnell House, First Floor, 19/28 Wilton Road,
London SW1V 1LW.
Tel. : 01-828 7811.

GUERNSEY CHANNEL ISLANDS

ADMINISTRATIVE
AND FINANCIAL MANAGER

£8,800–£9,800

(Highest Personal Tax Rate 20%)

The States of Guernsey Electricity Board is seeking an Administrative and nancial Manager reporting directly to the Chief Executive of the Board, to be sponsible for all Financial and Management Accounting, Administrative Services. nd a Computer Bureau which serves both public and private sectors of the conomy. *He is also Secretary to the Board.*

This post requires a good generalist with a professional qualification whose asic discipline is Accountancy; and would probably suit an ACCA or ACMA. The ndertaking is a small-to-medium stand-alone organization with a turnover of some 5m, but is interestingly complex as it covers generation and distribution of elec icity plus a contracting service, and our thriving electrical appliances showroom nd, of course, a computer bureau working to commercial criteria.

Within the policy of the Board the post-holder is required to make his own deci ons and act on his own initiative. He must be a self-starter, but must be able to t as a member of a close-knit management team.

There is a contributory pension scheme and we would like you to be about 40 47 years old. If you really think you are good enough to do this job and want to ork within a low-tax, secure, but independent community, why not telephone Mrs Dunn on 0481 23791. The closing date for submission of completed application rms is February 10, 1978.

As a leading German Pipe & Steel Export Organisation

with offices worldwide we require urgently in our London Office for our Operation in Great Britain a

RANCH MANAGER/MANAGERESS

AGE 30-45 YEARS

ne applicant must have good experience in the petro- nemical and off-shore supply field.
e offer good commencing salary, profit participation and nge benefit schemes.

All applications will be treated confidentially.

BOX 0300 K THE TIMES

or your
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ry Friday

CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

DIRECTOR

The Governors of the Centre, which is an independent Research Institute, largely supported by public funds, wish to appoint a successor as Director to Professor C. D. Foster who will shortly take over a new post. The Governors will look for a person distinguished in planning, economics, sociology or related subjects, who has good administrative experience and who will be able to coordinate and direct a wide-ranging research team. The Director will also have editorial responsibility for the C.E.S. REVIEW

The salary is equivalent to that of a senior Civil Servant. Applications should be sent by Monday, 13th February to :

MR R. B. EUSTACE,
C.E.S.,
62 CHANDOS PLACE, WC2 N4HH,

from whom further particulars may be obtained.

£6,000 plus Appointments

For details or to book advertisement, ring

01-278 9161

or Manchester 061-834 1234

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCETY

Chief Nursing Officer/ Nursing Adviser

The British Red Cross Society wishes to appoint a Chief Nursing Officer/Nursing Adviser, an important post carrying both executive and advisory responsibilities. The Society's Royal Charter require the holder of the post to advise the governing body, its committees and its officers in professional matters relating to the nursing aspects of the Society's work.

Apart from advisory functions performed in cooperation with professional Medical and Social Welfare colleagues, the holder of the post plays an important part in the development and promotion of the Society's policies, which are designed to maintain, through Branches in the United Kingdom, an effective voluntary emergency paramedical organization. The promotional role includes guiding and encouraging, through Branches, the training of members in nursing procedures and the practice of the skills so equired. The instruction of members of the public in home nursing is an important aspect of Branch work.

The successful candidate will also undertake duties as Chief Nursing Officer of the Joint Committee of the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society, an associated organisation concerned mainly with the care of the war-disabled.

The position calls for an experienced and practical person with recent knowledge of th operation of the National Health Service including, if possible, Community Care services. The promotional functions demand public speaking ability and a knowledge of instructional practice and techniques, and an RNT qualification would be helpful. Experience of working with volunteers would be an added avantage.

Salary is negotiable. A good contributory pension scheme exists. Location is London, close to Hyde Park Corner. *Some travel is required.*

Please apply in writing, including brief details of qualifications, experience, age and present salary, and mark the envelope "Confidential NA" to—The Personnel Officer, British Red Cross Societ, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, London SW1X 7EJ. Closing date for receipt of applications is Friday, February 24, 1978.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Director-General

The Institute is to appoint a new Director-General on the retirement of Raymond Nottage.

Founded in 1922, the Institute is the leading body in the United Kingdom concerned with the study and practice of public administration. It has a staff of 85 and an annual turnover of more than £1 million. It arranges conferences on subjects of *topical administrative interest, undertakes research, issues publications including a* quarterly journal "Public Administration", and maintains a library. It has units specializing in operational research for local government and the National Health Service, and in the training of senior officials of developing countries.

The Director General will be responsible for all the Institute's work, but is to concentrate particularly on the expansion of its programme of conferences, seminars and research. The successful candidate will have the ability to develop such a programme and attract support for the Institute. Proven success in managing an outward looking organization on a limited budget will be a strong recommendation, as will a lively and original interest in public administration.

The salary envisaged is £12,000. The post in pensionable.

Applications should be sent in confidence to the Council Chairman, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, London, WC1H 9BD.

exact INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF AUTHENTICATED ELECTRONIC COMPONENT PERFORMANCE TEST DATA

General Secretary

The EXACT organisation was set up in 1967 by OECD with the object of exchanging test data on electronic components to its members on an international basis in a number of European and Eastern Countries. EXACT is associated with GIDEP, a similar operation in North America.

It is intended shortly to move the HQ of the EXACT organisation from Sweden to the London area.

Applications are therefore invited for the post of General Secretary of the EXACT Central Office in London.

The successful applicant will :

(1) Have administrative experience and personal initiative.

(2) Have engineering/commercial background with a practical knowledge of standardisation and electronic components.

(3) Be aged 35-55.

The assignment includes the setting up and running of the EXACT Central Office in London, the representation of EXACT's current international interests and to further expansion of the EXACT scheme on a world-wide basis.

Applicants would be expected to be earning in excess of £6,000 in their present employment. Precise emoluments would be subject to negotiation in London.
Applications in own handwriting with snapshot, curriculum vitae, to :

EXACT CENTRAL OFFICE
L. Norregatan 4A,
S-27100 Ystad, Sweden.

Works Director

c. £8,500

A Merseyside company with a £4m turnover involved in the mass production of a wide range of mechanical and assembled products requires a Works Director.

The person appointed will be responsible to the Managing Director for all production aspects in a modern factory employing some 300 personnel. The successful candidate, male or female, will be under 45 years of age, have a wide experience in Works management with particular emphasis on Production Control and hold an engineering qualification.

The fringe benefits expected of one of the company's leading engineering groups will apply.

Applications in writing to :

Box 0470 K, The Times

Major manufacturer of oilfield surface completion equipment has immediate requirement to fill the following positions :

REGIONAL EXECUTIVE

Based in London, to cover U.K., North Sea, European area. Responsible for sales force and service bases. Applicants should have minimum 10 years oil related sales and service experience.

SENIOR SALES EXECUTIVE

Soviet market based in London. 7 years oil related sales and service experience essential and knowledge of Eastern European and Soviet market desirable but not vital.

All applications will be dealt with in strict confidence. Write giving full details to :

Box 0546 K, The Times.

CHELSEA COLLEGE
University of London

FINANCE OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Finance Officer, the previous incumbent having recently been appointed College Secretary. Candidates should be appropriately qualified accountants with wide experience of financial management at senior level in professional practice, industry or the public sector.
Salary will be determined within Grade IV (min. £8,556 including London Allowance—review pending) or for less experienced candidates within Grade III (£6,893-£8,407 including London Allowance) depending upon qualifications and experience.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Chelsea College, University of London, Friese Greene House, Chelsea Manor Street, SW3 3TW (Tel. 01-352 1472) to whom applications should be sent by 17th February, 1978.

BUREAU OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL DISEASES, LONDON

I. DIRECTOR

Applications are invited for the post of Director of the Bureau, which will fall vacant in December 1978. The appointment of the Director-designate will be made in September 1978.

The Bureau's functions are the collection, abstraction and distribution of information from literature published throughout the world on public health, tropical and other diseases, microbiology, food and nutrition etc and, in particular, the production of the monthly publications Tropical Diseases Bulletin and Abstracts on Hygiene.

The duties of the Director involve responsibility for the efficient management of the Bureau, liaison with Government departments and appropriate organizations to publicize the journals with a view to increasing their circulation worldwide, and the carrying out of the function of chief editor of both publications.

Applicants should have medical qualifications registrable in the United Kingdom. Other desirable qualifications could include editorial experience in the medical field; a general knowledge of tropical medicine, medical parasitology and microbiology, an interest in community medicine and epidemiology, and a working knowledge of one or more European languages. Experience and suitability are more important than age, but applicants should preferably be not more than 50 years old.

The salary will be £11,400 and the selected applicant will be required to enter the contributory Universities Superannuation Scheme.

II. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Director of the Bureau, for which a vacancy may also arise in late 1978.

The duties of the Assistant Director are mainly of an editorial nature. The work could be combined with holding an honorary teaching appointment at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine which might be offered to a suitable candidate.

Applicants should preferably have medical qualifications registrable in the United Kingdom, but others with qualifications which are comparable to those specified for the Director (see above) are invited to apply. Applicants should preferably be not more than 50 years old.
The commencing salary will be in the range £8,500 to £10,000 commensurate with the qualifications and experience of the selected applicant, who will be required to enter the contributory Universities Superannuation Scheme.

Applications, accompanied by personal details and the names of two referees, should reach Miss J. M. Dimond, Secretary, BHTD Managing Committee, Ehrd House, Stag Place, London, SW1E 5DH, not later than 28 February, 1978.

*Applicants for the post of Director should state whether they wish to be considered also for the Assistant Director vacancy.

Chief Constable

£12,288–£13,170

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Police Officers for the post of Chief Constable of the Essex Police Force which will become vacant on 30 June, 1978 on the retirement of the present Chief Constable, Sir John Nightingale, C.B.E., B.E.M., Q.P.M., D.L., B.A.

A pensionable supplement to salary of £208.68p per annum and an annual allowance in respect of travelling, subsistance and incidental expenses incurred within the area of the Police Authority will be paid. Conditions of service include rent allowance (Maximum Limit £1,773.94p per annum) and the provision of uniform.

Forms of Application and further particulars can be obtained from the Clerk of the Police Authority, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 1LX and should be returned to reach me by 17 February, 1978.

Robert W. Adcock,
Clerk of The Essex
Police Authority.

Essex
County Council

UNDERSTUDY REQUIRED FOR MANAGING DIRECTOR

of rapidly expanding group of companies in support of the Advertising Industry

Manager/ess not less than 40 years of age required to assist chairman and managing director in all the management functions of a substantial close company. Qualifications not necessary though an advantage, but a wide experience in similar positions essential. The applicant must have knowledge of basic company secretarial duties and have the ability to understand and interpret accounting information.

This is a newly created post contemplating retirement of the managing director within 6 years and applicant must be prepared to adapt to changing circumstances.

Salary according to experience up to £8,500 p.a.

Write c/o Finlay Robertson, 74-76 High St., Esher, Surrey.

SHOWMEN'S GUILD OF GREAT BRITAIN

Applications are invited for the post of

General Secretary

of the Guild, the organisation representing travelling showmen throughout England, Wales and Scotland, with offices at present in Twickenham. The duties will include representation of travelling showmen's interests, at national and local level, and responsibility for internal administration, under the direction of the Central Council. Salary according to qualifications, but not less than £6,000 per annum. Applicants, who should preferably be under 50, should sent details of their previous career with names of two referees, to :

F. C. Roope & Co., Solicitors, 25 Brunswick Gardens, London, W.8, before the 11th day of February, 1978 (Envelopes marked Showmen's Guild).

A NATIONAL TRADE ASSOCIATION

Invites applications for the post of

General Secretary

A trade body representing proprietors in a specialized industry allied to the entertainment field is seeking a successor to its retiring General Secretary. The person appointed will be based in London. Salary will be about £8,500 p.a.

The position will entail responsibility for all secretariat duties and reporting to the Executive Council of the Association at monthly meetings, as well as for the organization of AGMs and other functions. Continuous liaison with members will include periodic visits to all parts of the United Kingdom.

The successful candidate will probably have a degree or comparable professional qualification and be familiar with the working of Government and Industry at senior levels.

Interested applicants should write as soon as possible enclosing a detailed curriculum vitae to Box 1787 J, The Times.

ACCOUNTANCY LECTURER

£8,000-£10,000 plus car and profit share

A highly reputable firm in the City, specialising in the provision of conferences for blue-chip companies, is looking for *a fully qualified accountant to join them as a lecturer. Candi*dates will probably be 30-40 if they are to have sufficient experience yet fit in with a young team. Ability to communicate effectively with both accountants and non-accountants is essential.

This is an opportunity only for someone already successful in the profession. Salary is negotiable but for the right person it could exceed £10,000.

Contact in confidence Stephen Sherbourne, J. Farquharson Ltd. (Recruitment Consultants), 7, Gresham St., EC2. 01-247 1388.

Middle East Appointments

FINANCIAL CONTROLLER

DUBAI

The General Manager will be in the U.K. from 12th to 18th of February 1978 to recruit a financial controller who will be capable of assisting him and advising the board during a phase of rapid expansion with a local company specialising in operation and maintenance of aircraft and helicopters.

The Company enjoys a unique position in the area having a maintenance base and offices on Dubai International Airport, and being soundly backed by influential local interests.

The successful applicant will have had at least three years post qualification experience and should have a flair for management accountancy, in particular the analysis of cost centres and the preparations of budgets and financial projections. An interest in aviation would be a distinct advantage. He will be a key member of the management team and is unlikely to be aged over 35.
Remuneration will be attractive and in line with *expatriate salary levels in the area; free accommoda*tion and transport are part of the package. Rebate air travel is also available on international airlines.

Please apply giving full details to :

GENERAL MANAGER
AEROGULF SERVICES COMPANY
POB 4417, DUBAI
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

and contact our U.K. representative Capt. M. Macdonald, tel. 0243/86735 telex 86474 KEAREY.

SAUDI ARABIA—JEDDAH AIRPORT

ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS

Minimum experience 5 years radar communications. Salary minimum clear £10,000 plus single accommodation. 1 year contract renewable.

Contact Telephone 01-946 5112 or send resumés to :

Attn. Personnel Manager,
M.E.M. ELECTRONICS,
Eagle House,
High Street, Wimbledon,
London, S.W.19.

Appointments Vacant
also on page 12

Leicester Polytechnic

Post No. 1

Professor of Fashion

and Head of the School of Fashion & Textile Design

Post No. 28

Professor of Fine Art

and Head of the School of Fine Art

Post No. 463

Professor of Textile Technology

and Head of the School of Textile & Knitwear Technology

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the above Chairs associated with Headships of Schools.

The appointees will be expected to develop teaching, research and consultancy in the School and offer a specialism appropriate to this work.

Salary: £8,529 – £9,093 *(under review)*

Further particulars and application forms from Staffing Officer, Leicester Polytechnic, P.O. Box 143, Leicester, LE1 9BH.

Applications close on 1 March 1978.

ST. ANNE'S COLLEGE
OXFORD

LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMICS

The College wishes to appoint a Lecturer in Economics to teach ten hours a week with effect from 1st October, 1978. The appointment, which is open to men and women, will be for two years.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Principal to whom applications, including the names of two referees, should be sent by 27th February, 1978.

NORTH OF ENGLAND
HIGHER SECRETARIAL COLLEGE, LEEDS

Due to the retirement of Miss M. L. Penrose, a new

PRINCIPAL

is to be appointed from April 1978 or as soon as possible thereafter.

Applicants should have some experience of and interest in skills teaching, commerce and educational administration. Further particulars and forms of application are available from

The Establishment Officer,
Pitman's Colleges,
154 Southampton Row,
London WC1B 5AX.
Telephone: 01-837 4481.

Closing date for applications is set at 9 February, 1978.

SELECT PHOTOS

For international clients. Picture Agency in St. John's Wood, requires young person (18-22) with keen design sense. Experience connected with creative photography useful. Enthusiasm may outweigh practical experience. Salary £2,500-£2,900 a.t.a.e. Phone Michael Brown, 01-586 3322.

TONY STONE ASSOCIATES LTD.

OUT OF WORK IN BETWEEN JOBS

We need people now to join our industrial staff working in Victoria, Knightsbridge, Green Park areas. You will do a variety of unskilled work including portering, messengering, warehousing. If you are over 18, strong, hard-working and responsible, ring:

Mike on 930 0043 for more details.

Manpower Ltd., The World Wide Service Group

Open to both male and female.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS COUNT

Could you serve customers at the St. James's shop of The Economist Newspaper? If you are presentable, courteous, patient, versatile enough to sell and do stock and cash records, admin. and clerical work and are mature and reliable, we will pay you well. Flexible hours, L.V.s, other advantages. Write to David MacGill, The Economist Newspaper Ltd., 25 St. James's Street, SW1A 1HG.

ANTIQUE DEALERS

Old established West End Firm in the process of expanding, urgently requires experienced assistant in managerial capacity, able to take full responsibility. Knowledge of foreign languages an advantage.
Write stating references and salary required to: 99 Jermyn Street, S.W.1.

A company with an envied reputation in the City is looking for a small team of men and women with a good commercial and educational background who can talk to Directors and Executives about tax free investment and other forms of investment planning. This will be an elite group with individual earnings in excess of £10,000 a year. office in central London. Call Anthony Short on 01-836 1114. for further details.

FRONT OF HOUSE MANAGER

Required by the Unicorn Theatre. Please write with full details to: The Administrator, Unicorn Theatre, Great Newport St., London W.C.2.

Telephone: 240 2076

Open to male or female applicants.

GENERAL VACANCIES

DENTIST

Wanted urgently for group practice in Rotterdam; high salary, around £20,000 per year, high standard of dentistry. Write to Mr. Gleson, T.M.R.—Viessmarkt 1a, Rotterdam, Holland.

Tel. (010 3110) 763282
Please 'phone before Saturday.

ADVERTISING WRITER—LEAN AND HUNGRY

Good enough to lean on. Hungry for good creative assignments in Europe's largest business-to-business advertising agency. Press, TV, brochures, promotions . . . just as it comes. And it comes thick and fast. Ring 01-242 7744 now and talk bread with Eric McCurdy.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS Project Managers Saudi Arabia & Iran/Canada. Salaries C. £22,000 p.a. tax free accommodation. Married status welcome. Candidates require degree in telecommunications with experience in either HF/Microwave or telex/telephone systems. Rush resumes to Advance Personnel Services Ltd. (Agy.), The White House, Lodge Rd., London, N.W.4. or tel. immed. 01-203 4272, ext. 11.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ALANGATE Legal Staff, the specialist consultants to the profession, offer a confidential service to employers and staff at all levels. Telephone for appointment or write to Mrs. Rolnick, Mrs. Harkness or Mr. Gates, 01-405 7201, at 29 Great Queen St., London, W.C.2 (off Kingsway).

LAW GRADUATE to join expanding department supplying company information and developing other services to the legal profession; salary £2,700.—Apply in writing to D. S. Baker, F.C.C. Ltd., 81 City Road, E.C.1.

FINANCE & ACCOUNTANCY

BOOKKEEPER/ ACCOUNTANT

Mayfair firm of Solicitors require a Bookkeeper/Accountant to deal with all financial matters. Prospective applicants must have previous experience with Solicitor's records and be capable of preparing accounts up to trial balance. Salary circa £4,500-£5,000. Please write giving details to:

Mr. Fletcher,
125 Tottenham Court Rd., London W1P 9HN

SALES AND MARKETING

ASST PRODUCT MANAGER/ESS

c £3,000 P.A.
BASED CROYDON

Major international company marketing electrical consumer products. Responsibilities cover product development, pricing, competitor analysis, etc. An excellent opportunity for numerate HND/Graduate, aged 25-28 years max.

Tel: Malcolm Saunders.
01-657 0781.

A. T. A. SELECTION
230 Great Portland St., W.1.

COMPANY looking for men and women wishing to earn in excess of £10,000. See Gen. Vacs.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

NORTHERN ITALY.—Experienced teachers and graduates required to teach E.F.L. from October. Career opportunities. — Please send full c.v. and 1 no. to Box 0465 K, The Times.

TUTORS WANTED. — Geography, economics, music and other subjects.—Apply with qualifications to Box 0619 K, The Times.

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

Wolverhampton Grammar School

The Governing body of Wolverhampton Grammar School invite applications for the

HEADSHIP

of this School.

The School is a Voluntary Aided Grammar School, proposing to become Independent in September, 1979, with approximately 615 boys of whom 165 are in the VIth forms.

The appointment will become vacant in September, 1978 on the retirement of the present Headmaster Mr J. A. Stocks, M.A.

Full particulars of the appointment and application forms can be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors of Wolverhampton Grammar School, 24 Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton WV1 1DG.

The closing date for applications will be 27th February, 1978 and the appointment will be made shortly after that date.

Merseyside County Council
WALKER ART GALLERY

ASSISTANT KEEPER OF FOREIGN ART

(£5,355 to £5,775 including supplements)

Applicants must hold a university degree and have a good knowledge of European painting and sculpture and lecturing ability. Interest in the art of today and previous art gallery experience an advantage. Salary according to age and qualifications.

General local government conditions apply, together with removal etc., expenses in appropriate cases.

Application forms, returnable by 28th February, 1978, and further particulars from the Director, Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool L3 8EL (Tel.: 051-227 6234, Ext. 3064.)

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Lancaster

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS.

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOW

Applications are invited for a Postdoctoral Research Fellowship funded by the S.R.C. for studies of the breakdown of superfluidity in liquid helium-3 at millikelvin temperatures. The work will be carried out under the direction of Dr. P. V. E. McClintock. Applicants should have had considerable experience of low temperature experimental techniques, particularly of measurements below 1K and preferably including dilution refrigeration: some knowledge of computing would be an advantage.

The appointment, for two years, is on Grade 1A with a starting salary in the range (subject to review) £5,535-£5,975.

Further particulars may be obtained (quoting reference L16/A) from the Establishment Officer, University House, Lancaster LA1 4YW, to whom applications (five copies) naming three referees should be sent not later than February 21, 1978.

University of Nairobi, Kenya

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER

in the Department of Urban and Regional Planning.

Applicants must have a good basic degree followed by a two-year full-time postgraduate degree or diploma in Planning. He she must also have at least two years' office or teaching experience in Planning. Salary scale: K£2,010-£3,312 p.a. (K£1=£1.31). The Kenya Government may supplement salary in range £3,384-£5,618 p.a (sterling) for married appointee or £2,184-£3,402 p.a. (sterling) for single appointee (reviewed annually and normally rises at 4% p.a.) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Terms of service include family passages; superannuation; medical aid scheme, regular overseas leave and various allowances. Detailed applications (2 copies) together with curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees to be sent airmail by 23 February, 1978, to Registrar (Recruitment and Training), University of Nairobi, PO Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya. Applicants resident in U.K. should send one copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

The Open University
EDITOR
PUBLISHING DIVISION

(To work in the Faculty of Educational Studies.)

Starting salary in the region £5,000-£5,000 p.a.

We are seeking an experienced editor to work in the Faculty of Educational Studies to edit teaching materials. Some years spent in academic or related publishing are essential.

The OU provides an interesting and stimulating environment in which to work. The Faculty offers courses in four disciplines: Administration and Management, the Curriculum, Psychology of Education, and Sociology of Education. Interfaculty courses include the Economics of Education.

Benefits include excellent holidays, disturbance allowance and assistance with removal expenses, and membership of the Universities' Superannuation Scheme. The salary scale (1A) with a maximum of £5,527 p.a., is currently under review. We do not anticipate that the starting salary offered will be less than £4,900.

Further particulars and application forms are available by postcard request, please, from The Personnel Manager (E4), The Open University, P.O. Box 76, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AL. Applications should be received by 17th February, 1978.

The University of Leeds
SCHOOL OF HISTORY

Applications are invited for the following posts tenable from 1 October, 1978:

LECTURER:

to assist in the teaching of Early Modern History, with particular reference to the History of Britain. Reference number 8/8/A.

TEMPORARY LECTURER:

to assist in the teaching of British and European Medieval History. This post is for a fixed period of three years. Reference number 8/9/A.

Salary on the lecturer scale £3,855-£6,855 (under review).

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting the appropriate reference number. Closing date for applications 20 February, 1978.

Essex County Council
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

URBAN ARCHAEOLOGIST

Required in the Environmental Services Branch.

Salary range £3,939 to £3,741 plus up to £515 annual salary supplement.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified graduates with survey and excavation experience in towns.

Please send stamped addressed envelope for further details and application form, to be returned by 13 February 1978, to County Planner, County Hall, Chelmsford, CM1 1LF.

The initial receipt of applications will not be acknowledged.

The University of Leeds
DEPARTMENT OF CHILD DENTAL HEALTH

Applications are invited for a new post of

LECTURER

tenable from 1 January 1979, which has been created to teach orthodontics to undergraduate and postgraduate students in the above Department. The Leeds University School of Dentistry moved into well-equipped new premises mid-1978. The successful applicant will be encouraged to develop the discipline of orthodontics and to study for higher qualifications. The salary will be on the clinical lecturer scale, £3,742 to £7,440 (plus £312 supplement).

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 87/14/A. Closing date for applications 31 March 1978.

The University of Leeds
DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER

in the above department. Applicants should have serious research interests or design experience in any area of civil engineering. The post is tenable from 1 October 1978.

Salary on the lecturer scale £3,855—£6,855, under review.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 64/7/A. Closing date for applications, 23 February, 1978.

University of Nairobi—Kenya

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Population Studies and Research Institute Academic Programme: Applicants must be qualified and outstanding scholars in the field of Population and should have extensive teaching and research experience at University level with internationally accepted publications. The appointee will be required to teach undergraduate and postgraduate courses, initiate and guide research activities, and assist in the building up of the teaching and research programmes in the Institute.

SENIOR LECTURER: Applicants must have a Ph.D or its equivalent in demography or Population related subject together with at least five years University teaching and research experience evidenced by published work. The appointee will be expected to initiate and carry out research within the Institute as well as play a major role in the teaching and supervision of postgraduate candidates. Salary Scales Associate Professor K£3,864-£4,428 p.a., Senior Lecturer K£3,022-£3,534 p.a., Lecturer K£1,671-£2,131. The British Government may supplement salaries in range £4,128-£1,332 p.a. (sterling) for married appointees and £2,580-£3,213 p.a. (sterling) for single appointees, reviewed annually and normally free of all tax; and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Terms of service include family passages; superannuation; medical aid scheme; regular overseas leave and various allowances. Detailed applications (2 copies) together with curriculum vitae and names of referees to be sent air mail by 22 February 1978 to Registrar (Recruitment and Training), University of Nairobi, PO Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya. Applicants resident in UK should send one copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

The University of Lancaster
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

A physicist or applied mathematician at Ph.D. level is required to undertake theoretical studies of the ionosphere using electron-content and related data, in a project supported by the Science Research Council. Computer modelling of the ionosphere will be an important aspect. The appointment will be for two years, beginning as soon as possible.

Starting salary £3,761.

Further particulars may be obtained (quoting ref. L/17/A) from the Establishment Officer, University House, Lancaster, LA1 4YW, to whom applications (six copies) naming three referees, should be sent not later than 16 February, 1978.

University of Reading
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL HISTORY AND MUSEUM OF ENGLISH RURAL LIFE

Applications are invited for the post of Keeper of the Museum of English Rural Life. Candidates should have appropriate academic qualifications and museum experience. The person appointed should take up duties on 1 January, 1979. Further information may be obtained from the Registrar (Room 214, Whiteknights House), The University, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AH, by whom applications should be received not later than 18 March, 1978.

FINANCE OFFICER

See our display advertisement in today's "£5,000+ Appointments" Section. Chelsea College (University of London).

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

AU PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad with Social Travel Club facilities at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757 & 855 Oxford St., W.1. 408 1013.

CALIFORNIA.—Experienced governess & children, lovely home excellent advantages. Send references, resume and tel. no. to Mr Robert Neal, 1100 El Camino Drive, Beverly Hills, California, CA 90212, U.S.A.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Own room, bath room and colour TV offered to mature reliable person willing to take full responsibility for delightful large, well equipped house in Kensington. References required. Telephone: Mrs Schooler, 01-723 4287.

LA CREME DE LA CREME

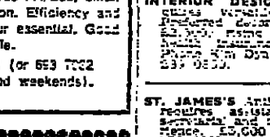
DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY

The person who fills the above position will be over 25 years of age and will work for the Managing Director of Thames Television International, a subsidiary of Thames Television Limited dealing with their international sales in worldwide trade.

The successful applicant will be required to have at least 3 years experience working at a senior level in a related field, have excellent shorthand and typing speeds of 120/50 words respectively, and preferably be a graduate. Languages would be an advantage but not essential. Salary £5,000.

Applications in writing and then (after 1 February 1978) to the Senior Staff Relations Officer, Thames Television Limited, 306-316 Euston Road, London, NW1 3BB.

See our editorial entries for similar secretarial vacancies in Thames Television.



Chief Executive's Secretary

The Chief Executive of Charringtons Industrial Holdings Ltd. (part of the Coalite and Chemical Products Group) requires a smart, efficient and unflappable Secretary, capable of organising and coping with the administration of his busy life.

Several years experience at similar level are essential and an added advantage would be the ability to arrange small private luncheons. The situation is based in Fleet St. (Chancery Lane) and is open with added benefits of staff discounts, 4 weeks annual holiday and hours of 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

PLEASE TELEPHONE MISS MURTAGH, 404 5572

LONDON'S BUSIEST FASHION P.R. AGENCY

requires efficient secretary-in-command with business or journalistic background. Driving an advantage. Clients include some of London's top fashion Designers and shops. Salary negotiable. Company van + Fashion perks.

Please telephone Lynne Franks on

01-240 3089

BORED WITH THE SAME ROUTINE?

If you thrive in a varied and demanding atmosphere—call us. Chairman requires PA/Sec, small office Kensington. Efficiency and sense of humour essential. Good salary negotiable.

01-727 3907 (or 653 7722 evenings and weekends).

SUPER SECRETARY

required by M.D. of Property Company in Bond Street. Interesting job. Must be efficient with cheerful personality. Age 25+. Salary c. £4,250. Please call Vanessa on

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Tri-lingual P.A. £5,000+

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Tel. 01-352 4892

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required for partner and his assistant in Park Lane surveyors. Good speeds essential. I.B.M. Golfball. 4 weeks' holiday. £4,000 p.a.

Tel. 043 878538

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Westfield College
(University of London)

LECTURER IN HISTORY

Applications are invited for a lectureship in History, tenable from October 1st, 1978. Applicants should be specialists in the later Middle Ages, with interests in European History and preferably also in cultural history. The appointment will be made in the first half of the lecturer scale up to £5,013 plus £450 London Weighting (under review). Further details from Dr. J. Buckingham, Personnel Officer, Westfield College, Kidderpore Avenue, Hampstead, London, NW3 7ST to whom applications (six copies) should be submitted by Monday, March 6th, 1978.

The University of Leeds
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER

in the above Department. Preference will be given to candidates qualified to teach in the field of the Political Economy of Social Policy, but applications will also be considered from candidates whose interests and experience lie in other major areas of social policy and administration.

Salary on the lecturer scale £3,333—£6,655.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 25/3/A. Closing date for applications 20 February 1978. Informal enquiries may also be addressed to Professor John Grove, Head of Department.

University of Nairobi, Kenya

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER

in the Department of Urban and Regional Planning.

Applicants must have a good basic degree followed by a two-year full-time postgraduate degree or diploma in Planning. He she must also have at least two years' office or teaching experience in Planning. Salary scale: K£2,010-£3,312 p.a. (K£1=£1.31). The Kenya Government may supplement salary in range £3,384-£5,618 p.a (sterling) for married appointee or £2,184-£3,402 p.a. (sterling) for single appointee (reviewed annually and normally rises at 4% p.a.) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Terms of service include family passages; superannuation; medical aid scheme, regular overseas leave and various allowances. Detailed applications (2 copies) together with curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees to be sent airmail by 23 February, 1978, to Registrar (Recruitment and Training), University of Nairobi, PO Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya. Applicants resident in U.K. should send one copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

The University of Leeds
DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER

in the above department. Applicants should have serious research interests or design experience in any area of civil engineering. The post is tenable from 1 October 1978.

Salary on the lecturer scale £3,855—£6,855, under review.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 64/7/A. Closing date for applications, 23 February, 1978.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

AU PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad with Social Travel Club facilities at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757 & 855 Oxford St., W.1. 408 1013.

CALIFORNIA.—Experienced governess & children, lovely home excellent advantages. Send references, resume and tel. no. to Mr Robert Neal, 1100 El Camino Drive, Beverly Hills, California, CA 90212, U.S.A.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Own room, bath room and colour TV offered to mature reliable person willing to take full responsibility for delightful large, well equipped house in Kensington. References required. Telephone: Mrs Schooler, 01-723 4287.

NON-SECRETARIAL

ANTIQUES IN NORTH HERTS

A leading antique dealer needs young man to help him in the running of his business. If you are interested in antiques, have good secretarial skills, and like working in pleasant surroundings, this is your opportunity. Excellent salary for the right applicant.

PHONE 01-559 2034 THIS MORNING 9 a.m. TO 1 p.m.

ENGINEER CONTROLLER. capable of taking responsibility for staff (not of service engineers). Telephone and type. Client/customer relations work. A little typing. This is an important position located in the City with excellent prospects. Salary £4,000 p.a. plus bonus.—Tim Su Hancock, Manpower, 01-248 0781.

WELL-EDUCATED (possibly a graduate) typist interested in Environmental Conservation for Library and admin. duties, S.W.1. £3,250 p.a. Friends of the Earth Bureau, 120 Station Rd., W.3. 896 1666. Also open Sats. 10 a.m.-12.30 p.m.

INTERIOR DESIGN. — Shop requires versatile sales person. Preferred experience. £3,500 + bonus to £5,000. Free lunches and staff discount. Mrs. Burns 584 4789, eves 699 0830.

ST. JAMES'S Antique Silver dealer requires assistant. Must have secretarial and bookkeeping experience. £3,000 p.a. Telephone 499 6065.

YOUNG TEACHER of Secretarial skills needed with an interest in the computing personality for small school in Harley Court Mrs. Crouse, 01-493 3599.

BRIGHT GIRL 18-20 able to use own initiative and type required for varied work from now until September in cheerful S.W.1 office.—01-730 0411.

IS YOUR BACKGROUND Photography? And do you like people? Photo Agency, W.1. needs Consultant Interviewer.—499 1866.

WE ARE ONE of the leading wine bars in London and seek one intelligent and hardworking person to serve food. Interest in wine essential. Preferred age 25-30. Mon.-Fri. only, hours 10.30-3.30 daily, plus 7.30 twice weekly. Earnings around £3,200 p.a.—Please write Box 0468 K, The Times.

EXPERIENCED, qualified teachers of commercial subjects, including shorthand and typewriting, required for April by Woodhouse Secretarial College in Hampstead. Please telephone or write to the Director of Training, St. Godric's College, 3 Arkwright Road, London NW3 6AD. Tel. 01-435 9831.

TRAINEE TEACHER of Shorthand and Typewriting required for well-known secretarial college in Hampstead. Please telephone or write to the Director of Training, St. Godric's College, 3 Arkwright Road, Hampstead, London NW3 6AD. Tel. 01-435 9831.

SECRETARIAL

AUDIO SEC., 18+ W.1. Oil Co. travel arrangements, etc. £3,500 a.a.e. + L.Vs. Belle Agy. 935 0731 & 405 4844.

SECRETARY for admin./personal industrial relations. W.C.1. Start about £5,800. L.Vs. Belle Agy. 935 0731 & 405 4844.

SECRETARIAL

EDITORIAL SECRETARY

The Book Publishing Director at the Architectural Press is looking for a secretary who, though having conventional secretarial skills, will be something more than a shorthand typist. She/he should also be a literate, efficient assistant who can keep tabs on a variety of editorial projects concerned with architecture and the environment.

Pleasant, informal offices (neither a slum nor a shoebox) in 18th century building near St. James's Park underground.

Please apply with full details, including present salary, to Heather Haworth, Architectural Press Ltd., 9 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9BY.

A very unusual SECRETARY

position will be open in the early of January 1978. Place: Kensington, London. during his struggle getting a first novel. You will assist an Author best-seller book finished. Your salary will be extraordinarily excellent. You must have a good look, be the "typewriting" kind and possibly a trained, quick-thinking brain, as you are clever in other languages, also? If you're interested call me soon. 01-937 2... or send me a letter. So seeing you! J. Broadway. Box 0521 K, The Times.

CHALLENGING SECRETARIAL JOBS

Thames Television Limited have vacancies for secretaries in the following programme departments at their Euston studios.

CURRENT AFFAIRS DOCUMENTARIES FEATURES

Also interesting vacancies in their Advertising and Publication Department and Central Planning Department.

The successful applicants for these positions will have shorthand and typing speeds of 100/50 w.p.m. respectively and be at least 22 years of age with a minimum of 4 years secretarial experience.

Apply in writing not later than 1 February, 1978, to the Senior Staff Relations Officer, 306-316 Euston Road, London NW1 3BB.

PUBLISHER

In South Kensington requires secretary/PA for full time employment in the genial, hard-working atmosphere of a small team of Editors and artists producing large format, illustrated books for the international market. Languages desirable, but not essential, although efficiency and organisational ability is. Salary negotiable between £3,000-£3,600 according to experience and ability.

FOR APPOINTMENT RING MR MAYER AT 584 9597.

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Publishing W.1 . . . Overseas Marketing Languages useful . . . £3,600.

Prof Association W.C.1 . . . Courses admin . . . £3,200.

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Tobacco Co. W.C.2 . . . Sales promotion plus admin . . . £3,600.

COVENT GARDEN BUREAU
53 Fleet St. E.C.4.
353 7696

W.1—ADVERTISING

Experienced help wanted for agency group moving to Covent Garden; super girl mid 7 Friday to help in administration and client liaison. Tough self motivator required with experience in dealing with day to day problems. Experience in advertising/studio essential. Salary above average for quality applicant. 28-plus who started off in life as a good secretary and never looked back.—Ring 01-734 8741 or write:

L. Kendler,
36 Soho Square, W.1

ADVERTISING AGENCY

Highly intelligent, attractive Secretary P.A. required to work with the media director of a small but vigorous West End Ad. Agency. Bags of initiative essential and in addition to good shorthand typing, a strong head for figures would be a definite bonus. Salary in excess of £3,000.

Phone Lawrence Butcher

on 01-499 5872

PARTNER'S SECRETARY

required by well known firm of Chartered Surveyors in Street SW1, with practice UK and overseas. Friendly atmosphere, pleasant working conditions.

Season ticket loans.

Minimum salary £3,500

Telephone Mrs Rudolph
01-585 7444

VICTORIA

Very together P.A./Sec needed for busy interesting varied job assisting Head of small co., dealing internationally. This would suit a self-starter who prefers to work on own initiative. Salary, £3,680.

JAYGAR CAREERS
Recruitment Consultants
730 5148

KENSINGTON

Firm of Chartered Surveyors seek young secretary with audio and some shorthand. Friendly, informal atmosphere. Lots of variety. Salary around £3,000. College leaver welcome.

Ring Madeleine White
937 9623
For Further Details.

COMPANY SECRETARY, nr. Berkeley Square requires efficient, exceptionally tidy and capable Secretary, over 21. Excellent lunches, B.U.P.A., 4 weeks' holiday and £5,750. Please write giving details of previous experience to Lucy Nelson, 44 Hays Mews, W.1.

TAKE ALL OF £80 P.W. PLUS. Starting now. We require temp sh'/audio/copies. Long and short term assignments. Tel.: Scope Recruitment, 589 3990 and 589 5998.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

Want to Travel

Experienced Butler/Valet required to work for V.I.P. Initial spell of duty in London proceeding to U.S.A. Must have good experience and first-class references. Excellent salary (according to age and experience) for successful candidate.

Box 0467 K, The Times

EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER/COOK

Responsible and pleasant personality most important. Attractive new furnished unfurnished cottage available for single or married person. Husband considered as handyman/gardener or to follow own occupation. Car driver essential. Horse/dog lover an advantage. Other help kept. No children accepted. Generous salary. Excellent references are required for this interesting position in lovely country home.

Please apply in the first instance to:

Mr J. R. James,
Bailey Manor,
Helley nr. Witney,
Oxfordshire
or telephone Ramsden 237 (reverse charge).

COUNTESS FITZWILLIAM requires a 1st class resident cook for country house, 1 hour by train from London. Flat available if preferred. References essential. Please reply in writing to The Secretary, Milton Hall, Peterborough. PE6 7AA.

YOUNG TRAINED NANNY, to look after 3 year old girl, own room, TV, good salary, near West End. Please ring 286 8285.

MOTHERS HELP, for happy family in NW1, boy 7, girl 4½, at school. Own room, bathroom, TV, good salary, phone Mrs Wingate, 01-387 4950.

TEHERAN, IRAN

Educated serious-minded lady, 27-33, required to supervise 2 boys aged 17 and 15 of high-ranking Iranian family, living with father. This is a very responsible job and the successful applicant will have had governess/nanny experience and teaching, excellent salary offered, own room and bath. Telephone, day or evening. 904 8558.

HOUSEKEEPER FOR SAUDI ARABIA

IN LARGE FAMILY RESIDENCE

Demanding job but superb salary. Own apartment provided within the house. All expenses paid including long summer leave. Requires expatriation and tact.

Age over 40, similar experience and excellent references required. Knowledge of Arabic not needed.

Start as soon as possible

Ring 01-229 0464
outside office hours

ITALY.—Family needs responsible mother's help.—01-946 5728.

REQUIRED

SWISS GIRL seeks job as au-pair abroad. Fluent in Dutch, Spanish and English. Seeks opportunity to learn French. Weiss, 9 Chantry Close, Horley, Surrey.

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Life Assuranc
£3,500 +

We are looking for a y Secretary with administ abilities and executive bilities. You will be w with a small, friendly about to move to pl new offices in the City

Please write giving full details to Mrs P. Mor Planned Savings Life ance Co. Ltd., 91 Mon EC2R 6SJ, or telephon 638 2686.

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ARCHITECT & DESIGNER

Are looking for a efficient secretary an initiative to look af further and busy o learn in their ch offices. Good shor typing skills essential. to 5 p.m. holiday plus Chris bonus. Salary negotiab £3,000 according to perience. Telephone or Mrs. R. Hurst, Lexington Street, Lon W.1. 01-734 6181.

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Two partners in dis

Young, dynamic firm of interior designers sultants and architects additional Secretary to them sort our growing c ments.

Lively people, offices. Easy-going some frenetic often friendly-a

Call Sheena 487 2

Up to £3,500

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Architects and Planning sultants. If you have skills, initiative and involvement in your wor have a vacancy in a fr happy office in W.8.

Good salary, L.V.s, weeks' holiday. Apply: Muldoon, Chapman Partners, 229 9851.

P.A. cum ADMI ASSISTANT AROUND £3,50

This is a job for a organiser assisting two execs in a key departmen major professional firm for sound secretarial enthusiasm and consid personal initiative for the ranging responsibilities volved. Miss Kaye, LONDERS, 22 Avon Street, E.C.2. 638 (Employment Agency).

Part-time Vacan

PUBLISHER

In South Kensington re efficient part-time Secr preferably for mornings Salary negotiable.

For appointments ring Mayer at 584 9597.

Tempting Tim

GOOD TEMPS GI A GREAT DEAL

We are proud of our temp secretaries at Norma Sk and that is why we take care of them. We choose jobs carefully to ensure they are happy in their work and pay them high rates.

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THINK SMALL!

Because we are small offer individual attention our Temps. We need reliable Shorthand Secretaries and Copy Typists to complete the Summer. We know you companies we know and will pay you high rates to match your skills.

Call Sarah Britton, 629 9 ALBEMARLE APPOINTMENTS Recruitment Consultant 32 Berkeley St., W.1.

TAKE YOUR PICK! We h choice of temporary jo Secretaries, Audios, Typi Clerks. If you are looking friendly and efficient agency a caring approach to your why not join the team at 7 Hall Centaur Street 6525 (Waterloo), 836 (Strand), 734 2664 (Regen

£2.40 P.H.—If you have spe 100/60 and senior level ence, why not join the sought after temporary te London.—Ring Crome and Associates (Consult 628 4456 (City) or 437 (West End).

PUBLISHING, cosmetics, m welfare are just a few of wide range of assignments P.A. Secretaries to com Mon. 30th. For personal a on the spot salary adminis and top rates, please ring St. Staff Bureau, 629 0661.

START MONDAY. Secret Austins, Typists. New higher rates at Stella Fisher as a res of our Contracted Temp Team. Today: Stella Fisher Bureau, Strand, W.C.2. 836 6644 open Sats. 10 a.m.-12.30 p.

TEMPORARIES Urgently wa Secs. (med. legal) £3.10; (100/40) £3.00; shorthand auds (70-50) £3.00; Ty (40) £2.85; City/West ly only; Visitors welc Belle Agy., 4 Maddox Street, W1. 486 2896.

PUBLISHING, The Arts, Busi World. Non-Commercial — have the Bookmags. have the skills. Covent Gar Bureau, 53 Fleet Street. E 353 7696.

TEMPORARY MEDICAL Secret shorthands and audios urg needed all areas. £80 p.w. A Linda Tew 636 6717. Marks Staff Bureau, 29 Street, W.1.

NO TYPING? Temporary work for young people (18 with without experie Prospect Temps Ltd., 629 (Staff Agency).

IMMEDIATE WORK at £2.20 A variety of top jobs. City End. Speeds 100/60. Plan Consultants, 734 2284.

TOURIST OFFICE requires Secretary Assistant for wks.—Curzon Bureau, 493 3

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PUBLIC NOTICES

THE LATE JOHN HUBERT DAVIES

The administrators of the estate of the late John Hubert Davies, who died at Sea Point, Cape Town on 1.1.78 are anxious to make contact with certain persons who may be entitled to certain benefits under the Will of the late Mr Davies. The names whom the administrators wish to locate are the following:—Messrs. Messrs Harrington, whose last known addresses were Norwich and Southend-on-sea.

Any persons, still alive, who were employed in any capacity by Mr Davies and Company Limited in South Africa or the United Kingdom at the date of the late Mr Davies death.

Anyone who can furnish any information about the present whereabouts of any of the above persons is requested kindly to communicate as soon as possible with the administrators at the address set out hereunder.

The Administrators
The Late John Hubert Davies,
c/o Alec Aiken and Carter,
Marshall Place,
66 Marshall Street,
Johannesburg 2001,
Republic of South Africa

HINCKLEY PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY
Deposit Bond Street,
Hinckley, Leicestershire LE10 1DG.
Notice is hereby given that the rate of interest on shares and deposits with this Society is reduced by .5% as from 1st March, 1978. Accounts opened on the basis of a fixed rate for a period and Self Service Shares not affected.
E. T. FAULKNER,
General Manager.

EASTBOURNE BOROUGH COUNCIL
Rate Bills placed 25th January due 1st April 1978 at 9-25.32[illegible]. No Rate Bills outstanding.

EDUCATIONAL

Luton School for Girls
Bunny Hill, Bruton, Somerset

SIXTH FORM BURSARIES

The Gardenhurst Trust invites for day girl or boarder entry to the Sixth Form in September, 1978. Must be completed for in the middle of March, 1978. Enquiries to the Headmistress as soon as possible.

L. RAINBRIDGE, David Plante Jason, Courtney, 2-7th Jan. Foundation. Sheepwash, Devon. EX21 5NS. Phone enquiries Black Torrington 238 or 307.

BMA in television Studies. Television production and direction. Television Training Centre. 2 Gresham St. London, W.1. 606 5069.

BA DEGREE and Professional Exams. Tuition by post. Free prospectus.—W. Milligan, M.A., St. Aid, Wolsey Hall, Oxford 3 6PR. Tel. 0865 54251: 24 hrs.

LA HAUTE CUISINE DIPLOMA.—Intensive course in English and Cordon Bleu cooking; small classes commence 7th February; pool close Richmond Station.—Please last few places please apply Principal, 84 Heli Rise, Richmond, Surrey. 940 7565.

SPANISH SCHOOL.—Learn Spanish from native speakers, at 3 new Spanish School. We have many years experience of teaching in this country and are specialists in business courses. Individual attention: 01-960 5045.

ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY

Corniche Saloon
(1972—26,000 miles)
Metallain White/Green overflex hide and hide interior. Maintained for one lady owner by leading distributor.
MAJOR SERVICE JUST COMPLETED
and
NEW AVON TYRES FITTED
Compliant suspension. Automatic level control and electric sliding roof.
£17,850
TEL.: 044 482 256

ROLLS-ROYCE SILVER SHADOW
1975 (February), 28,000 miles. Blue with white, Everflex roof. Beige hide upholstery. 2 owners. £17,750.
Tel: 272 2471

ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY

SILVER SHADOW
1974, M reg. Flared wheel arch. Seychelles blue with light blue leather upholstery. Stereo, carpets, headrests, fog lamps, wing mirrors, etc. New radial tyres. 1 director owner. Excellent condition. Regularly serviced. Quick sale.
£15,500
Tel: Esher (78) 63439

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A BRACE OF BEAUTIES

Corvette Stingray 1974.—Yellow, black leather interior. Split roof. Left-hand drive. Automatic. All possible extras. Subject to very careful use. 11,000 miles. £6,000, no offers

Maserati Khamsin 1975.—Tangerine with superb tan suede upholstery. Radio, cassette. With radio-phone aerial. Exceptional car with all possible extras. 7,500 miles. £14,500, no offers.

Phone 399 8721

MERCEDES 230.4
May 1974, auto, white/black interior with black roof, power steering heated rear window. 55,000 miles. radio. Chauffeur driver. Good condition. Full service history.
£3,200
RING 01-748 8511

MORRIS MINOR 1955
One of the last split screens, good condition. Only 50,000 miles from new. Gold seal engine fitted. Very shiny, almond green with original seven upholstery and carpets. Stored for 5 years. 1 year's full M.o.T. One of the nicest ones around.
£1,000 o.n.o.
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MORGAN PLUS 8 REG (L)
British Racing Green. 20,000 miles. Immaculate condition at £4,550.
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V.W. GOLF L.S.
5 door 1976 model P registration. 39,000 miles. Taxed till end of April, 1 owner. Green with tobacco interior. Radio. Excellent running order. £1,875 o.n.o. Ring 01-584 9780.

FORD FAIRMONT ESTATE
1975 M reg. excellent condition. New shape. Black. Low mileage. £2,000.
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1975 MERCEDES 250. 17,000 recorded miles, one owner. Excellent example. £3,995. Continental Car Centre. 01-959 8821.

1977 MINI CLUBMAN auto, saloon, sand glow/jersey. 4,500 recorded miles, one owner, immaculate. £4,495. Continental Car Centre. 01-959 8821.

AUDI, VOLKSWAGEN.—For your choice of new and used in London and the Home Counties.—Please ring John Ashley Motors. 01-550 5441.

PORSCHE 1977, Model 911 Targa, blue with black interior, only 12,000 miles, extras, immaculate condition. Offers. Tel.: 332 5313 after 7 p.m.

MOTOR CARS

PEUGOT 304 SLS
S Registration
White/blue interior. Sunshine, HRW, radio, etc. Taxed to July, 1978. 5,000 miles only. H.P. available.
£2,750
(over £400 off list!)
Phone Bognor Regis 25211 (day) or Pagham 2544 (eves)

LANCIA BETA 1976
2000 HPE. Blue with gold interior. Taxed till August. 17,500 miles. Electric windows, electric aerial, radio, sun roof. One lady owner.—Mint condition.
£3,850
Phone:
Rotherfield (0892 85) 2837

UNIQUE EXECUTIVE
and ex-company car sale at Renault West London Western Avenue
(near Park Royal underground station)
this Saturday, 28th January
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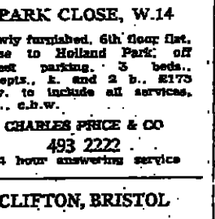
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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to The Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

" O Jerusalem, wash thine heart from wickedness, that thou mayest be saved. How long shall thy vain thoughts lodge within thee ? "—Jeremiah 4 : 14.

BIRTHS

BLANDY.—On January 22, in Funchal, Madeira, to Rosemarie (nee Lidley) and Richard—a son (Andrew John).

BOULTBEE.—On January 25, 1978, in Durham, to Joe and Maggie—a son (Nicholas John).

BOURKE.—On January 25th, at St. Stephen's Hospital, Chelsea, to Kate (nee Nicholls) and Peter—a daughter (Emily Sarah).

COOPER.—On January 25th, 1978, to Moira (nee Amos) and Peter—a son (Laurence James), a brother for Holly.

ELIOTT LOCKHART.—On January 24th in Edinburgh, to Nicola and Richard—a son.

GILBEY.—On January 24th, to Caroline (nee Ball) and Bill—a son (James William), a brother for Thomas and Charlotte.

GUISE.—On January 23rd, to Hilary and George—a son, Silas. With many thanks to the staff of the Linda Wing, St. Marys Hospital, London.

HALL.—On 19th January, at The Canadian Red Cross Hospital, Tanlow, to Val (nee Cauldwell) and Andy—a daughter (Katherine).

HARVEY.—On 23rd January, to Anne, wife of Jonathon Harvey—a daughter.

MILES.—On 19th January, 1978 at John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Gwyn (nee Morgan) and David—a daughter, Jessica.

MILVAIN.—On January 25th, to Charlotte (nee Dudley-Smith) and Timothy—a second daughter.

MARRIAGES

ASHMORE:LAMONT.—On January 21st, 1978, at Largs, Ayrshire, Lieutenant-Commander Brian Gerald Ashmore R.D., R.N.R., of Camp Hill, Marynort, to Second Officer May Murray Lamont W.R.N.R., of Largs.

DEATHS

ADENEY.—On January 23th, Noel Adeney (nee Gillard), artist and author, wife of the late Bernard Adeney, died peacefully at her home, 34, Crooms Hill, S.E.10. Enquiries to Francis Chappell & Sons, 852 9301.

BREMNER.—On January 23rd, 1978, Peacefully, at Edgecombe Nursing Home, Alison Amy Frances, youngest daughter of the late A. M. Bremner, Benchor of The Inner Temple. Funeral service at St. Mary's, Sulhamstead Abbots, Today, January 27th, at 1.45 p.m., followed by private cremation. Flowers to Camp Horton, Newbury.

CABOT.—Enid May, on January 26th, at Bishop's Nympton, Devon, beloved wife of Edgar, loving mother of Jane and Christopher and darling "Dinda" of Quentin, Robin and Christina. Funeral service at Bishop's Nympton Church at 1.45 p.m. on Monday, January 30th, followed by cremation. Cut flowers only.

CARPITT-STANLEY E.—On 23rd Dec. 1977, aged 73 years, lately of Ilkehill and Sydney, Australia father of John Bentley and Anne Barker. Private cremation took place in Oxford on 4th Jan. 1978.

COLLET.—On Jan 25th, 1978, Reverend Joseph Henry, aged 86 years, of The Dale, St. James, Shaftesbury, Dorset, formerly Canon of St. Johns Cathedral, Glen Scotland, and son of Henry Orsin Collet and Mary Jane Collet, Requiem Mass and funeral service at St. James Church, Shaftesbury, on Monday, 30th Jan., 1978, at 9.15 a.m. followed by private cremation at Salisbury. Family flowers only, but donations, if desired to St. James Church, Shaftesbury.

CONNAH.—On Jan 25, 1978, peacefully, at the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, Ivy Annette, of Ivy Cottage, Kintbury. Service at St Mary's Church, Kintbury, on Monday, Jan 30, at 11 a.m., followed by cremation at Oxford Crematorium. No flowers, please, but donations if desired may be sent to the Missions to Seamen.

DAVEY.—On 25th January, at Chippenham Hospital, Colonel Francis Hugh Ranson Davey O.B.E., aged 80, beloved husband, father and grandfather. Requiem at St. Lawrence Church, Chipping Sodbury, at 9.45 a.m. on Tuesday, 31st January, followed by cremation.

DEANE.—On Wednesday, January 25th, 1978, peacefully at Jersey, Dogsid Victor, C.I.E., C.B.E., R.E. (retired) formerly senior master of the Indian Government Mints and subsequently colinage consultant to International Nickel Ltd., London. Darling pop of Wendy and Sally. Will be greatly missed by all his family. Funeral service at the Crematorium in Jersey on Monday, January 30th at 11 a.m. Family flowers only please but donations in lieu may be sent to The Jersey Guest Childrens Society, c/o Mrs K. Watson, Hopsley Villa, Rue Fliquet, Mont a L'Abbe, St Helier, Jersey. Inquiries to G. E. Croad Ltd., Funeral Directors, 30 Don Rd., Jersey. Tel: Jersey 35570.

FIELD.—On 24th January, Howard, peacefully at his home, Orchard Way, Treddington, Shipston-On-Stour, Warwickshire. Dearly beloved husband of Joyce. Service at St. Gregory's Church, Treddington, Monday, 30th January, at 2.00 p.m., followed by cremation at Oakley Wood, near Wolfesbourne, at 3.00 p.m. No flowers, please.

FISHER.—On January 23rd, peacefully in hospital, Sidney, of 75 Dore Park, Heath End, Middlesex, much loved husband of Doris, father of Jennifer and Gloria and grandfather of Timothy. Nicholas and Imogen. Will also be remembered by his many business friends and customers. Funeral private. No flowers, please.

GENN.—On 25th January, after a long illness, in hospital, in his 73rd year, Leo, actor and beloved husband of Marguerite (Magglo"). Funeral private. No flowers. Memorial service to be announced.

GORDON-JOHNSON.—On January 24th, 1978, peacefully in Jersey, Corinne May, widow of Lt.-Col. Samuel Gordon-Johnson, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., dearly loved mother of Alan and the late Lea. A memorial service will be held at St. Martins Parish Church, Jersey on Monday, 30th January at 3 p.m. Cut flowers may be sent to G. E Croad Ltd., Funeral Directors, 30 Don Road, Jersey by 1 p.m. (Tel: Jersey 35550).

GRASMEDER.—On Monday 23rd January, J. A., cremation at Breakspear Rd., Crematorium, Ruislip, Middx., 3.50 p.m., Wednesday 1st February. Floral tributes to 129 Western Avenue, Acrith, W.3.

GREENLEES.—On January 25, 1978, Camilla, after a painful illness, bravely borne, dearly beloved wife of Kenneth and dearly beloved mother of Christopher, London, Teresa, James and Augusta, and grandmother of Sebastian, Dominic and Rupert. Requiem Mass at The Assumption Convent, 23 Kensington W.8. at 10.30 a.m. on Saturday, 28 January. Followed by cremation for family only. No flowers, please, but donations for Cancer Research, to Appeals Dept., 3 Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.1.

DEATHS

HAMLYN, REGINALD.—On 25th January, 1978, of 2 Kingsley Road, Plymouth, loved husband of Winifred, devoted father of Malcolm and Reginald (Rex) and loved grandfather of Sharon and Anne. Funeral St. Matthias, Stirley, Plymouth, Saturday, 28th January, 10 a.m.

HEATH.—On 26th January, quietly at home, Philip Rupert Laurie, loved husband of Margaret, and father of Judy, Robin, Alan and Crispin. Formerly senior master of the Edinburgh Academy.

HUNTER.—On January 23th, 1978, at 10 Church Knowle, nr. Wareham, Gwen Winifred (Mimi), widow of Captain Leonard John Hunter (Jock), late of Fiscal House, Gillingham, Dorset. Funeral on Monday, 30th January, at 2.00 p.m., at Kingston Mugna Church, Gillingham. Flowers to Bracher Bros., Gillingham, Dorset.

ILLINGWORTH.—On Jan 25th, 1978, Winifred Girvan, widow of A. E. Illingworth (RSC), at her home, Little Grove, Brinkley, Newmarket, in her 88th year, mother of Catherine Bailey and grandmother of Mark, Susannah, Miranda and Nicholas. Most dearly loved. Funeral service Brinkley Church at 2.45 p.m. on Monday, 30th January, followed by cremation at Cambridge Crematorium at 4 p.m. Family flowers only.

KNYVETT.—On January 25th, peacefully, at home at Thornleigh, Sunningdale, after a long illness, Colonel John Aefroy Knyvett, M.C., M.B.E., late R.A. Much loved husband of Pam and loving father of Anthony and Judith. Body donated. Memorial service 2.30 p.m. Saturday, 4th February, at Holy Trinity Sunningdale. Donations if desired to Cedar Society, PO Box 181, London NW2 0QY.

LEWES.—On 25th January, 1978, peacefully, at her home in Uddingham, Alice Sutcorn, Alice Maud Mona (nee King), in her 75th year, widow of Captain John Hugh C. Lewes, R.N., of the Royal Navy, and dearly beloved mother of Ian Richard and Robin, and grandmother. Funeral private. No letters or flowers please, but donations if desired to the P.D.S.A.

LONG.—On 24th January, 1978, at Whitchurch, Hants., Maud Louise Long, aged 93, widow of George Long, much loved mother, grandmother and great-grandmother. Funeral service, at Whitchurch Parish Church, on Tuesday, 31st January, at 1.45 p.m. Family flowers only.

LOUTIT.—On January 23, in Ottawa, peacefully, after a long illness in hospital, Ronald Trevor Sparks, M.R.C.S., Edinburgh) M.B., Ch.B., aged 67. Beloved husband and father.

LYON.—On January 24th, 1978, peacefully, in Bath Hospital, Reginald Aldridge, aged 80 years. Past manager, Midland Bank, Milsom Street, Bath.

MAIDMENT.—On 25th January, 1978, Edwin James, of Maidment House, Talbot Avenue, Streetly, Sutton Coldfield. Darling husband of Doreen and dearly loved father of Michael, David and Peter. Service of thanksgiving for his life on the 30th January, 1978, at St. Peter's Church, Little Aston at 11.45, followed by interment in Little Aston Churchyard. Family flowers only. Donations to St. Peter's Church, Little Aston Endowment Fund, c/o Leslie Yeomans, Treasurer, The Rowans, Streetly Wood, Sutton Coldfield.

MARSDEN.—On January 24th, 1978, Phyllis, the dearly loved wife of Frederick Marsden, and mother Peter, passed away most peacefully at her home, The Old Pound, Sherborne, Dorset. Letters or flowers from only the most intimate friends was her wish. Funeral service, Sherborne Abbey, 2.15 p.m. on Monday, January 30, followed by Cremation, at Yeovil Crematorium.

MISKIN.—On January 17th, 1978, peacefully, at home in Woking, Alison, widow of Stanley Miskin, aged 85. Cremation has taken place.

NOTT, CHARLES STANLEY.—On Jan. 24th, aged 91. Funeral Bovingdon (Herts.) Church, 2 p.m. Tuesday, Jan. 31.

PAYTON, JOAN, on 23rd January, 1978. Funeral to be held, 12 noon, Tuesday 31st January, at North Sheen Cemetery. Flowers to H. Gardens, 235 Munster Road, Fulham S.W.6.

PERT.—On January 24th, at Hove, Amina Helena (Kitchie), in her 90th year, widow of S. H. Pert and mother of Susan. Cremation private, no flowers.

PORTER.—On January 25th in St. Cross's Hospital, Lincoln, Margaret, aged 86 years of Wragfleet Cromwell Avenue, Woodhall Spa, a loving sister of Kate Muriel. Funeral service, Parish Parish Church on Monday, January 30, at 2.00 p.m., followed by interment. Enquiries to R. H. Turner & Son, Funeral Directors, 30 North Street, Horncastle. Tel: 2331.

PRIOR, ROBIN SILVIO, aged 85, of Crete, Ray Mill Rd East, Maidenhead, much loved father and grandfather. Private funeral.

SEIFFERT.—On 23rd January, suddenly, Charles Carl, of Chathill Cottage, Tandridge Hill, Oxted and Lancing House, Croydon. All funeral inquiries to Ebbutt Funeral Service, Limpsfield, Tel: Oxted 3767.

TERRY.—On December 30th, 1977, tragically, Robin, dearly loved, and gentle husband of Andrea, much loved father of David and Michael. Funeral took place at St. Andrew's, Bishopsbridge, on January 5th. Donations, if desired, to be sent to: The Injured Jockeys Fund, Market Place, Ely, Cambridgeshire. Details of the Memorial Service to be announced later.

TORRINGTON.—On Tuesday, January 24th, 1978, at her daughter's home, Fovant, Salisbury, Esther Mary, aged 80 years. Beloved widow of Colonel Oliver Miles Torrington and founder of Croft House School for girls, Shillingstone, Dorset. Funeral service, family only. Memorial service will take place at the Parish Church, Shillingstone, on Tuesday, January 31st, at 2.30 p.m. If desired, donations may be made to Broadstone Ladies Luncheon Club for cancer charities c/o Charles Small & Son, Funeral Directors, West Street, Wimborne. Tel. Wimbourne 882373, to whom all enquiries may be sent.

URCH.—On January 20th, 1978, Edith Laura, S.R.N., S.C.M., chairman of the registered charity "Ladyshelme", 68 Warwick Way, S.W.1., which she founded for homeless families in 1951. Private service at Westminster Cathedral, on Monday, 30th January, at 2. Followed by interment in St. Mary's Cemetery, Kensal Green. Enquiries to A. V. France & Son, 45 Lambs Conduit Street, W.C.1. Tel: 405 3490.

WALSH.—On January 23, suddenly, whilst on holiday in Malta, Pamela, loving wife of Philip and dearest mother of Penny, Sheena and Simon. Funeral service at Compton Parish Church, on Tuesday, January 31st, at 11.15 a.m. In lieu of flowers donations to Lady's Circle Charities, c/o Mrs P. Bunch, New Farm, Hacks Lane, Crawley, Winchester. Enquiries to Winchester 68632.

WROE.—On January 24th, at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, after a short illness, Elizabeth Mona, dearly loved wife of Donald and mum to Carol and Jenny, nationalities. Funeral service at Compton Parish Church, Nr. Winchester, on Monday, January 30th, at 11.30 a.m., followed by cremation at Southampton. No flowers, please.

IN MEMORIAM

CHRISTIAN, WILLIAM LANGHAM, Royal Flying Corps War I. Royal Observer Corps Indian Army War II. Died January 27th, 1970. In memory of a great husband and great to all who knew him.—His loving wife, Mary St. Christian.

HODGES.—In loving memory of William Herbert Hodges, Priest, died Broadstone, Jan. 27, 1966. Archdeacon in Armentia, 1912-1932; Master of Eastbridge Hospital, Canterbury, 1935-1945.—Helen, Marjorie and Cecil. Psalm 13.



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ALSO ON PAGE 27

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E.F.L. TEACHERS, Northern Italy. See Pub. & Ed. Appts.

HAVE YOU EVER BOUGHT or sold your own house, handled your own divorce, conducted your own defence in court. Book researcher would like to contact anyone who has handled their own legal affairs without a solicitor.—Box 0552 K, The Times.

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THE MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY, 4 Tavistock St., London, W.C.2. House to House Collection, 1977. In the Metropolitan Police Area, the amount raised £4,713.51. In accordance with the permit regulations as laid down by the Metropolitan Police, an audited certificate has been sent to the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolitan Police area.

MARIE CURIE.—If you enjoyed last Monday's BBC2 instalment, telephone 01-730 1168 after 6.00 pm and hear Dr Robert W. Reid (?) whose book the series is based. Should you not have the time you may later find a moment to make a donation or in Memoriam gift to support the vital humanitarian cancer nursing, welfare and research of the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, 124 Sloane Street, London, SW1.

GENERAL SECRETARY for National Trade Association. See £6,000+ Appts.

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HIGHER SECRETARIAL COLLEGE, Leeds requires Principal. See Pub & Educ. Appts.

WOLVERHAMPTON GRAMMAR School. See Educational Appointments Column.

Do you have a Business for Sale?

In Tuesday, January 31st, 1978 The Times "Business to Business" columns will be highlighting Businesses for sale. For details of this and other forthcoming business features and highlights, ring:

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Donald Fanakerew,
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FRENCH EXCHANGE required for 17-year-old son of professional London family.—Ring 01-555 0309 after 6.

ROBIER—Spring Collection in Fashion and Beauty.

HAPPIER LIVES for lonely old people can be provided by your will. Please include a bequest for the National Benevolent Fund for the Aged, 19 Fitzroy Square, London, E.C.1.

CHOOSE NESTER CARE. See Under Services.

THE MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY, 4 Tavistock St., London, S.W.1. Metropolitan Police area Street collection 17th September, 1977. Amount raised £22,565.28. In accordance with the permit regulations as laid down by the Metropolitan Police, an audited certificate has been sent to the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolitan Police area.

ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL—seeks Urban Archaeologist. See Public and Education.

WINTER SALES

FINAL REDUCTIONS—of beautiful clothes at Wardrobe by Cullern St., W.1. 50%, 60%, 70% off everything!

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PEMBROKESHIRE. [illegible]

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